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HISTORY¹
OF
La Salle County, Illinois

BY U. J. HOFFMAN,
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, 1894-1906.

TOGETHER WITH
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF MANY OF ITS PROMINENT AND LEADING CITIZENS
AND ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.

ILLUSTRATED

CHICAGO:
THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING CO.
1906

Dedicated to the
Pioneers
of La Salle County.

PREFATORY.

The compiling of this history has been a labor of love. The purpose in its writing has been to set forth the sterling qualities of mind, heart and labors of the pioneers, to awaken in the reader an appreciation of their heroism and worth. Care has been taken to use language that even the youth of thirteen may comprehend. If to some there may seem a lack of statistical information, the reason for it is, that I wished to present the subject in a form that would be read and produce results, in awakening a patriotic appreciation of our country and people near home.

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Acknowledgment is due the writer of the history of the county in 1886 and that of Hon. Elmer Baldwin. The apology for quoting so extensively from them is that their work was so well done that I thought the readers of today should have the benefit of it. That the purpose of this book may be realized is my fondest wish.

August 11, 1906.

U. J. HOFFMAN.



U. J. Hoffman.

HISTORICAL

GEOLOGICAL HISTORY.

THE FIRST LAND IN NORTH AMERICA.

The first land which rose from the bottom to the surface of the ocean in North America was north and west of the Great Lakes known as the Height of Land. Then rose the Appalachian in the east and the Rocky Mountains in the west. This left an inland sea, the extension of the Gulf of Mexico to beyond the Great Lakes. This inland sea received the debris which came from the weathering of the lands on its shores. These washings from the land became stratified rocks at the bottom of the sea, and have been estimated to be from five to ten miles in thickness.

The order of the strata exposed in La Salle County. 1. Limestone from which cement is formed; 2. St. Peters sand stone from which sand is obtained; 3. Trenton limestone; 4. Shale; 5. Coal No. 2; 6. Coal No. 3; 7. Coal No. 4; 8. Coal No. 5; 9. Coal No. 6; 10. Streator limestone; 11. Coal No. 7; 12. Newton sandstone; 13. Croddock limestone; 14. Coal No. 8; 15. Coal No. 9; 16. La Salle limestone; 17. Coal No. 10; 18. Pink Shale; 19. Drift. The diagram No. 1 will help give a clearer idea.

These strata are not everywhere present. Their absence is accounted for by their having been removed by weathering or other natural causes, or the region may, at the time of their formation, have been dry land forming an island. The strata could be formed only at the bottom of the sea.

It must not be thought that the bottom of the inland sea or the lands that formed its shores remained stationary. In the millions of years that elapsed it rose to the surface and again sank, the earth's crust being thin and less stationary than now. At last North America took permanent shape much as we now see it.

THE ROCK FORMATION EXPOSED IN LA SALLE COUNTY.

Geologists are able to study the rocks by deep borings, but this enables them to penetrate scarcely more than a mile below the surface. In the

cooling of the earth's crust it cracked and the great weight on the molten mass below caused the crust to be pushed up where it cracked forming mountains. Here miles of the crust were pushed into view.

The contraction of the lower parts of the crust caused the surface to form great wrinkles. The tops of these wrinkles in time weathered and were carried away. This exposed the lower strata of rocks. Such a fold or wrinkle occurred in La Salle County. It seems to extend from the mouth of Deer Park Glen to beyond Millington. It is this fold that exposes the rocks in this region. At the mouth of Deer Park Glen and at the tunnel east of La Salle the rocks assume almost the perpendicular. Eastward the decline is more gradual. Here the cement rocks which in other parts of the county are from 800 to 1,000 feet below the surface are brought to view.

No doubt the rise of this ridge was gradual. It may have taken thousands of years before the rising of the rocks ceased. But had the top of the ridge not been removed it would have quite the appearance of a mountain. The diagram of the strata of rocks as exposed by the Illinois river from the western limit to Ottawa will give a fair idea of the lifting of the lowest rocks to the surface as well as of the material that has been removed from the highest parts.

At the tunnel east of La Salle the St. Peters sandstone disappears and the cement limestone stratum comes to the surface beneath it. At La Salle, a mile west, it is more than six hundred feet to the St. Peters sandstone. At Seneca it is eight hundred feet beneath the Illinois River. The St. Peters is a stratum about two hundred feet. Trenton limestone is over two hundred feet thick at Streator. If this, the St. Peters and the coal measures, were on top of the ridge it would make a mountain-like elevation. The coal measures which are on top of the Trenton are over six hundred feet. But it seems most probable that the ridge existed before the carboniferous era forming a ridge of dry land. So these measures were not deposited upon it but they appear to the east and west of it. The Trenton was removed from the east-

ward of the ridge except in hollows between ridges before the carboniferous era for it is not found as it is to the westward. The coal measures rest on the St. Peters to the eastward. The table arranged by J. W. Huett contains much useful information.

THE CARBONIFEROUS ERA.

The carboniferous era was a period in the world's geological history noted for the frequent disturbance of the earth's surface. For a time the bottom of the inland sea would rise to the surface and become dry land. Vegetation grew in great luxuriance and then all sank and the sea came in. Shales, clays and rocks were formed covering the previous beds of vegetation which became beds of coal. Again the land rose above the sea level and for another period vegetation flourished, when the land again sank beneath the waters. Ages elapsed and deep beds of clay or strata of rocks formed over another bed of coal.

In La Salle county there are ten veins of coal although they are not everywhere present. In some places a vein becomes only a few inches in thickness. In other localities it disappears entirely.

THE GLACIAL EPOCH.

The glacial epoch is most interesting because the surface of the county as well as the state was formed by it. On every hand one sees evidence of its work. The boulders or "nigger heads," the gravel beds, the low hills and the broad stretches of level prairies are all evidence of this epoch.

A glacier is a vast field of ice. It may cover thousands of square miles and be several thousand feet thick. In a great mass ice is not what it seems to be in a small piece, a solid. In large quantities it is like wax. Give it time and it will move of its own weight. If it is on an inclined surface it will slowly move down the incline. If it is confined the higher parts will settle down until the level is attained. Today the greater part of Greenland is covered with such an ice cap which is slowly moving into the sea where great pieces break off and float southward as icebergs.

In the mountains of Alaska and Switzerland we can study the work of glaciers. From what we learn from these the surface of Illinois was surely formed by glaciers.

At one time all of North America north of the Ohio river was covered by an ice-sheet 2,500 feet in thickness. This melted at the southern extremity until it retreated several hundred miles

to the northward. Again it moved down covering nearly all the ground previously covered. Again it retreated to the northward and again it moved forward.

HOW THE ICE-SHEET WAS FORMED.

How could such an ice-sheet form? It is well known that as we rise from the sea level the temperature decreases. Even at the equator perpetual ice and snow are seen on the mountains five thousand feet high. As we go northward and approach the pole the perpetual snow line descends until it reaches the sea level. If then the land north of the Great Lakes about Hudson Bay were elevated a few hundred feet, the cold would be so intense for most of the year that all moisture in the air would descend as snow, form into ice and in a few hundred years would become thousands of feet thick. This would then move slowly southward to lower land until it reached a temperature where it would melt as fast as it moved southward.

Such a sheet of ice, high as a mountain and wide as an ocean, moving forward, could not be successfully resisted by anything in its path except a mountain range. The central part of North America was comparatively level, being formed by sediments at the bottom of the inland sea. When the ice-sheet moved southward it carried the hills with it and plowed deep to the hardest rocks. All this debris was carried forward and dropped where the ice-sheet melted. In its movement it ground to powder most of the material. This formed beds of clay in still water. In running water the larger particles would be dropped forming gravel beds. The large masses of rock would be rolled and rubbed and finally dropped as boulders.

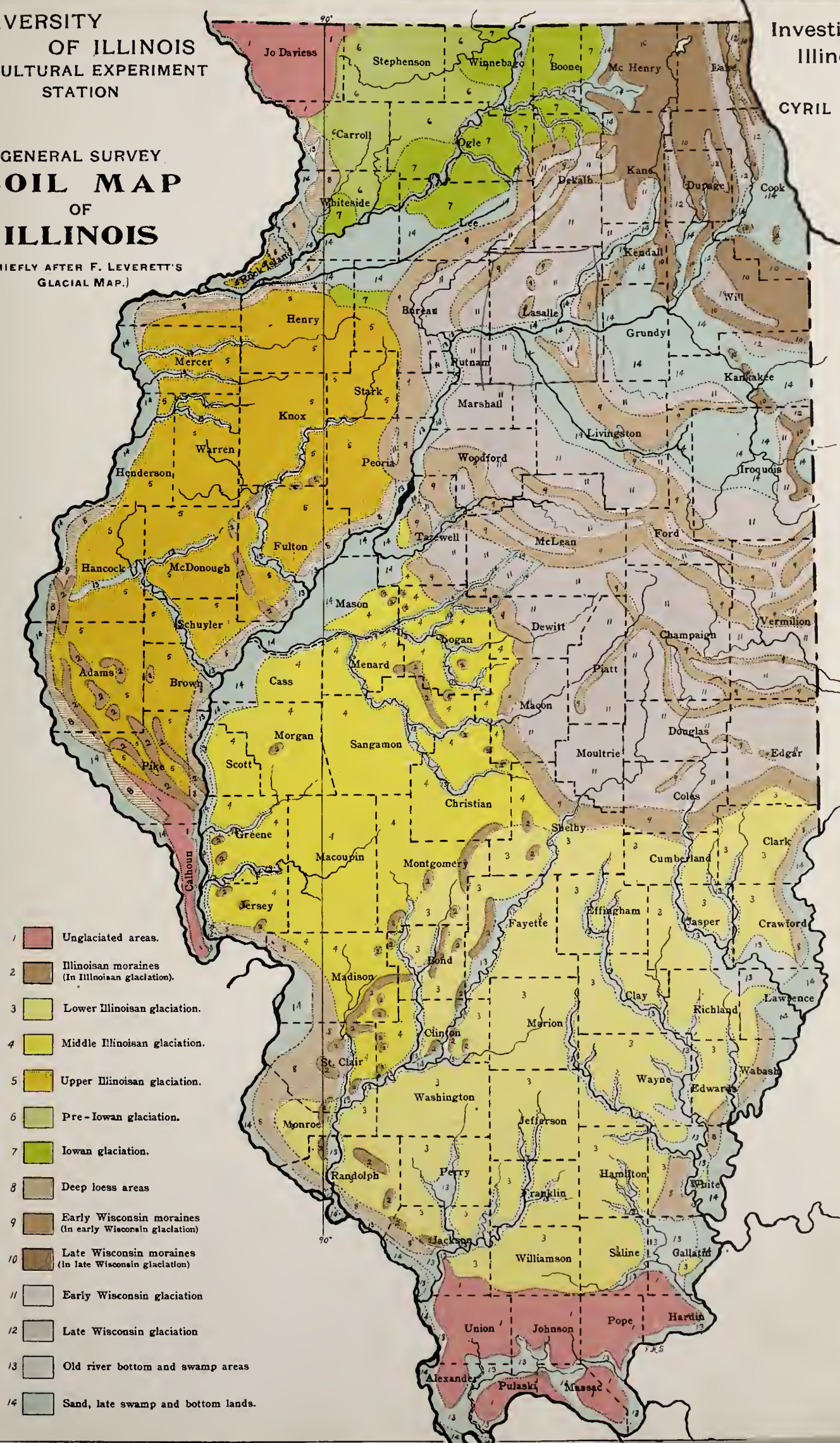
The boulders which are scattered over the prairies of our country were carried from Canada, where we find the rocks from which they were broken by the moving ice-sheet. In our gravel beds we find not only stones that are a part of the rocks in Canada, but we also find copper and gold which could have come from nowhere else.

In the surface of the rocks over which the ice-sheet moved we find deep scratches all in the same direction. These grooves were cut by hard stones imbedded in the ice that was moving slowly over the rock.

The glacier pushed southward until it reached a climate warm enough to melt the ice as fast as it came on. Where the ice ended and melted, all the earth and stones imbedded in it were dropped. In the course of time this became a great ridge or range of hills of gravel, clay, sand and stones. These were probably several

Investigation of
Illinois Soil.
BY
CYRIL G. HOPKINS

(CHIEFLY AFTER F. LEVERETT'S
GLACIAL MAP.)



PAST AND PRESENT OF LA SALLE COUNTY.

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TABLE OF THE GEOLOGICAL AGES, FORMATIONS, PERIODS, AND EPOCHS OF THE WORLD AND THOSE OF ILLINOIS AND LA SALLE COUNTY, WITH REMARKS, THICKNESS, ETC.

AGE	ERA	PERIOD	EPOCH U. S.	EPOCH ENG.	ILLINOIS
Cenozoic, 200 to 2,500 ft.		Quaternary, 200 to 250 ft.	Recent. Champlain. Glacial.		Soil & Alluvions, Clays, Sands, and Gravels, from 0 to 75 ft. thick.
	Mammals		Pliocene.		
		Tertiary, 100 to 2,000 ft.	Miocene, 700 ft. in N. J. Eocene, 10,000 ft. Rocky Mountains.	Upper. } Eocene Middle. } Lower. }	Occurs in Southern Illinois, Not in La Salle Co.
Mesozoic, 5,000 ft. above	Cretaceous, 1,000 to 10,000 ft	Upper Cretaceous, 800-2,000 in Texas. 5,000 to 6,000 on the Rio Grande.	Laramie, Montana, Colo- rado, Dakota, Mass., Fredericksburg, Trinity.	Up. Chalk or Gault, Lower " Up. Green S. & Noc- comian.	Does not Occur in Illinois.
	Jurassic, 4,000 ft. Nevada. Often Wanting	Oolite, Liassic.		Up. Oolite or Port- land, Mid. or Oxford, Lower Oolite. Up. Lias, Marlstone, Lower Lias.	
	Triassic, 2,000-3,000, Rich., Va., 2,000-15,- 000 W. of Rocky Mt.			New Red Sandstone.	Not found in Illinois.
Paleozoic, 30,000, 40,000 in Penn.		Permian.	Permian.		In some localities, noted for remains of fishes; 5 to 10 ft. thick.
	Carbonic, 10 to 15,000 ft.	Carboniferous, 20 to 2,000, Illinois; 31,000 and more in Penn.	Upper Carb. Lower Carb. Millstone Grit. Upper or Mauch Chunk. Lower or Pocono.		These beds cover more than one-half the area of the State. 211 ft. at Streator, 25 at Ottawa, 800 at La Salle.
		Sub-Carboniferous, 5,- 660 Penn. Upper } Devonian. Middle } Carboniferous. Oriskany.	Chemung & Catskill. Portage & Genesee. Hamilton. Carboniferous, Marcellus. Schoharie, Cauda-Galli. Oriskany.	Old Red Sandstone. Devonian.	Hamilton beds are found along the Mississippi S. of Rock Island.
	Devonian, 31,000 N. Y., 13,900 Penn.	Lower Helderburg. Onondaga. Niagara.	Lower Helderberg, Salina and Waterlime, Niagara. Clinton, Medina.	Upper Silurian, 6,500.	Joliet, Limestone 200.
	Upper Silurian, 2,600 N. Y.; 9,300 Pennsylvania, 6,- 500.	Trenton. Canadian.	Hudson, Utica, Trenton, Chazy, 732, Calciferous.	Lower Silurian, 13,000.	Trenton. Hudson 750 ft. at Cin. O. Galena, 250, Iowa. Trenton, 350, 5 to 40 ft. 203 at Streator. St. Peters, Sandstone. 125-275, 225 at Streator; Utica, Cement Beds; 223 at Streator.
	Lower Silurian, 2,250 N. Y.; 7,800 Penn.	Upper, 3,000 R. M. Middle. Lower, 1,800 R. M.	Potsdam, Acadian and Georgian.	Cambrian, 12,000 ft. in Wales.	Not Exposed. Not Exposed. Not Exposed.
	Cambrian, 0 to 35,000? Archean, 10,000 to 40,000?	Huronian. Laurentian.			Not Exposed.
Archean, 10,000 to 40,000					

hundred feet high and covered an area from a few rods to five or ten miles in width and extended for hundreds of miles around the edge of the melting ice-sheet. These are known as terminal Moraines.

When the land northward subsided the temperature became warmer and the ice melted rapidly, dropping the debris evenly north or behind the Moraines. The water from the rapidly melting ice-sheet formed a great lake, the shore of which was the terminal Moraine. The debris dropped behind the Moraines in the lake was uniformly distributed and the action of the waves tended also to distribute it evenly over the bottom. In time the outlets of these lakes cut their channel so deep as to drain the lakes, the bottom of which became level prairie land, while the Moraines became the rolling prairie.

The great ice-sheet of North America was made to disappear by the subsidence of the earth's crust at the north. Following the Glacial Period came the Champlain Period which was a time of subsidence of the earth's crust northward. Within the terminal Moraines were great lakes. Their outlet at first was to the southward through openings in the Moraines. But as the ice retreated and the crust subsided northward, their waters found an outlet northward and finally formed the St. Lawrence, the Hudson, Susquehanna and the Mckenzie rivers. The Illinois river was at one time the outlet to this vast ocean of water. It was then that its wide and deep channel from Joliet to Hennepin was cut first through the Moraines and then through the rock.

When the water was diverted northward through the St. Lawrence the supply for the Illinois came from the great Kankakee Lake which at that time covered a large part of northern Indiana. After this it cut its present channel and left wide stretches of bottom land in the old channel which reached from bluff to bluff.

FORMATION OF THE GREAT LAKES.

Geologists have strong evidence that the Great Lakes were river beds during the times preceding the Glacial Period. The great ice-sheet coming down from the north filled up this channel, dug deep into its bottom and carried away its banks until a deep and wide groove was cut into the earth's crust. The material thus plowed out was carried southward and spread over the country. At first it may seem impossible that so deep a groove could be cut into the earth's crust. But when we consider that Lake Michigan is 300 miles long, 60 miles wide and 800 feet deep, maintaining the same ratio, a lake one mile long, a fifth of a mile wide would be only 32

inches deep, we realize that the scratch on the earth's crust is not so deep after all. If Lake Michigan were drained its bottom would form a level prairie, a long wide valley. The eye could scarcely detect the slope of its floor.

THE ILLINOIS MORAINE.

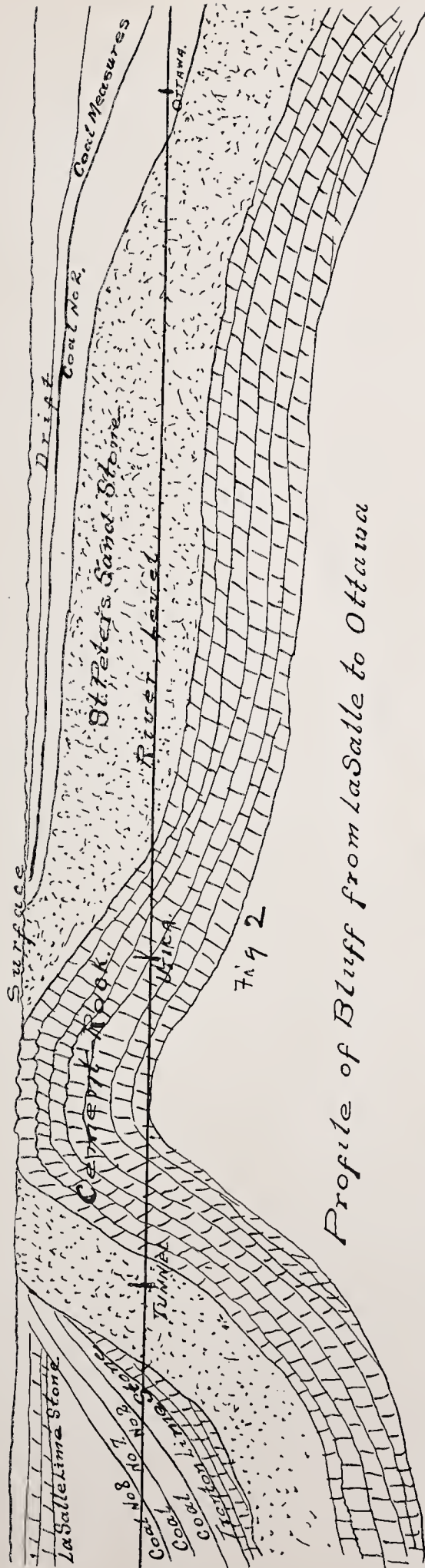
An inspection of the soil map prepared by the University of Illinois reveals the fact that the rolling and the level prairie lands of Illinois are not haphazard, but are as systematically arranged as the mountains and valleys of the eastern or western states. In the extreme southern part of the state, a narrow strip in the western on the peninsula between the Illinois and the Mississippi and in the northwest corner are areas marked unglaciated. The soil here is formed of the native rock. There is no evidence of any surface soil having been carried there from elsewhere. This is the southern limit of the ice-sheet.

The glacier that extended farthest south is called the Illinois. There are three parts of it, the lower, the middle and the upper. These soils differ decidedly. The lower Illinois glaciation is the soil of "Egypt".

THE SHELBYVILLE MORAINE.

The second ice-sheet is known as the "Early Wisconsin". It extended as far south as Edgar County and in a curve to Shelby, northward to Peoria, Bureau, northeastward through Lee De Kalb and Kane. The Moraine is from five to ten miles wide and is known as the Shelbyville Moraine. Beyond it, southward, is the soil of the Illinois glaciation, behind it is the black soil peculiar to Illinois. Passing over the Moraine in Coles County, one suddenly leaves the black soil and enters upon the white soil of Egypt. North of the Moraine the houses are on foundations and have cellars underneath them. South of it the houses are on pillars, for cellars cannot be drained. North of it land is worth one hundred dollars and upwards, south of it land can be bought for thirty to fifty dollars per acre.

The Moraine no doubt formed the shore of a great lake which was not drained until the barrier was cut through at Peoria. For thousands of years the clay subsoil was forming at the bottom of the lake. When the Illinois river cut its way through and deep into the rim, the lake was drained but for thousands of years remained a swamp in which the black soil was formed by the decaying vegetation. This lake origin also accounts for the level broken only by the valleys since cut by the streams.



Profile of Bluff from LaSalle to Ottawa



THE BLOOMINGTON MORaine.

After the formation of the Shelbyville Moraine the ice seems to have retreated northward. This was caused by the sinking of the earth's crust to the north. This increasing temperature melted the ice far to the north. This tilting of the land northward helped to keep the south and west shores of the lake intact.

In the course of time the land to the northward again rose and the ice came southward. This time it halted farther north and formed the Moraine reaching from Vermillion County through McLean to Peoria and northward paralleling the Shelbyville Moraine. This is known as the Bloomington Moraine. This range of hills no doubt formed long narrow islands in the great lakes north of the Shelbyville Moraine. The sand banks on these hills are strong evidence of their having formed a lake shore.

THE MARSEILLES MORaine.

The ice-sheet again retreated and again advanced, forming the Marseilles Moraine. It extends from Kankakee County westward through Livingston, northward through La Salle, northeast through Kendall and Kane. It crosses the Illinois River at Marseilles from which it receives its name. To the eastward of the Marseilles Moraine there was in late geological time Kankakee Lake which extended as far eastward as South Bend, Indiana, and southward to beyond Watseka. Its first outlet was probably the Vermillion River which runs along the outside of the Moraine. This fact explains how that river was large enough to cut its bed into the hard rock from the Illinois River to Bailey's Falls and beyond. When the Marseilles Moraine was cut through at Marseilles, the Illinois River became the outlet of not only Lake Kankakee but Lake Michigan as well. Then came down that flood of water from the melting glacier to the north that cut out the broad Illinois valley deep into the St. Peters sandstone from Ottawa to La Salle. The Kankakee swamp is what remains of the bottom of Lake Kankakee.

Nature in her own way drained off the water. Man's hand and intelligence are now redeeming what is left by dredging and draining. When the ice-sheet had returned to beyond the Great Lakes much of the water found its way southward through the Wabash from Lake Erie, through the Susquehanna, from Lake Ontario, through the Mohawk and Hudson. By a further tilting of the land northward all the waters of the Great Lakes flowed through the St. Lawrence. The water of the Kankakee basin was all that was

left of the once mighty Illinois, greatest of the rivers of the world in its prime. It dwindled to a mere rivulet that a boy could wade across at the rapids at Marseilles. Man has entered into its history, has shoveled out a little earth and cut a mere scratch into the rock, the drainage canal, and again the waters of the Great Lakes find their way into the Illinois River, making it a respectable stream.

In a few years the waters of this new Chicago outlet will produce millions of horse power which will do the work of mankind and light the cities of the lakes and the Illinois valley. It will furnish the water for a ship canal which will carry the product of the Mississippi valley southward to the Gulf, to Europe and South America and through the Isthmian Canal to Asia, northward through the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence to Europe.

The uplift of St. Peters sandstone west of Ottawa will furnish glass for the world. The wealth locked up in the cement rocks about La Salle and Utica will find a market in the civilized world. The rich prairie land will produce the food stuffs for a hundred men where they now produce it for one. If universal education keeps up with the progress of the times and society is established in right living La Salle County will be a glorious place in which to live in a hundred years from now.

THE SURFACE OF THE COUNTY.

A glance at the soil map will show that most of the county lies in lake bottom formed by the Shelbyville and Bloomington Moraines. This is the richest and most tillable land in the state. A small part is occupied by the Bloomington Moraine in Troy Grove, Mendota and Meriden townships. One can stand on the hills in Mendota township and look over a vast plain. And from the top of the Marseilles Moraine beyond the Fox River one can overlook the plain which forms Serena, Freedom and Adams townships. Most of Allen and half of Brookfield are covered by the Marseilles Moraine. An arm extends off toward the northwest over the southwest of Grand Rapids, across Farm Ridge and South Ottawa townships known as Farm Ridge. From the railroad between Ottawa and Streator one can see from this ridge to the main part of the Marseilles Moraine in Brookfield. Where this Moraine crossed the river west of Ottawa, gravel beds thirty feet deep are shown on the South Bluff.

This arm of the Moraine is continued north of the river in Waltham, Ophir and Earl townships. It is locally known as "the ridge." From

its top one has a grand view of the finest farm land in the state.

The valley of the Vermillion River was an arm of the great Kankakee Lake. The bed of the river is now in a deep narrow valley.

THE FORMATION OF THE PRAIRIES.

By a prairie we mean a comparatively level treeless region. People wonder why trees grew only along the bluffs and banks of streams, though we know trees will grow on the prairie. The most acceptable theory is that because of the washing of the soil on the hills near streams, the soil was not so rich and was subject to drought and grass did not flourish, so the seeds of trees readily took root. Farther back from the streams the land was wet and swampy. Here grass grew luxuriantly and every year was burnt off by prairie fires. The fires were stopped by the barren land near the streams and thus the young trees were not destroyed. But out on the prairie the fierce flames of the burning grass killed every tree that started.

The grass sent numerous roots deep into the earth. These were not destroyed by the fires but lived and multiplied for ages, decaying they filled the earth with their remains thus forming the black soil. On the hills by the streams the grass roots did not form and the soil remained its original color.

DRAINAGE OF LA SALLE COUNTY.

The Illinois River runs through the middle of the county from east to west, having cut its way through the Marseilles Moraine from that city on the east to Ottawa on the west.

Its largest tributary from the north is the Fox. The Fox drains the valley between the Marseilles and the Wisconsin Moraine on the east and the Bloomington Moraine on the west. From the east it receives only small creeks. Because it is so close to the Moraines there is only a small territory to drain. From the west it receives Somonauk Creek in Northville township, Indian Creek with its tributaries drains the region from the Bloomington Moraine in De Kalb County to Mendota and east of the ridge in Waltham and Ophir. The Little Vermillion and its tributary, Tomahawk Creek, drain the valley between Waltham ridge and the Bloomington Moraine on the west in Bureau County.

From the south of the Illinois receives the Vermillion River. It receives very little water from the county. In geological times it drained a very narrow valley but was one of the outlets of Kankakee Lake beyond the Marseilles and

Bloomington Moraines, having cut its way through in the eastern part of Livingston County. It has cut a deep and narrow valley. If the valley were filled up its waters would create a lake that would cover most of Livingston County.

West of Ottawa the Illinois receives Covel Creek, which drains part of Fall River, Grand Rapids and part of Farm Ridge townships. Were the deep valley on the south bluff closed up it would create a lake that would cover the territory named. These facts cause us to see clearly that most of the superior farm lands in the county were once lake bottoms.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

THE FIRST WHITE MAN IN ILLINOIS, JEAN NICOLET.

The first white man to set foot on the soil of Illinois was Jean Nicolet. He was a Frenchman who came to Canada while yet almost a boy. This was in the year 1616. Champlain had arrived in Canada in 1608 and was then governor of the country which was called New France.

At the time that the English were trying to plant a colony in Virginia on the James River, the French were doing the same at Quebec and Montreal on the St. Lawrence. The people of France and England were greatly excited over the possibilities opened up in the new world across the sea. Stories of heroic adventure, strange wonders, and great riches came to the ears of the young men, and they were eager to take ship for America.

Jean Nicolet was a restless boy, the quiet life of home and the school did not satisfy him. He was eager to take part in hardships and adventure. His father wished him to become a priest and his mother carefully trained him in the practices of the Catholic faith. When he heard of the new world, of its unbroken forests, its unexplored rivers, of its inland seas whose boundaries no man knew, of the new and strange animals and savage men, his passion for adventure was kindled to a flame. He set sail for New France in the first ship going thence.

ARRIVAL IN NEW FRANCE.

When he arrived at Quebec his honest face, his good manners and his readiness to take hold of anything to be done, won the interest of Champlain, the governor. He needed just such a brave and quick witted young man as Nicolet. The Indians had not yet learned to trade as white men do. The men provided the meat and fought the enemies of the tribe. The women



FOX RIVER AT OTTAWA.

built the huts, dressed the skins of animals and made them into clothing, raised the corn and cooked the food. The family was able to provide everything which it needed. Few ever went farther away from home than their hunting grounds. They killed animals for meat and used the skins only for clothing and bedding. They knew nothing of selling furs or exchanging them for what they needed. But when the white man came they soon learned that with the skins of fur bearing animals they could buy many things from the whites, and they began to kill fur bearing animals to sell pelts. The whites got these for a trifle and were able to sell them for a large sum and make a fortune in a single year.

Champlain wanted just such young men as Nicolet to go among the Indians, learn their language, make friends with them and trade for their furs. Ill-mannered, dull or bad men were not wanted; for they made enemies instead of friends of the red men. Champlain advised young Nicolet to go and live with the Indians and explore the vast unknown regions that extended, no man knew how far, all about them.

GOES TO LIVE WITH THE INDIANS.

A trading vessel was about to sail up the river to the Island of Montreal, and Nicolet took passage at once. On board the ship were some Ottawa Indians who were returning to their home on the banks of the Ottawa River. Jean Nicolet soon became acquainted with them. In a short time he had learned quite a number of words and could talk with them. They took a great liking to the agreeable, shrewd young man. When he told them he was going to live in the woods as they did they were greatly pleased and asked him to go with them.

Jean Nicolet laid aside his clothing of civilized life and dressed in skins like the red men. He won the love and admiration of all the Indians who became acquainted with him. In this way he learned very fast. One day he joined a party of Indian hunters and disappeared in the trackless woods. This free life just suited him. Hunting and trapping by day and sleeping under the forest trees and the stars at night. Dangers were his delight: for he loved to depend upon the quickness of his brain and the strength of his right arm. He loved the trees, the lakes and rivers, and the voices of the strange wild life about him was music to his ear. Sometimes with bands of Indians and sometimes solitary and alone he wandered over the territory along the Ottawa to its headwaters. He crossed the intervening land to Lake Nipissing. Everywhere among the different tribes of Indians, the Nipissings, the Hurons, and the Ottawas, he was

treated as a friend. He learned their language and all that they knew of wood craft. He became in all respects like an Indian, save this, that he never forgot the teaching of his mother. The religion of his childhood did not depart from him and even in his wild and solitary life this kept his soul hopeful and in peace.

HE TALKS WITH OTHER EXPLORERS.

Jean Nicolet met other fur traders and explorers. One of these was Etienne Brute, who had traveled far to the west from Montreal. He had gone from Lake Nipissing down French River into Lake Huron and nine days along its north shore. Three days he had paddled up a broad river until he came to a dangerous rapids. This is now called St. Mary's River and the rapids, Sault Ste. Marie (Soo. Sent Mari), rapids of St. Mary. The Indians told him that a little way above the rapids there was a great sea, so large that no man had ever seen its end.

At this time the French, like the settlers at Jamestown, thought they could find a passage to the Pacific ocean. This story of the great sea to the west led them to believe that it must be the ocean for which they sought. The Indians also told them of people called Winnebagoes who had no hair and looked something like Frenchmen. Winnebago means "Men of the Salt Water." From this description the French thought these must surely be Chinamen.

Champlain was very anxious to discover this passage to the Pacific ocean and to China. In 1639 he was ready to send someone to undertake the discovery. Jean Nicolet had been in the country nineteen years. None was better fitted to undertake it than he.

HE STARTS TO FIND THE PACIFIC.

Nicolet started from Three Rivers with two priests who expected to start missions on the shores of Lake Huron and seven Indians went to paddle his canoe and act as guides. They went up the Ottawa River to Lake Nipissing, down French River to Lake Huron. Here the priests left him and he went westward accompanied only by the Indian guides. They paddled up the St. Mary's River to the rapids. Here they found a large company of Chippewa Indians fishing, for this was a wonderful fishing ground. They told Nicolet of the great sea west of the rapids. He inquired of them, did the Winnebagoes, the men of the salt water, live there? They had heard of these people but they lived on another great sea south of where they now stood. He asked for guides which were granted. Turning back he went down the St.

Mary's along the southern shore. When he again reached the Lake of the Hurons he kept on westward and soon arrived at the Island of Mackinac. Now he could see both shores, but soon entered a large water, which you know is Lake Michigan. Thus in the year 1634 Jean Nicolet was the first white man to sail upon its waters. They kept on along the shore. The Indians were friendly. They entered Green Bay. Paddling along its western shore they met some Indians who called themselves Menominees, eaters of wild rice. They lived on the river by that name. They gathered the wild rice in the marshes along the river. They told Nicolet that the Winnebagoes lived three days' journey farther up on a river. Several of the Menominees accompanied them as guides. At the head of the bay they came to Fox River of Wisconsin. Nicolet had traveled a long way. He believed he must be near the Pacific Ocean and not far from China.

HE FINDS THE WINNEBAGOES.

When they came near the chief village of the Winnebagoes he sent his guides to tell them that an ambassador of the French nation had come to visit them. Dressed in a beautiful red robe, he marched up to the village with a pistol in each hand which he fired into the air. Startled by the great noise and seeing the clouds of smoke above his head, the Indians were very much frightened. The women and children ran and hid themselves thinking these were spirits from the skies who carried thunder and lightning in their hands. The warriors stood their ground and when Nicolet spoke to them kindly they welcomed him to their village. The chief led him into his own wigwam and ordered that a great feast be prepared.

In the afternoon all the warriors sat down with them to the greatest feast that the women could prepare. After dinner they sat in silence while they smoked the peace pipe. The custom of the Indians is to ask a stranger no question and wait until he himself is ready to say what he came for or what he would have.

Nicolet made them a speech in the Huron tongue, and then in the Algonquin, but they could not understand either: for the Winnebagoes were a branch of the Sioux nation whose speech was entirely different from that of the eastern Indians. One of the Indian guides, however, was able to make them understand.

HEARS OF THE "FATHER OF WATERS."

They told him of "the great water" farther west. Under the leadership of the Winnebago

guides they skirted the north shore of the Winnebago Lake, and entered the Fox River again. On its banks they found a village of Indians called Mascoutins, who spoke the Algonquin language. From them they learned that by going up a few miles farther they would reach the portage between the Fox and another river which flowed into "The Father of Waters."

So sure was Nicolet that he was near the Pacific Ocean that he could not think the "Father of Waters" could be a river. Yet he must have learned that it was only a river; for it is not known that he ever entered the river across the portage now called the Wisconsin.

HE ENTERS ILLINOIS.

He struck off southward on foot visiting several Indian tribes. It was then that he entered the territory of our own state, Illinois.

This was only fourteen years after the settlement at Plymouth Rock. When we think that a man traveled in a bark canoe three thousand miles accompanied only by a few savages, depending upon his gun for food, trusting to the kindness of savage men of whom he had not even heard, we marvel at his courage and fortitude. An Englishman in New England or Virginia at this time would hardly have ventured alone out of sight of the smoke of his own cabin. But a Frenchman seemed to have no fear. This was so because the Frenchman carried no hatred in his heart for the red man. He loved him as a brother and it did not take the red man long to find it out.

HIS LAST DAYS.

Jean Nicolet returned to Canada by the route over which he came, and reported his discoveries to Governor Champlain. He was put in charge of the trading post at Three Rivers and was persuaded to give up his wild life. However, not without regret, for he often said he would have continued to live as an Indian and with them but for the fact that he could not give up the sacraments of the religion which his mother had taught him to love in his youth.

Seven years after his return from his journey to Illinois he was accidentally drowned while on his way to save an Indian prisoner who was condemned to torture by other Indians.

A Jesuit priest said of him: "He left us example which recall apostolic times and inspire the most pious of men with a desire to imitate him." It is a pleasure to the people who now find themselves in the country which he explored in those early times to do honor to this first of the white

men in Illinois. He was kind and brave and true. His deeds were the fruits of the best thought of his brain and the gentle promptings of his manly heart.

THE FUR TRADERS.

On Champlain's first visit in 1608 he bought a few furs from the Indians. This gave him an idea. If he could make the Indians the friends of the French, the forests of Canada might bring to them as great wealth as did the mines of Mexico bring to the Spaniards. One of his chief purposes from that on was to build up the fur trade.

He was soon on friendly terms with the Indians north of the river. These were called Algonquins. The chief nations among them were the Ottawas and the Hurons. South of the river lived the Iroquois. They were the enemies of the Algonquins. Their home was mostly in what is now the State of New York but they claimed all the land between the Alleghany mountains and the Great Lakes west to the Mississippi River. What is now Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois they claimed as their hunting grounds. If anyone intruded here they met a terrible fate at the hands of the Iroquois who were the most desperate fighters among the Indians.

Champlain made a great mistake when he joined a war party of Algonquins to punish the Iroquois. They went up the Sorel River, discovered Lake Champlain on whose banks he defeated the Iroquois. Several other times he did the same. This made the Iroquois deadly enemies of the French. After this no Frenchman dared to go south of the river or the lakes for the Iroquois were watching for them. Had he made friends with them the French might have had access to all the country of the Iroquois. They would not only have had the richest fur trade but they might have gained all this country for settlement. The Iroquois became friendly with the English and the Dutch, compelling the French to stay in the cold country along the St. Lawrence and the north shore of the lakes, where their friends, the Algonquins, lived.

The route of travel was that taken by Jean Nicolet and so it happened that Lake Huron was discovered before Lake Ontario, which was almost at the door of the French at Montreal.

Frenchmen visited all the Indian villages and even lived with the Indians. Their purpose was to hunt and trap fur bearing animals and to get the Indians to exchange their furs for the goods of the white man. Champlain appointed certain days when the Indians could meet the French

at the trading posts, bring their furs and exchange them. It was not long before the Indians learned the value of peltries, and the fur trade became very profitable to the French.

The King of France wished to keep control of the trade so that he might get most of the wealth. He would allow no one to engage in the trade without first getting a license from him. But as might be expected many did engage in the trade without the King's license. But this made them outlaws subject to severe punishment. These were called *coureurs de bois*, rangers of the wood. They were a wild set of fellows, and spent all their time in the woods with the Indians. They became more like Indians than like white men. Many of them had all the vices of both white and red men and none of the virtues of either.

THE MISSIONARIES.

Champlain was always deeply interested in converting the Indians to the Catholic faith. As early as 1615 he invited four priests to come to the new world. They were deeply in earnest. They would go at any time to any place where their superiors called. If their going meant the worst suffering and certain death they did not hesitate, but went. Many of them died from the hardships which they underwent. Many died at the hands of those whom they came to benefit, enduring the worst tortures and burning at the stake. One of the four who came on Champlain's invitation was

JOSEPH LE CARON.

Champlain had told him that the Indians "lived like brute beasts, without religion and without God." LeCaron was sincerely devoted to his work of trying to redeem the red men from their ignorance and vices to make their lives better and happier. As soon as he saw them in their wretched condition his heart went out to the poor people and he at once felt that he was their brother. To devote his life to them and even to lose it for their sake became the absorbing ambition of his life.

Several hundred Indians had come to Montreal in their fur laden canoes to trade with the French. When LeCaron saw them about to land he stepped forward to greet them. Dressed in his long gray cloak, his peaked hood lying back on his shoulders, his shaven crown exposed, he appeared so strange and different from anyone whom the Indians had ever seen that the sight filled them with fear and awe. They thought he was a spirit from the skies.

But when he greeted them kindly, helped them with their work, spending all his time for their benefit and pleasure, they began to trust him and to love him. He told them he was their brother and as he never asked for any reward for all he did they believed him.

One of the chiefs asked him to come to his village and live with his people. His reply was, "Gladly will I do so; for I am your brother." Champlain tried to persuade him not to go. He could not live on their poor food, and to live in their miserable huts through the long cold winter would surely make him sick. "Why need I fear such things? I, who have given my life to poverty and whose chief purpose is to serve God and do good to men."

When the Indians started home he went with them. He took his turn at paddling the canoe, often getting out in the water to push it up the rapids in the rivers. When the canoes were to be carried from one river to another he did as much as any one else. He consulted not his own ease but was ever ready to help an Indian who needed it.

They traveled over the route which has already been described over which Jean Nicolet afterward traveled. It was in 1615 that LeCaron discovered Lake Huron, the first of the Great Lakes seen by white men. He worked among the Hurons trying to teach them the Christian religion and get them to practice the virtues of the Savior.

Other missionaries as sincere and devoted came but we cannot tell about them now. They had only poor success in changing the lives of the Indians. They said, "This is all very good for the white man but we are different and our ways are not the same." Generally the Indians treated them kindly, but sometimes they were very rude and insolent and even put them to death by tortures and burning at the stake. But the missionaries accomplished this, they won the friendship of the Indians for the French.

They established mission stations in many places along the northern shore of the Great Lakes. The government then built forts and trading posts near the Missions. Thus the missionary and the fur trader went hand in hand exploring the unknown wilderness. Indians came from far away to trade and from these they heard many things about other tribes of Indians and about distant lakes and rivers. These stories fired the French with a desire to explore still farther and kindled their hopes of finding a way to the Pacific Ocean and to China.

The fur trade became so profitable that the French wanted to occupy the whole western country.

LOUIS JOLIET AND FATHER MARQUETTE.

JOLIET DISCOVERS LAKE ERIE.

For thirty years after Jean Nicolet entered the territory now comprising the state of Illinois, the French were engaged in the fur trade and in missionary work north of the Great Lakes. The Indians told them of the abundance of copper along the shores of Lake Superior. The fur traders and the missionaries themselves had picked up pieces of copper. The governor of Canada looked about for a man to make a voyage in search of this hidden treasure. He found the man he needed in Louis Joliet, then only twenty-four years of age.

Joliet was born in America, the son of a wagonmaker in Quebec. He was educated for the priesthood, but decided to become a fur trader and explorer. In 1667 he started with a companion named Pere to find the hidden copper mines. They spent the whole summer on the shores of Lake Superior but did not find more copper than they could carry in their canoes. They had heard from the Indians that there was a large water south of Lake Huron which they determined to discover. They paddled along the west shores of Lake Superior until they came to a river now called the St. Clair. They entered Lake St. Clair, passed down the Detroit River into the great water. Thus in 1669 Joliet was the first white man to see Lake Erie.

He continued along its northern shore, but did not go on to the Niagara River for they feared the terrible Iroquois. He went up Grand River and crossed over to Lake Ontario. He reached Quebec in safety, not having found the copper mines for which he sought, but he had discovered a shorter water way to the west than the long and laborious one up the Ottawa. Now they could go by the way of the lower Great Lakes.

JOLIET MEETS MARQUETTE.

We again meet Joliet in 1672 at Quebec. A new governor, Count Frontenac, was at the head of affairs. He was much interested in the unexplored west and asked Joliet to make another voyage of discovery and find the great river of which the Indians had so often spoken.

In the spring of 1672 he was at Mackinac, where Father Marquette was in charge of a mission for the Huron and Ottawa Indians. Marquette was a young priest, the son of a wealthy family in France, educated and trained for the priesthood in the most careful manner. He was of a most gen-



BUFFALO ROCK.

tle and lovable disposition, yet so strong-hearted and courageous that he sacrificed all that he might work for the good of his fellow men more unfortunate than himself. His only question was, Where do they need me most? And when he heard of the benighted red men in the western wilds he said, "To them will I go." He gave up home, kindred, friends and pride of family, all that young manhood looks upon as desirable, to become the brother of the savage men in the far-off wilderness. He had learned six Indian languages. In his mission work he met many Indians from far distant tribes. One day a company calling themselves Illinois came to see him. They were gentle-hearted and polite, so different from other Indians who were cruel and wicked. They invited him to come and live with them in the Mississippi country.

When Joliet came and made known to him that he was going to find the great river, Marquette was greatly interested. And when Joliet told him that the governor and his superiors in the Society of Jesus had directed that he should accompany the expedition, he was delighted.

DISCOVER THE MISSISSIPPI.

The winter was spent at Mackinac getting everything ready. On May 17, 1673, they set out in two birch-bark canoes. Five men went with them as helpers and guides. They went up Green Bay and the Fox as Nicolet had done thirty-nine years before. They were kindly received by the Indians and two of them went along as guides. They crossed over the portage between the Fox and the Wisconsin. Here the Indian guides left them and they glided down the river alone. For one hundred and seventy-five miles they drifted on when at last on the 17th day of June, Marquette says "We entered happily the Great River with a joy that I cannot express."

DOWN THE "FATHER OF WATERS."

The Indians had told them of hostile Indians along the great river, of monsters that would destroy their canoes and whirlpools that would suck them into the depths. It is not to be wondered at that they moved cautiously down the stream, cooking their simple meals on the bank in the evening, and at night anchoring their boats in the middle of the stream and sleeping in their canoes, while one man kept watch.

For eight days they glided down the wonderful river but saw not the sign of a human being. On the eighth day they saw foot prints on the left bank near the Des Moines River. Landing

they found a well beaten trail extending out into the prairie. Leaving the boats in charge of the men, Joliet and Marquette struck out boldly to find what kind of people lived here. They walked inland about six miles when they came to an Indian village. They remained hidden until they saw that some of the Indians were wearing French clothing. They concluded they must be friendly. Stepping out in plain view they called aloud. The Indians were very much excited at seeing white men. Four men came forward bearing aloft a peace pipe showing that they were friendly. Marquette inquired of what nation they were. They answered that they were Illinois and offered them the peace pipe. Inviting them to their village they treated them in the most respectful and hospitable manner. To indicate that he was sincere in what he said the chief stood naked in the door of his hut and welcomed them thus: "Oh, strangers, how beautiful is the sun when you come to visit us. Our whole village welcomes you and you shall enter all our wigwams in peace." He then led them into a large wigwam where all the warriors and the great men of the village were seated. When they entered the Indians said, "Well done, brothers, it is kind of you to visit us." Then they all smoked the calumet, passing it from one to another. This was their way of showing that they would be friends.

Now came an invitation from the chief of the Illinois Nation to come to his village. The whole village followed them, men, women and children much like the crowd that follows the wagons when a circus comes to town. When they arrived at the chief's village they were made very welcome. To Marquette the chief said, "I thank thee, Black gown, for taking so much pains to come to visit us. Never has our river been so calm, nor so free from rocks, which your canoes have removed as they pass. Never has our tobacco had so fine a flavor, nor our corn appeared so beautiful as we behold it today."

They then sat down to a great feast prepared for them. First they had a bowl of mush boiled in grease. An Indian fed them with a spoon as we feed little children. Next came a platter of fish. An Indian carefully picked out the bones with his fingers, blowing the flesh to cool it, put it into the mouths of the white men. Next came boiled dog but this the white men could not eat. The feast ended with a dish of fat buffalo meat which was more to the white man's taste. Buffalo skins were spread on the ground and the travelers slept all night. In the morning the chief and six hundred Indians went with them to their canoes and bade them farewell.

DISCOVER THE ILLINOIS, MISSOURI AND OHIO RIVERS.

They floated down the river passed the mouth of the Illinois. Then they came to the high bluffs on which they saw painted in brilliant colors the picture of two monsters, the sight of which frightened them very much. Marquette says, "Each of these frightful figures had the face of a man, the horns of a deer, the beard of a tiger, the tail of a fish, so long that it passed around the head and between the legs." He thought the worshipers of these monsters needed to be taught the religion of Jesus, making him more desirous than ever to preach to the Indians.

Farther down the river they heard a great roaring of waters. They thought they were approaching a rapids, but they found it was a great river coming in from the west, very muddy and carrying with it logs and trees, roots, trunks and branches. This was the Missouri. Marquette thought it must come from near the Gulf of California. They passed on and in a few days came to the mouth of the Ohio. Below this they were much frightened by Indians on the shore armed with guns, knives and hatchets. By holding up the peace pipe they were signaled to land. These Indians knew white men, the English on the Atlantic coast, of whom they obtained their weapons. They told them they could reach the mouth of the river in ten days.

When they came to the mouth of the Arkansas they met some Indians who were disposed to kill them for the things which they had with them. But the chief overruled this. Here they learned that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, that the Indians below were warlike and very dangerous. They knew also that the Spaniards were at the lower part of the river and that they might be made prisoners by them. So they decided that since they had learned what they came to find out, that the river flowed into the Gulf, they might as well return home. It was on the 17th day of July, 1673, just one month after discovering the river that they started on their homeward journey. From Green Bay to the mouth of the Arkansas it is 2,549 miles.

RETURN TO GREEN BAY.

Going down stream was an easy matter, but to paddle against the strong current in the heat of summer was hard work. Exposed to the hot sun during the day and sleeping in the fogs and vapors of the river by night, bitten by poisonous mosquitoes, living on poor food, was too much for the gentle-hearted Father Marquette. His health began to break. They pad-

dled up the Mississippi as far as the mouth of the Illinois. They had learned from the Indians that by going up this stream they would come close to one that flowed into Lake Michigan. This was a much shorter route to Green Bay than the one by which they had come.

On the rise of ground between the present village of Utica and the river about a mile below the cliff now called Starved Rock, they came to a village of seventy-four lodges called Kaskaskia, each lodge containing from one to four families. These were the Kaskaskies, a tribe of the Illinois Indians. They welcomed the white men and listened attentively to Father Marquette's preaching. For three days they stayed here making friends and becoming greatly beloved by the Indians. They made Marquette promise to return and teach them. This he did gladly. One of the chiefs and a company of his young men went with them as guides and protectors. They reached the mouth of the Des Plaines. Ascending this they came to the portage between that and the Chicago River which flowed into the lake. The great drainage canal has since been cut through this portage and the thriving city of Joliet is on the banks of the Des Plaines.

Near the end of September they reached Green Bay Mission, having been gone four months. Marquette's health was so broken that he remained, but the next spring Joliet went on to Canada to report his success. He had gotten almost in sight of Montreal when his boat was overturned by the rapids, two of his men were drowned, his journal and all his maps were lost.

One result of this accident is that all that we know of the expedition is what Marquette wrote. It is natural that he should speak of his own experiences and his own thoughts; for he expected his friend, Joliet, to do the same. People are naturally inclined to give Marquette the greater honor. Yet we should remember that it was Joliet who took the responsibility and did the work.

✓ MARQUETTE'S MISSION TO THE ILLINOIS.

Marquette remained at the mission at Green Bay all winter and most of the summer. In October he became much better and remembering his promise to the Illinois Indians at Kaskaskia he set out up the lake toward the Chicago River. Two white men and several Indians went with him. Storms delayed them and they did not arrive at the river until winter was about to set in. Marquette was so feeble that he could go no farther. The Indians left him but the two white men remained and built a cabin on the

spot where Chicago now stands. Here Marquette spent a long winter in thought and prayer. They had plenty of food, for game was abundant and the hunters did all they could to make the sick man comfortable. Some Indians also came to visit him and ask for powder. He said to them, "Powder have I not. I have come to spread peace through the land and do not wish to see you at war."

When spring arrived he was much better and as soon as the ice was out of the river he set out for Kaskaskia. He was most cordially received by the Indians. They looked upon him as an angel from heaven. He was anxious to teach them, went from lodge to lodge explaining the Christian faith. At one time there were two thousand men, not counting the women and children that listened to his preaching.

He ministered to the sick, cheered those who were in trouble, administered the sacraments of the church to the dying, taught and baptized the children. The Indians greatly loved him and many claimed to be converted. This greatly encouraged the missionary, but his strength failed him and he knew his time had come. Wishing to die among his own people, he and two hunters started back to Canada by the way that they had come.

Thinking they could shorten the way to Mackinac they crossed over to the east side of Lake Michigan. They got as far as the river now called Marquette in Michigan. Here where the city of Ludington now stands Marquette saw a small hill. He asked his companions to take him to the shore for there he wished to be buried. They carried him to the shore, built a fire for him and a little shelter over him. He was very grateful for all their kindnesses and thanked them. They also heard him thank God for having answered his prayer. His prayer from the time he was seventeen years old had been that he might become a missionary to the wild men of the western world and that he might die alone in the solitude of the forest. They left him alone to pray and went a little way into the woods so as not to disturb him. When they returned he was dead. Thus passed from earth the spirit of one of the gentlest, most courageous and unselfish of men. No doubt in his humility he regretted that he had done so little; for he counted as nothing everything except the salvation of men. The Indians to whom he preached were soon wiped off the earth. He died while yet a young man. But the time will never come that the people of Illinois and the neighboring states will read the story of his life and not be inspired to live better lives themselves.

Knowing how noble was the good Father Mar-

quette, we are not surprised that when the two companions went to Mackinac and told the sad story, a large company of Indians who knew and loved him before he started on his journey, went to his grave to take his body to be buried at the mission at Mackinac. They carefully washed his bones, placed them in a birch-bark casket, and the long procession of canoes went down the lake. Two hundred years after his statue was placed in the rotunda in the capitol at Washington by the state of Wisconsin as one of the men the nation should honor most.

LA SALLE AND TONTI.

La Salle was the son of a wealthy merchant of France. He was well educated for it was thought that he would become a priest. But he was of a restless and daring disposition and had no taste for so quiet a calling. He had a brother who was a member of a company of priests at Montreal. They were wealthy and powerful, owning all the lands for many miles about Montreal and the government was almost entirely in their hands. These called themselves Sulpicians and were known as Gray Friars, while another society, known as Jesuits, were known as Black Friars. You will recall that LeCaron wore a gray cloak, while Marquette wore a black one. The former was a Sulpician while the latter was a Jesuit.

Both of these societies of the Catholic church were engaged in missionary work among the Indians. They were however rivals and not always as friendly as we expect of Christian brotherhoods. Neither wanted the other to trespass on its territory. When the Jesuits had begun a mission among certain Indians, they expected the Sulpicians to go elsewhere.

When the capable young man La Salle came to them the Sulpicians thought they had a man who would be able to help them very much. Peace had been made with the Iroquois and the Sulpician brotherhood desired to establish forts and trading posts along the St. Lawrence. They gave young La Salle a large tract of land above Montreal on the river. He was to get settlers to live there, to build a fort and trading post, and clear the land. In one year he had quite a village and ten or twelve acres cleared. So strong-willed a man as La Salle makes enemies and soon he had plenty. As long as he lived they gave him enough to do to keep him awake. He talked a great deal and in a boastful way about finding a way to China. The enemies nicknamed his plantation La Chine, that is, China. The rapids in the front of his land are still called Lechine rapids.

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

La Salle's head was full of notions about discoveries and adventure. He took every opportunity to learn from the Indians. He studied their languages and characters and found out all they knew about the country. The Iroquois who came to his place to trade told him that by going a little way to the south from the shores of Lake Ontario he would find rivers that flowed into a large river which they called Ohio which means, The Beautiful River. From what they said he felt sure that this flowed into the Gulf of California and by this way he could reach China.

La Salle lost no time but went to work at once to make this great discovery. He sold his land and everything that he had and bought four canoes and supplies for a long voyage. He hired fourteen men as canoe men and guides. Two Gray Friars were ready to go with him, for they wished to establish a mission in territory not occupied by the Jesuits. On July 6, 1669, they started up the river and along the southern shore of Lake Ontario, passed the mouth of the Niagara River to the western end of Ontario. Here they met Joliet, who was returning from his discovery of Lake Erie. From Joliet he learned much about the country which he did not know before.

At the Indian village at which they met there was a captive Shawnee Indian who was to be tortured. La Salle secured his release. The Indian was very grateful and was ready to become La Salle's guide. It is thought that he followed the southern shore of Lake Erie to a point near Chautauqua Lake. Carrying their canoes to this lake they floated down into the Ohio. They went as far as the falls near where Louisville, Kentucky, now stands. His men deserted him and he had to find his way back the best he was able. But he was not to be discouraged even by this.

FIRST SHIP ON THE GREAT LAKES.

When Count Frontenac learned of Lake Erie from Joliet he set about to take advantage of the newly discovered shorter route to the west. He had also made a treaty of peace with the Iroquois and decided to build a fort and trading post in their country. In this way he could get their furs and also be better prepared to fight them if they broke the treaty. He built his fort at the head of the St. Lawrence where Kingston now stands. The Indians did not like it, yet Frontenac showed them what a great advantage it would be to them to be able to barter their furs for anything that they wanted, near at home.

Then he made it plain to them that if they did not behave themselves he could punish them severely. They believed he was a man of his word and became friendly. The governor left La Salle in charge of his fort.

In July of 1674 Joliet returned from the discovery of the Mississippi River and stopping at the fort he told La Salle all about what he had seen. La Salle at once saw that he was wrong in supposing that the Ohio flows into the Gulf of California, that it must flow into the Mississippi. But the thought came to him, "Why not build a ship, load it with furs bought from the Indians along the way, sail down the Mississippi to the ocean and direct to France?"

Visions of empire opened up before him. The French might settle the country, get control of the fur trade and shut out the English and keep them east of the Alleghany Mountains. France would become the owner of the new world!

Fired by this great thought he went to France to see the King. He stated his case so well and made so good an impression on the King that he gave him more than he asked. His name up to this time had been plain Robert Cavelier; now he was Sieur de la Salle. That is, he had been an ordinary citizen. Now he was one of the nobility. The King gave him the land about the fort extending twelve miles along the lake and gave him control of the fur trade in that part of the country. This made him a lord and gave him a chance to get great wealth.

La Salle's heart beat high with hope. He could now do the great things of which he had dreamed. He built a stone fort in place of the wooden one and named it Fort Frontenac in honor of his friend, the governor. But his prosperity had not made him more agreeable. He was proud, haughty and overbearing, talked very little and never asked any one's advice. Many became jealous of him and hated him. But he kept right on, listening to no one and having his own way in everything.

All the time he was on the lookout for any information from the west. He learned from the Indians, the woods rangers, and fur traders, that one could go up the Maumee River at the southwest end of Lake Erie to the headwaters of the Wabash, down that to the Mississippi; that one could go to a river now called the St. Joseph at the southeast corner of Lake Michigan, up that to the headwaters of the Kankakee and reach the Mississippi.

He went again to France to see the King. His plans pleased the King so well that he gave him the right to build forts all through the Mississippi valley, be the governor and have exclusive control of the fur trade.



DEER PARK.

Returning to Canada in the summer of 1678 he brought with him ship builders and mechanics and everything necessary to build the ship which he meant to launch on Lake Erie. With a great deal of labor and many hardships they arrived at the Niagara River from Fort Frontenac. They discovered the great falls of which the French had heard from the Indians for sixty years, but never dared to approach because of the Iroquois. It was a most difficult task to carry all their materials and tools past these falls; but at last it was accomplished and the ship was begun. The place where it was built is about six miles above the falls where Cayuga Creek flows into the Niagara. They called her the Griffin.

TONTI AND HENNEPIN.

Two of the most important men who were with La Salle were Henri Tonti and Father Hennepin. Tonti was an Italian soldier who had served honorable in the French army and was introduced to La Salle when he was in France to get aid from the King. He was a brave soldier, a true friend and a man of great courage and good sense. One of his hands had been shot off and a copper one took its place. The Indians called him "he of the iron hand." They greatly feared and respected him. Without Tonti La Salle could not have accomplished what he did. He could rely upon him as he could upon himself and often left him in charge of most important work when he had to be absent.

Father Hennepin was a Gray Friar. He was restless, fearless and delighted in adventure. He was better fitted to be a woods ranger than a priest. He took more pleasure in exploration and adventure than in his priestly offices. He was very useful to La Salle and Tonti and under their direction with two other Frenchmen explored the Mississippi from the mouth of the Illinois to the Falls of St. Anthony, near where the city of St. Paul now stands. What we know of La Salle's work is mostly from the journals kept by Tonti and Hennepin.

LOSS OF THE GRIFFIN.

La Salle sent fur traders ahead to buy a cargo to be taken on board when he arrived. He had a stormy voyage and almost lost his ship, but arrived safely at the head of Green Bay. Here he loaded the Griffin with furs and sent her back to Frontenac to unload and return to the St. Joseph River as soon as possible. La Salle had no right to buy furs at Green Bay, for the King had given that privilege to the merchants at Montreal. But he could not resist the tempta-

tion; for he wished to convince the King that he had not over stated the wealth of the country he meant to explore and occupy.

The Griffin was never heard of again. She may have gone down in a storm or been sunk by the Indians who were angry because she was built. La Salle believed she was wrecked by her crew that they might steal what was on board. La Salle had so conducted himself that his enemies increased in number and their bitterness became intense.

FORT MIAMIS.

The Griffin sailed for Frontenac the middle of September. La Salle with fourteen other men started up the west shore of Lake Michigan. Tonti with another party crossed the lake to the eastern shore to explore that and meet La Salle at the St. Joseph River. They had a stormy time of it. Often they had to land and wait for the storms to subside. Their food gave out and more was hard to find. Sometimes they were on the point of starving, having only a handful of corn apiece to supply them for a day. They were very happy one day when they found the carcass of a deer which the wolves had killed. They drove the buzzards away and ate it themselves. Sometimes the Indians helped them. At other times they were hostile.

On the first day of November La Salle arrived at the mouth of the St. Joseph. But Tonti had not yet come. The men grew restless and threatened to desert. To keep them employed La Salle began to build a fort. For three weeks they worked at this when Tonti and his men arrived. On the third day of December they were ready to leave Fort Miamis. They left ten men in charge of the fort to wait until the Griffin arrived. They went up the St. Joseph to the place where South Bend now stands and carried their boats and goods five miles to the headwaters of the Kankakee. They had difficulty in finding the portage. La Salle himself wandered away from the others and was lost in the woods. A heavy snowstorm came up and he tramped about until three o'clock in the morning. Then he saw a light in the distance. He called, thinking it must be his party. But receiving no answer he went up to the fire and found a bed of grass where some Indian had lain probably waiting to kill his enemies. La Salle called to him in all the Indian languages which he knew, but no one answered. So he lay down in the Indian's bed and slept till morning.

The winter had set in. The river was full of ice and snow. The weather was bitter cold. They had gone without food for several days when they found a buffalo fast in the mud.

They killed him and had enough to last them until they got to Kaskaskia, near Starved Rock. They found the village deserted. The Indians had gone to their hunting grounds farther south. The red men stored their corn in caves which they dug in gravel beds, ready for food and seed when they returned in the spring.

It was a wrong not to be forgiven for anyone to take this stored corn. Indians never molested the corn belonging to others, for it meant war. But La Salle's party was out of food and had to take some of it. They took about fifty bushels and left signs that they would pay for it. They then went as far as the foot of Peoria Lake. Here they found the Kaskaskia Indians.

FORT CREVE COEUR.

When the Indians saw the long line of canoes coming down the river they were much frightened. The men took up their weapons, the women and children hid themselves. The men made ready to fight. But when La Salle stepped on shore unarmed they saw he meant no harm. They came forward and offered the peace pipe. They held a council. La Salle explained that he had come into their territory to trade for their furs, that he would come in ships bringing the things such as guns, powder, axes, clothing and anything that they wanted. If they would allow him to build a fort in their country he would bring soldiers and help them to drive off the Iroquois who so often came to fight them. The Indians seemed to be well pleased. But La Salle was afraid they were not sincere. He thought, too, his enemies had sent agents to stir up the wrath of the Indians against him. Two of his men, the ones who understood sawing boards out of trees, one night deserted him. The Indians told them it was too dangerous to go down the Mississippi for he would surely be murdered by the bad Indians along its banks. The men heard this and they were so frightened that they refused to go farther.

La Salle now decided to build a fort and began it at once. He called it Creve Cœur, which means Heart Break, because of the deep disappointments which he had suffered. He had not heard from the men he left at Fort Miamis nor from the Griffin. He expected her to bring supplies of goods, tools and materials for ship building. This long delay made him suspect that she had been lost in a storm. He knew that his many enemies would do him all the harm in their power. So he left the trustworthy Tonti in charge of Fort Creve Cœur and instructed him to build a large boat for service on the Mississippi and Illinois rivers.

He sent Father Hennepin and two others to explore the upper Mississippi and he and a few men started back to Canada to see what had become of the Griffin. When he passed the Great Rock he took note of what a fine place it was for a fort. Its walls were about 140 feet straight up from the water on three sides. Its top could be reached only by a difficult climb on the fourth side. The top covers about an acre and was covered with trees. When he reached Fort Miamis he sent a man back to tell Tonti that if he got into trouble with the Indians and could not hold Creve Cœur, he should go to the Rock and build a fort.

TONTI ON THE ILLINOIS.

While Tonti was away from Fort Creve Cœur at the Great Rock to see how a fort might be built there, his men at Fort Creve Cœur destroyed the fort, stole all the things they could carry with them and deserted. When he returned he found only the two priests and three men remaining faithful to him. They took what few things were left and departed for the Great Rock. They were gladly received by the Kaskaskians.

Soon after Tonti and his five Frenchmen arrived the Indians were greatly frightened by the appearance of a war party of Iroquois numbering six hundred. Because La Salle had gone to Canada and his men had deserted Fort Creve Cœur they thought Tonti had betrayed them to their enemies, the Iroquois. They bitterly reproached him for his conduct. To prove to them that he was their friend, when the fighting had already begun, he and one Illinois went over to the Iroquois with presents and a flag of truce. Tonti was dark complexioned and dressed like an Indian and they did not recognize him as a white man. They shot at him as he came in sight, but as he was unarmed they caught him and carried him to the chiefs. One Indian stabbed him in the breast and if the knife had not struck a rib it would have entered his heart. Another caught him by the hair and made as if he would take his scalp. All the time they were dancing about him and yelling their fiercest war whoops. One of the chiefs noticed that Tonti's ears were pierced. By this he knew that he was a Frenchman. He made the warriors quiet down and treat him respectfully.

Tonti reminded them that they had made peace with the Governor of Canada, that La Salle was the governor of this country and under the protection of the governor of Canada. He expressed his surprise that they should go to war with the Illinois, who were the friends of the French. In this way they broke the peace with the French and

might expect to be punished. Tonti was succeeding in persuading them not to fight the Illinois. Just then some Iroquois came and said that they were shot at by Frenchmen who were with the Illinois. This spoiled everything and some of the chiefs were in favor of killing him on the spot, but another chief favored setting him at liberty and he had his way.

But the purpose was to deceive the Illinois. By making them a present they expected to throw them off their guard. Tonti had great difficulty to get back to the Illinois, for he had lost much blood from his wound. The priests were overjoyed to see them return, for they thought he had been killed. He told the Illinois that they could not trust the Iroquois and that they would better go to some distant nation out of reach of their enemies. They then went to an island several miles down the river where their women and children had gone a few days before. The Iroquois then moved into the Illinois village and the French lived in one of the huts.

They were going to make a treaty of peace with the Illinois, but when some of the Iroquois visited them on their island they found that there were only a small number of them and no Frenchmen. This changed their minds and now they meant to destroy them. This is the way Tonti tells what happened next.

"The eighth day of their arrival, the 18th of September, the Iroquois called me and Father Zenoble to council, and having made me sit down, they placed six packets of beaver skins before us and addressing me they said that the two first packets were to inform M. de Frontenac that they would not eat his children (the Illinois) and that he should not be angry at what they had done; the third packet was a plaster for my wound; the fourth was some oil to rub on my own and Father Zenoble's limbs on account of the long journey we had taken; the fifth was to show us that the sun was bright; the sixth was to tell us that we should profit by it and depart the next day for the French settlement." (The Indians made presents and each present meant something.) "I asked them when they would go away themselves. Murmurs arose, and some of them said that they would eat some of the Illinois before they went away; upon which I kicked away their presents saying that I would have none of them since they desired to eat children of the Governor. The chiefs then arose and drove me from the council.

"We then went to our cabin, where we passed the night on our guard, resolved to kill some of them before they should kill us, for we thought that we should not live out the night."

At day break they started off in leaky canoes

up the river. They were much in fear that the Iroquois were following them. One day while they were mending their canoes, Father Gabriel went into the woods to pray. He never came back. They hunted for him several days but had to go on without him. Their canoes gave out entirely and they had to go on foot toward Green Bay. They nearly starved and would have perished had some Indians not taken pity on them. They spent the winter at Green Bay, Father Zenoble with the Jesuits, and Tonti with the Indians.

LA SALLE RETURNS TO ILLINOIS.

We left La Salle at Fort Miamis on his journey to Canada to learn the fate of his ship, the Griffin, and to get more help to explore and settle the country. He went on foot from the mouth of the St. Joseph to Lake Erie and along the shore. Then he learned that the Griffin had not been heard of and must have been lost. His enemies had done him much harm. But these things could not break his courage. He gathered what supplies he could and started back to Illinois.

He left five men at Fort Miamis and with six white men and an Indian he started down the Kankakee, November, 1680. At this very time Tonti was footing it up the west side of Lake Michigan toward Green Bay. La Salle was astonished and grieved to find that the Indians' village at the Rock was entirely destroyed. No human being was in sight and the Rock where he expected to find a fort and Tonti and his men was desolate. Dead bodies were scattered all about. They spent some time trying to find some trace of white men but finding none, they had hopes that their friends were safe. But they saw that an awful tragedy had taken place. When he arrived at Fort Creve Cœur he was horrified to find that it was in ruins. The ship which he left them building was in pieces, the Indians having taken every piece of iron in it. Not a sign was left as to what had become of Tonti and his men. No Indians were in sight from whom they could learn what had become of his friends. But they pushed on down the river. Some distance below Fort Creve Cœur they found where the Iroquois had destroyed the Illinois. Men, women and children had been most cruelly butchered. Sick at heart they continued on until they came to the Mississippi. This was La Salle's first view of the great river.

It was useless for him to sail down the Mississippi with his little company. So he wrote a letter to Tonti, nailed it to a tree where he would be sure to see it should he come that way. This was in 1680 and we know Tonti was then at Green Bay.

LA SALLE'S GREAT CONFEDERATION.

La Salle hurried back as fast as he could to Fort Miamis. Here he found that his men had done their duty. They had strengthened the fort and cleared a plat of ground for planting. They had made friends with the Indians who were living near the fort. He talked with those of several nations not belonging to the Iroquois. The thought came to him that if he could unite all of these nations into one confederacy and put himself at the head of it, he could put a stop to depredations of the Iroquois and not only be safe in the Illinois country but could control the fur trade in all that region.

His plans were well received by the Indian tribes. Toward the end of May, 1681, La Salle arrived at Mackinac on his way to Canada to prepare to carry out his plans for an Indian confederacy. To his great joy he met Tonti. He had almost given him up as lost. What he learned from him filled his soul with sorrow which, however, was relieved by the fact that his trusted and true friend was yet alive. They made plans to form the confederacy and went to Fort Frontenac for supplies and help.

At the fort they found everything in disorder. La Salle's enemies had increased in number and in bitterness. His creditors clamored for what he owed them. The Jesuits always regarded him with suspicion. The Sulpicians who had looked on him as their ally now hated him. He defied them and this secured the hatred of both orders. He satisfied his creditors by giving them a mortgage on his estate at Frontenac and also agreed to give them a share of all the profits which he expected to make in his fur trade.

SAILS DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

In August, 1681, La Salle with Tonti and fifty-four men started for the Mississippi. They left a few men at Fort Miamis and then separated into two parties. La Salle went down the Kankakee and Tonti up the Chicago and down the Des Plaines. It was winter before they got fairly started. They had to put their boats on sleds and drag them over the ice. The two parties met on the Illinois but they had to drag their sleds all the way over the ice to Fort Creve Cœur. Here they found open water and sailed down the river. In February of 1682, they reached the Mississippi. In March they reached the Arkansas river. Here they planted a cross, hoisted the flag of France and formally took possession of the country for King Louis XIV of France.

On the 9th of April, 1682, they arrived at the mouth of the river in the Gulf of Mexico. They were the first white men to sail from the Illinois river to the gulf. La Salle planted a cross. At its foot he buried a lead plate on which was engraved the arms of France and the sentence, "Louis the Great reigns." He named the country Louisiana in honor of the King.

FORT ST. LOUIS OF THE ROCK.

On the homeward journey from the mouth of the Mississippi La Salle was taken very ill and for forty days he was in danger of losing his life. He meant to go to Frontenac and to France but this sickness delayed him. He now determined to fortify the Great Rock and complete his league of Indian nations.

In the spring of 1682 he sent Tonti with a strong force of men and supplies to build the fort. The rock is a natural fortification. It took but little to make it so strong that the Indians could never take it with the weapons which they had. The river valley is wide and as it overflows in the spring, the water leaving before the first of June, it forms a perfect field for planting corn. Here La Salle expected to gather all the Indians for a hundred miles around and protect them against their enemies. This was to be a trading post where all the furs of the region would be brought for sale to the French, and could then be loaded into ships, sent down the river to the Gulf and direct to France. With the Indians living here in peace it would be an easy matter for the missionaries to preach to them and, as they hoped, to convert and civilize them.

The Indians came in great numbers, six thousand Illinois who had been scattered by the Iroquois, also Shawnees from the Wabash, and Miamis from Lake Michigan. In four months more than twenty thousand Indians had built their cabins near Fort St. Louis of the Rock. Among them were over four thousand warriors.

Tonti built his fort and expected La Salle to come up the river from the mouth of the Mississippi. The Iroquois came expecting to drive them out of the country. But Tonti defeated them with great loss. He then led an expedition against them in their own country in New York and punished them so badly that they were satisfied to let them alone. All this time La Salle's enemies in Canada were busy and gave a great deal of trouble, but Tonti guarded the interests of his chief and friend. As La Salle did not come and as he had heard of his being lost somewhere on the Gulf of Mexico he started down the river to find him.

THE SAD ENDING OF A GREAT LIFE.

After La Salle had sent Tonti to the Great Rock to build Fort St. Louis, he went to Canada only to find that his friend Frontenac had been superseded as governor by another who was La Salle's bitter enemy. His property at Fort Frontenac had been taken from him and his privileges in the Illinois country had been withdrawn. Thus stripped of all power he had either to give up or take his case to the King of France. He went to France and stated his case to Louis XIV, who was so well pleased with La Salle's plans that he gave him all that he asked.

In the summer of 1684 four ships were given him to go up the Mississippi to establish forts and trading posts in Louisiana. There were two hundred and eighty persons, a hundred of them were soldiers. One of the ships was captured by the Spaniards who were at war with the French. In January of 1685 the three ships arrived in the Gulf of Mexico. As La Salle had not taken the longitude of the mouth of the river, he did not know exactly where it was. He sailed by it and landed far to the west at the place now called Matagorda Bay. One of the ships deserted him and sailed away. While he was building a fort the other ship was hunting for the mouth of the river and was wrecked.

The colonists were in great want and blamed La Salle for all their misfortunes. He now started in canoes to find the mouth but in four months returned, not being successful and having lost twelve men.

In April of 1686 he started northward with twenty men, hoping to reach Fort St. Louis by land. They pressed on until all their powder was used up and then returned to the fort. Half of those who started with him had been killed. There were now only forty-five persons alive of those who came. In January of 1687 La Salle started northward again. It rained much of the time and streams were swollen. The men were discontented and even his best friends began to hold aloof. His nephew and one of his most faithful Indians were murdered. One day some of the company lurked in the grass and when La Salle came along they shot him dead. Soon they were quarreling among themselves. Seven of them took all the goods they could and went westward to live with the Indians. The rest, among them a brother of La Salle, kept on northward until they came to the Arkansas River and at its mouth they found several Frenchmen who had been left there by Tonti when he went in search of La Salle. In the fall they reached Fort St. Louis of the Rock. But Tonti had gone to Canada. They met him at Fort Miamis.

They were so much afraid that even La Salle's brother did not tell him of La Salle's death. When he arrived in France he told of his death. When Tonti heard the true story he started from Fort St. Louis to find the men left by LaSalle. When he reached the Red River six men deserted him and having lost his powder he had to return.

Thus ended one of the greatest lives in the history of the new world; thus ended in disaster the most heroic effort to achieve one of the greatest ends ever conceived in the mind of a great man. La Salle's body rests somewhere in the soil of Texas and his plan to settle the Mississippi valley came to naught.

THE FATE OF FORT ST. LOUIS OF THE ROCK.

After the death of La Salle, Tonti received a grant of the land about the fort, and the privilege of the fur trade. He occupied the land and was in command of the fort until 1702, when he went to the Gulf of Mexico or Mobile Bay, where he died in 1704.

After this the French seem to have abandoned the route from Canada to Louisiana by way of Illinois. They followed the route marked out by Joliet and Marquette from Green Bay down the Wisconsin. Catholic missionaries sometimes came into the valley but they could do nothing, the Indians remembering the failure of La Salle's plans to help them. The English traders came among them and made them suspicious of the French. It seems that the Englishman's fire water had more attraction for them than the Frenchman's religion. For more than a hundred years, from 1702 to 1820, white men seldom came into the valley of the Illinois.

The Indians fought each other. All seem to have hated the Illinois. Illinois in the Indian language means "Perfect men." They regarded other men as beasts. They were more gentle and humane than the others. But being less savage they were not as strenuous warriors and were despised as cowards. The Catholic missionaries had greater success among them than among others. This made them still less warlike. When the French abandoned the Illinois valley most or all of the Illinois who lived near the Rock who called themselves Kaskaskians, abandoned their old home and went with the French to their mission in the southern part of the state. They named their new home and river Kaskaskia in memory of their old one on the Illinois.

THE LEGEND OF STARVED ROCK.

Comparatively very little is now known of the Indian history of northern Illinois after the

French abandoned the valley of the Illinois about 1700. At that time the Illinois Indians occupied nearly all the state. The fierce Iroquois came from the east and struck them a terrible blow just before the French left the Illinois valley for the Mississippi. The remnant of the Kaskaskia followed the French to the new Kaskaskia. At that time the Pottowatomies were found about Green Bay in Wisconsin and farther north. They seem to have gradually pushed southward between the Rock River on the west and the lake on the east. They also occupied Michigan and northern Indiana. The Ottawas came from Canada and were closely allied with them, so closely that at last they were one people.

The Illinois made the Illinois River their line of defense. There was a fort at Joliet and Marseilles, Starved Rock and Peoria. The remains of these were in evidence only a few years ago.

After the close of the French and Indian war when England wrested Canada and the territory between the Ohio and the Mississippi from the French, Pontiac, a great chief of the Ottawas, formed a confederacy of Indians and tried to drive the English out of the western territory. He was defeated in this at Detroit in 1763. Parkman says Pontiac was murdered at Cahokia in 1768. But there is stronger evidence that he was assassinated on the Mound at Joliet, by a chief of the Illinois tribe named Kinneboo. To avenge the death of Pontiac the allied tribes of the Pottowatomies and Ottawas entered upon a war of extermination against the Illinois.

Of the details of this war, history is silent. We know that the Illinois Indians disappeared except the Kaskaskias who dwelled under the protection of the French and who were no longer closely associated with the less civilized of their own tribe. Judge J. D. Caton vouches for probably the most authentic of the final disastrous struggle. He was personally acquainted with a chief named Meachelle who claimed that he was present at the siege of Starved Rock. The tradition was universal among the Pottowatomies when the Americans came to northern Illinois.

The Illinois made a desperate struggle to hold their territory south of the river. But it was all in vain. Nearly a hundred years before the Iroquois had struck them a terrible blow from which they could not recover. Their contact with white men weakened them. The Pottowatomies and Ottawas gradually crowded in from the north and the east and the Kickapoos on the south. At last they were driven to their stronghold, the rock which had formerly been fortified by La Salle and Tonti. This is a sand rock about 140 feet high. It covers about an acre of ground and

its walls are perpendicular except the side facing the south which is a steep slope. The Illinois River washed it on the north. Slight earth works thrown up on its edge made it impregnable to a foe, however numerous, armed with the Indian weapons of that time. The remains of the earth works are still visible. On this rock the last of the Illinois took refuge. They must have been reduced to a few hundred. They could take little provision with them and for water they were dependent on what they could draw up from the river, one hundred forty feet below. The enemy did not try to take the rock by assault, for a half dozen men could destroy them as fast as they could ascend the steep rock. They simply waited to let starvation do its work. It was just as dangerous for the Illinois to come down as it was for their enemies to go up. Even their water supply was cut off, for the enemy stationed themselves under the projecting rocks along the river and when the vessel was lowered for water it was seized by those hidden below.

The besieged very well knew that they would receive no mercy at the hands of their foe. To submit and beg for quarters was foreign to their nature. Famine, thirst and disease did their horrid work. Only a few were left and so weakened that they were no match for the hundreds who waited for them below.

One dark night when a storm was raging the remnant descended, determined to meet the foe though certain death awaited them. In the unequal conflict eleven slipped through the lines and made their way down the river. In the morning the canoes were missing and the victors knew that some had escaped. Pursuit was at once made but the Illinois had too great a start to be overtaken. They arrived at St. Louis, where they were cared for by white men until their kinsmen about Kaskaskia gave them shelter. Thus practically perished the once proud Illinois, who in the days of Father Marquette controlled this country and who justified the proud boast that they were the Illini—perfect men.

After this the Indians called the place Starved Rock and this has ever since been its name. It is the historic spot of greatest significance in northern Illinois. It was here that Father Marquette found rest and encouragement among the well disposed Illinois. It was to this spot that he later came and sacrificed his life in founding the "Mission of Immaculate Conception among the Kaskaskias." Here was the "habitation and place" of LaSalle's dream of a great empire of the French of the new world. Here the heroic and faithful Tonti built Fort St. Louis of the Rock and a tradition says that it was

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STARVED ROCK.

to this spot that he returned an old man and his weary frame was laid to rest on the high ground west of the rock. The region is not only rich in historic associations, it is most beautiful and picturesque, a fit place for a park for historic purposes. Here should be located a historic museum and library. A great summer school might be established here similar to Chautauqua, New York, or Winona Lake, Indiana, combining recreation and study.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

The reader may wonder why the history of the canal connecting the Illinois River with Lake Michigan should be introduced at this point in the history of La Salle County. The canal was the greatest undertaking in the early part of the century and was the chief factor in the making of Chicago and the settlement of northern Illinois.

The state received American settlers immediately after the close of the Revolutionary war. The first to come were soldiers who served with Clark in the conquest of the Northwest Territory. They received grants of land from the government and settled about Kaskaskia and the southern part of the state. The Illinois territory was organized in 1809 and in 1818 it was admitted as a state. The law organizing the Northwest Territory provided when it was organized into states the northern boundary line of what became Illinois should be a line due west from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan. This would have made the northern line of La Salle County the state line. Nathaniel Pope, Illinois delegate in Congress, was impressed with the advantage that the new state would have if it had a lake port. By his efforts the line was fixed where it now is. This led to a bitter controversy for many years. The southern settlers were from the southern states. The northern were from the northern states. The southern held a good many slaves and favored slavery. The northern settlers, who were Whigs, objected to being ruled by the southern, who were Democrats. The people of Wisconsin took no interest in the controversy for they feared that Galena would then be made the capital of Wisconsin. The people of Chicago were indifferent for the same reason.

The fur trade was the greatest interest of the generation after the close of the Revolution. St. Louis became the fur trading center. Lewis and Clark made their exploration from St. Louis to the Pacific. It was the fur trade more than anything else that animated this expedition. John Jacob Astor had his agents all over the northwest as far as the Pacific. The Mississippi became the highway for the fur trade. Lead was dis-

covered at Galena and that became a prosperous frontier town. The Illinois River became the highway between the lakes and the Mississippi as it had been in the days of La Salle. At high water the fur traders were able to push their boats through the lakes and sloughs between the Chicago River and the Des Plaines. The waters of the same lakes and sloughs flowed into both rivers, which were the same level as the lake.

The French explorers made note of the fact that a canal could easily be cut and form a waterway from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf. The fur traders noted the same thing.

The United States government built a fort at the mouth of the Chicago River in 1804. In 1812 the commander at Detroit ordered the soldiers to evacuate the fort. While the soldiers were out of the fort they were fallen upon by the Indians and massacred. The fort was rebuilt in 1816 and a company of soldiers kept there until 1836.

In 1830 there was no one at Chicago except John Kinzie, his helpers in the fur trade mostly French and half-breeds, and the soldiers.

In 1814 President Madison in his message to Congress called attention to the feasibility of a canal, calling it the "great work of the age." Ninian Edwards, afterward governor, was one of the commissioners to form a treaty with the Indians in 1816. He says that the Indians were induced to sign a treaty ceding land to the government by being told that a canal would be of great advantage to them. In 1814 the Niles Register contained this passage: "By the Illinois River it is probable that Buffalo in New York, may be united with New Orleans, by inland navigation, through lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, and down the Mississippi. What a route! How stupendous the idea! How dwindles the importance of the canals of Europe compared with this water communication! If it should ever take place (and it is said that the opening can be easily made) the Territory of Illinois will become the seat of an immense commerce and a market for the commodities of all regions." And this prophecy was made when the territory comprising Ohio, Indiana and Illinois was a wilderness!

In 1817 Major Long made a report to Congress in which he said a canal could be considered of greatest importance to the country and could be made with little difficulty. In 1819 Governor Bond recommended the construction of a canal. In 1819 John Calhoun, Secretary of War, called the attention of Congress to the canal as of military importance.

The General Assembly in 1822-23 appointed a Board of Canal Commissioners to make estimates for completing the canal. This board

consisted of Emanuel J. West, Erastus Brown, Theophilus W. Smith, Thomas Sloe and Samuel Alexander. The board appointed Rene Paul and Justin Post as engineers to survey the route and make estimates. They reported that a canal was highly practicable and would cost \$640,000. The survey alone cost \$10,589.87. Their estimates were about one-tenth of what it afterward cost.

Every governor advocated the canal in his message and every General Assembly did something to further the undertaking. In 1829 the General Assembly organized a new Board of Canal Commissioners. In 1831 this act was amended. The board laid out the towns of Chicago and Ottawa. At that time only seven families lived at Chicago. There were a few more at Ottawa. The surveyor was James Thompson. Town lots and canal lands were sold, the proceeds amounting to \$18,924.83. Another survey was made by Mr. Bucklin. He estimated the cost at \$4,043,386.50. A railroad, he estimated, would cost \$1,052,488.19. In 1827 Congress granted the state of Illinois a belt of land along the canal three miles wide, the proceeds from the sale of this land were to be used in building the canal.

It is unnecessary here to give the details of the further struggle to start the building of the canal. We must remember it was in a wilderness. Machinery, as well as methods, was crude. Every possible hardship was in the way. It is no wonder mistakes were made and great sums of money were wasted. The state was greatly embarrassed by bank failures, enormous debts contracted in schemes of internal improvement. But at last the digging of the canal actually began.

In 1830 the population of Chicago was seven families. When work on the canal began the population numbered about 3,000. The prospect for great things from the new enterprise caused a rush to northern Illinois. All the incidents of a "boom" town were enacted, speculation in town lots, fortunes made and lost in a day. Chicago was in a swamp and the land for miles out was swamp. It was then that nearly every old settler had a chance to get land now in the city for a few dollars which is now worth a million for every dollar of the original price. The dreary prospect caused them to decline to invest and caused them to move on into the interior of the wilderness. Afterward all were able to repeat the familiar story, "If I had bought what was offered me in Chicago I would today be a millionaire."

The opening of the canal is thus described by Rev. A. D. Field, who as a boy witnessed the same.

"The canal was to start out from the south branch of the Chicago River at a point three miles from the mouth of the river. From the main river all the way out the river was fringed by woods and thickets. The banks of the river were trimmed up. A plank-walk and tow-path were laid for three miles, to Bridgeport, and on the Fourth of July, 1836, the crowd, five thousand strong (this present writer drifting with the human tide), with wild hurrahs, with flags and drums, and, above all, with plenty of the choicest liquors, floated on the river and tramped on the walks out to the opening place. Boats of all sorts—a steamboat large as a river tug, a schooner gayly bedecked with green boughs, and laden with women and children—steamed and was towed by gangs of men out to the grand rendezvous; and somewhere about noon, with speeches and toasts and hurrahs, the first shovels of earth were thrown out, and at last, after twenty years of waiting, the Illinois Canal was becoming to our seeming a reality. Contracts were made and the real work of excavation began in earnest. For months all went on well. People flocked to the new Chicago, and town-lots went up into the thousands. Business of all kinds began running at the highest. The canal and its workmen needed provisions, lumber, teams, and the country for a hundred miles around felt the impulses of the new enterprise. The city began to plan for its future. In 1837 it became an incorporated city, with W. B. Ogden as its first mayor.

"Six months of this prosperity passed, and then the collapse came! All over the United States, in 1837, there came general failure and bankruptcy. All credit seemed to vanish from business circles. Money became worthless, and disappointment prevailed over the whole land. Some one ought to write out a history of the dark days that began in 1837. The whole country felt the calamity; how much more Chicago, whose every hope was built upon credit and what was to be! The people had come there because the canal was being opened, and every sort of business was started on the idea of trade arising from the canal. When work ceased, and the laborers left the country, and the supplies the canal called for were no longer needed, the reader can imagine the condition of the people of Chicago were left in. My father began cutting timber at the head of Lake Michigan for use. When we began timber was fifty cents a foot; in the end it could not be given away, and it was left in the Calumet River to rot. This was in 1837. It was twelve years before the canal project was resuscitated. Eight years of perfect

prostration followed. This brought lots and lands and buildings down to the lowest auction-sale prices, and general bankruptcy prevailed.

"The revival of credit throughout the country and the increase of capital caused the project of completing the canal to be revived and in 1847 work was renewed. In June, 1848, the city turned out once more in a mass and marched up the same old path by which they went in 1836, to the starting point of the canal. In 1836, just twelve years before, the crowds went out to witness the first removal of earth; now it was the day of fruition! With music and speeches the crowd greeted the first packets as, with banners and music, they made their way through the completed canal. Chicago has never since seen a day of triumph like that! From that time the city has been the great market place of the western world."

Ottawa was platted in the same year as Chicago and by the same surveyor. La Salle was to be the terminus of the canal. This made the region the center of interest to pioneers who were seeking a location.

The laborers on the canal were principally Irish. Large numbers of them came to engage in this work. At times there were more laborers than settlers in the county. Money was not to be had after the panic of 1837 and the laborers were paid in state orders. The best use that could be made of these was to buy land of the canal company. Thus it was that a large Irish population came into the county especially in the country about La Salle and Ottawa.

Work began at both extremities of the canal at the same time in 1836. Navigation began from the river upward before the boats could go through to Chicago. It was completed to Marseilles from La Salle and to Morris from Chicago in 1842.

The first boat came through from Chicago one Sunday afternoon in 1848. The people saw it coming and ran to meet it at the aqueduct over Fox River, cheering all the way into town. Lumber was selling at \$60 a thousand. After this boat brought a cargo it went down to \$30 a thousand. The second boat load reduced the price still more. The first boat carried back a load of wheat charging 12 1-2 cents a bushel. In one year freight rates on wheat dropped to 8, then 6 and finally to 4 cents a bushel.

Two lines of packet boats were put in, the Green and the Red. The settlers now enjoyed the luxuries of travel. Formerly they crept slowly over the prairie trails with ox teams and at best with horses. Now they could be snugly

seated in a boat and the horses trotted along the towpath. No more camping out, sticking in the mud, or fording dangerous streams but the enjoyment of social intercourse, as they moved at the rapid rate of three or four miles an hour over the smooth waters. This seems primitive and slow to us. But the people at that time no more expected to move along in palaces at 60 miles an hour than we do to flying safely through the air.

The canal made it unnecessary now to haul grain and produce to Chicago. Formerly everything had to be taken to Chicago in wagons. The trip took a week or more. The horses or oxen would graze on the prairie while the men slept under the wagons. Provisions were taken along and prepared at the campfire. They managed so as to camp outside of the city the night before and get into the city early in the morning, then to camp outside the city at night. One old settler said he used to make the trip expending only 10 cents for personal necessities, a supply of coffee. Dressed hogs brought from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per hundred pounds and wheat from 25 to 35 cents a bushel. This seems to us a great deal of work for a little money.

The canal was the greatest thing* in Chicago from 1836 to 1850. The city built up on the hopes of what the canal would be. These hopes brought not only thousands of people to Chicago itself, but they brought many more thousands into the country west of the city and it was no longer a city in a wilderness as it was in 1835. Railroads were built about the time the canal was completed and though it did a good business twenty-five years, it became less and less a factor in business until now it does nothing at all.

SALEM MISSION.

Among the first white settlers in La Salle County was Rev. Jesse Walker, who in 1825 founded a mission among the Pottawatomie Indians in what is now known as Mission township. It was located on Mission Creek on section 15, township 35, range 5 east. The land is now owned by Francis Bowen. The story of the life of this missionary gives such a vivid idea of the times in which he lived that it will be well to go into detail.

REV. JESSE WALKER.

Jesse Walker was born in Buckingham County, Virginia, June 9, 1766. His parents were not among the rich in that slave holding state, so did not belong to the aristocracy. While they did

not belong to the church yet they taught their boy to live a moral life. His schooling amounted to only twenty days. In 1786, when he was twenty years old, a Methodist camp meeting was held in his neighborhood and he was converted. It should be borne in mind that at the time the Methodists were much the same as the Salvation Army of today. They worked almost wholly among the poor. They were very fervid in religious feeling and demonstrative in their professions. They preached especially against the vanities and pleasures of life. When one united with the church it was necessary to forego stylish dress, jewelry, give up all the popular amusements, dancing, card playing, horse racing, come out from the world and be a peculiar people. This form of religion appealed to the masses of the people who being separate from the aristocratic rich found little comfort in the ritualism of the Episcopal church. They believed in the guidance of the spirit and most people of any talent usually felt themselves called to preach the gospel. To resist this call they believed meant banishment from God. If one did not obey the call he expected some calamity to overtake him. There would be no peace on earth nor salvation after death unless he gave up all to obey the call of the spirit.

In the same neighborhood with Jesse Walker lived a rich Englishman, a slave owner, one of the most stylish and worldly minded of men; yet he and his family were strict Episcopalians. He had a son and a daughter who were among the best educated and gayest of the young people. The father and mother died suddenly. While the son was on his way to England to attend to some business he was shipwrecked and lost. At this time the daughter, Susannah Webly, attended the Methodist meetings and was converted. She laid aside her beautiful clothing and her jewels, even a silver back comb, and dressed plainly. She gave up all her social gaieties, freed her slaves, and married the poor but pious Jesse Walker. She made every sacrifice demanded by her convictions and entered fervently and happily into her new life.

Probably the last thing that one could lay on the altar of self-sacrifice in those days was to become a Methodist preacher. It meant the hardest of hardships, giving up everything that people count dear, pleasure, position in society and entering into hopeless poverty. Children came to the young couple. Jesse Walker felt that he ought to preach. His wife thought he ought to. But considering the delicate rearing, the refinement and education of his wife and

the worldly welfare of his little children, he resisted the call. While he was earnest and consistent in his religious duties as a class leader and local preacher, he felt that he had not made the final sacrifice for his Savior's cause.

They moved from Virginia to North Carolina, then to Tennessee near Nashville. He prospered in business. Everywhere he was a class leader and a devout worker. His friends and his conscience urged him to enter the traveling ministry. But he excused himself for lack of education and ability.

One day in 1802, he was then thirty-four years of age, he found his children very sick. The two boys died within a few hours of each other. In this hour of deep affliction he and his wife surrendered to the divine call. A writer says: "The wife, the noble Susannah, from that hour bade him go where duty led and she would care for the home. She never after looked back, but through thirty years that followed was Jesse Walker's greatest earthly encouraging force."

He was a traveling preacher in Tennessee and Kentucky for four years. He licensed Peter Cartwright to exhort. In 1805 he, with William McKendree, afterward bishop, came to Illinois to open up the work. Returning to Kentucky he brought his family, wife and two daughters, to St. Clair County, a distance of two hundred miles, through the wilderness. They suffered great hardships from cold, hunger and exposure. Here he settled his family in a log cabin. The hearth was on the ground and the floor so high that it served as seats for the family while they sat about the fire place. His work was largely in Missouri. In 1819 he spent seven years as presiding elder. Like Daniel Boone, however, he did not feel content when the country became settled up. He liked to be out on the border with the pioneers. His next appointment was simply "Missionary."

A Methodist had preached in the log courthouse in St. Louis for several years, but the work was given up. Jesse Walker resolved to go to work there as this seemed about the hardest field of labor. Vice and all kinds of wickedness were rampant in frontier towns. Walker had two young preachers with him who were very zealous in the work. They rode into St. Louis on horseback. Everywhere they received only ridicule and curses. There was no place where they could hold meetings nor even a place where they could get lodging. Unable to do anything they held a consultation on their horses in the middle of the street. The young men decided that as the Lord had not opened a door for them he had no work for them to do here. They rode



LA SALLE STREET—OTTAWA—1860.

away to other fields and left Walker alone. The Methodist depended upon the "leading of the Spirit." The young men felt that the Spirit prompted them to go elsewhere and Walker could not persuade them to remain. He too felt a call to go elsewhere. Turning his horse to the south he decided to go to Mississippi to work in the desolate places.

He had ridden about eighteen miles, praying for guidance most of the time. He said: "Was I ever defeated before? Never! Did ever any one trust in the Lord Jesus Christ and get confounded? No! And by the grace of God I will go back and take St. Louis!" Turning about he rode back to the city. With difficulty he found a place to sleep at a tavern. The next morning he began to search the city hoping to find a Methodist. He heard of a carpenter who, it was said, was a Methodist. The carpenter took him to one side and said in almost a whisper, "I was a Methodist once, before I came here; but finding no brethren in St. Louis, I did not make myself known and do not now consider myself a Methodist, and do not wish it to become known lest it injure my business." This was even more disheartening than curses. He found some members of the Legislature who knew him. In astonishment they said, "Why, Father Walker, what has brought you here?" "I have come to take St. Louis." They admired his zeal but advised him to go home to his family. It was foolishness to try to do anything in St. Louis. But he was not to be turned back.

A room was at last obtained where a few "Hardshell" Baptists sometimes held meetings. The first meeting was poorly attended, so it was easy to get the house again. The second meeting was largely attended and the interest grew so great that it was thought dangerous, so the house was closed against him. He then found a large unfinished dwelling house which he rented for ten dollars per month, an enormous price to pay when he had nothing to pay with. However, he thought his credit was good at the bank of the Almighty, that the funds were forthcoming. He begged the old benches that had just been taken out of the courthouse, borrowed tools and fitted up the largest room in the house for a place of worship. Here he preached twice on Sunday and often at night during the week. He invited the children of the poor to attend a free day school which he taught in his house. He boarded himself to avoid expense.

His chapel was soon filled when he preached and he had all the children in his school for which he could find room. Some of the well-to-do began to send their children and paid for their instruction. This enabled him to hire a

young man to teach who was better fitted for it than he was himself. Just as he was getting well started the owner of the house died and the church and school had to vacate.

Mr. Walker now decided to build a church though he had nothing to build with. He let the contract, himself to furnish the material. A man who owned land across the Mississippi River gave him the privilege of cutting all the timber which he needed, and then he did still more, he paid the passage of the wood cutters on the ferry boat going and coming from their work. Soon the rude church was built. The ladies furnished the church. The vestrymen of an abandoned Episcopal church gave Walker their Bible and their old pews. New friends came forward and all was paid for. At the end of the year he was able to report a house of worship, a flourishing school, seventy members, the first Methodist church in St. Louis.

In a place of so much prosperity this backwoods soldier of the Cross found himself ill at ease. He was next appointed "Missionary to the Indians." The following is from Rev. A. D. Field's "Worthies and Workers of the Rock River Conference" and gives us a good picture of the pioneer preacher and the times in which he labored.

"In his wanderings he became acquainted with William S. Tee, a man of large property in the mines at Potosi. He was a man of noble and generous impulses, but profane and wicked. Loving everything heroic, he formed a sincere attachment for Jesse Walker, and had great admiration for his zeal. After his success at St. Louis, our preacher resolved to visit Potosi, a place where Satan held undisputed sway. Brother Walker sent an appointment to the place, but soon received word from the miners that if he came to fill his appointment they would 'regulate' him. He sent word that his Master had required him to go, and he should do his duty. Tee heard of the threats and asked Walker if he really intended to go. When answered in the affirmative he said: 'Well, you are a great fool to think that you can do those reprobates any good; but if you want to try you shall have a chance. Don't be afraid; I shall be there, and they shall hear the gospel once in their lives at any rate.' On the day appointed Jesse Walker, with a rifle on his shoulder, set out on horseback for Potosi. He found assembled three hundred as desperate men as ever congregated, all armed as Missouri and Arkansas men could arm themselves. Tee, with a large party of his men, was there when Mr. Walker rode up. Before preaching began, Tee mounted a stump, and exclaimed: 'Mr. Walker is a minister; I do not know any-

thing about his religion. I know he is a brave man, and a clever fellow; and though he is a great fool to think his religion could do you any good, yet he wants to preach, and he shall do so, and you must hear him. And now, the first man that interrupts him goes from this place a dead man.' Then turning to the preacher, he said: 'Walker, now give them hell-fire and damnation, for they deserve it.' Mr. Walker set his rifle down, mounted a stump, sang and prayed, and feeling that God had made the wicked his protection, and having a sense that God was with him, he preached with power. A revival broke out and great reformation followed, the fruits of which remain to this day."

In 1824 Jesse Walker opened a school for the Indians at Fort Clark, where Peoria now stands. In the spring of 1825, finding that the Pottowatomie Indians were settled principally farther north toward Chicago, he decided to go to the mouth of the Fox River. Five families came with him and built cabins on the south bluff where the city of Ottawa now stands.

When the cabins were built, Mr. Walker found that he had made a mistake. The land was not Indian land. Being perplexed and in trouble, he went off into a grove to pray for guidance. This is what Rev. Field says happened:

"While at prayer he was disturbed by the sound of footsteps, and looking up, he saw a nobly formed Indian standing near, with a smile of welcome on his face. This was Shabbonee, the friend of the white man. The chief introduced himself with the expression, 'Me Shabbonee', at the same time giving Brother Walker a warm shake of the hand. Jesse Walker could speak no Indian, and Shabbonee little English. So there was little conversation, but enough to give Walker to understand that he had found a friend. Shabbonee soon disappeared. He went to his own camp, about a mile distant, from which he soon returned, bearing on his shoulders a quarter of venison and a wild turkey. He was accompanied by a half-breed, who became interpreter. The next day, under the guidance of Shabbonee and Furkee (or Furque), the missionary explored the country up the east side of the Fox River until he came to a beautiful spot twenty miles above the mouth of the river, where was a spring in a beautiful grove. Here Jesse Walker drove his stake, and established Salem Mission, the first Methodist appointment in the bounds of the Rock River Conference. This location was on section 15, township 35, range 5, now in the town of Mission, in La Salle county."

In October of 1825 Jesse Walker reports: "The place (of the Mission) is about one hundred miles

above Fort Clark, about twenty miles north of the mouth of the Fox River. The soil is very good, timber plenty, and the spot well watered." In the spring of 1826 some of his relatives joined him. His brother, Dr. David Walker, entered the section of land on which Ottawa now stands. Dr. David Walker's son, George E. Walker, became the first sheriff of La Salle County. James Walker, nephew and son-in-law of Jesse Walker came to help in the mission. His wife, Jane, was the daughter of Susannah, whom we recall was well educated, and who had entire care of the family, while her husband was away on his missionary campaign. She saw to it that her daughter was as well brought up as the home and the best schools of the day made possible. She became the principal teacher of the Indians in the mission school. James brought with him a horse-mill, a mill for grinding grain by horse-power. This was set up at the mission and afterward at Plainfield. It became a great convenience to the Indians and helped to make them friendly.

James Walker had been a soldier in General Jackson's army and was present at the battle of New Orleans. He told this incident which is reported by Rev. Field: "Among the young men from Tennessee were many zealous Methodists; for by that time the Methodist societies were found in almost every neighborhood of that state. In the haversacks of these were carried their Bibles and hymn books, and it was their invariable custom to gather for evening prayer meetings. At last the army was found lying in camp near New Orleans. The near approach of battle increased greatly the fervor of the praying soldiers. They were getting ready to die bravely, if they must. 'At times,' says James Walker, 'I was led to think the portals of heaven were thrown open, and a stream of light and glory poured out upon our souls.' They became, no doubt, a little noisy. At any rate, a very officious young officer made a serious complaint to General Jackson about the noise, calling it a nuisance. The general asked what they were doing. 'Well, they sing, exhort, pray and shout, and call it a prayer meeting,' was the officer's reply. 'Old Hickory' answered thus: 'Young man, go back and join the meeting; and tell them to remember me in their prayers. May God forbid that a prayer meeting should ever be considered a nuisance in my camp!'"

James Walker's conversion caused him to free all his slaves and move to a free soil. He was captain of a company in the Black Hawk war. Afterward he was several times a member of the General Assembly and a most useful and exemplary citizen. His wife, who also taught at

the Indian mission, is spoken of in the records as a woman of exalted character. Her granddaughter, Mrs. Searles, of Joliet, says of her: "She never complained; never looked back. God's work was her work and her husband's cares were her cares. Tall, slender, dark hair and eyes, with a remarkable memory was her description."

In December, 1826, Jesse Walker reports to his conference: "I have now closed the business of Salem Mission for the present year, and beg leave to report, that, in accordance with the instructions of Bishop Roberts, I went as soon as possible to the Indian country, and have made an agreement with the Pottawatomies, through their chiefs, for a section of land in conformity with the articles adopted by the Illinois Conference, and have obtained the best titles which could be obtained from a rude and uncultivated nation, signed by the interpreter as a mutual friend, which instrument accompanies this report. I have built a house for the accommodation of the family, which consists of eighteen persons. The house is fifty by twenty, two stories high, with apartments. It is built of hewed logs, and roofed with shingles. We have a smith-shop, a convenience I could not dispense with—a poultry-house, spring-house, and other conveniences. I have forty acres of land in cultivation, seven acres inclosed for pasture, and one acre for garden. All has cost \$2,400. Our crops are good—I suppose worth \$200, when secured. . . . I have talked with eight chiefs, all of whom are highly gratified with the mission, and have pledged themselves to use their influence to support it in its religious character, but can not legislate upon the subject of religion. That, they say, is a matter between the Great Spirit and the hearts of their people; but they will defend and protect the mission family, and if the Indians will give up their children to the care and tuition of missionaries, they will be glad of it, but they can not use coercion. The school consists of fifteen native children, seven males, eight females, and two teachers. I would here state that I have built a horse-mill, and have it in operation. A door of communication to the hearts of these poor, neglected, persecuted sons of men must be opened before we can expect among them the exercises of an evangelical faith."

In 1827 Jesse Walker reported twenty-five members of the church, among them one Indian. Yet he was hopeful. But in 1828 he had to close up the mission. The government was moving the Indians west. Their lands about the mission had been ceded to the government and the few Indians that remained went from place to place leaving no work for the mission to do. He then went to Chicago. But there he found it

about as hard to get a foot-hold as in St. Louis. He wrote to his conference: "I still have some hope that Chicago will some day receive the gospel. Please send me some instruction." He succeeded. In 1832 he was presiding elder of the Chicago District and in charge of Chicago Mission. His district had four charges, Chicago, Des Plaines, Peoria and Pekin. This gives us an idea of the territory he had to travel. His, the first church of any kind in Chicago, was a double log house, near the point of meeting of the two branches of the Chicago River. There was a door at each end and one in the partition separating the two parts. Susannah, Jesse Walker's wife, had died and he fitted up one of the rooms for a living room for himself and the other for a place for meetings. This is what John Watkins, the first school teacher, says of the house: "I commenced teaching in the fall after the Black Hawk war of 1832. My first school-house was situated on the North Side, about half way between the lake and the forks of the river, then known as Wolf's Point. The building was owned by R. J. Hamilton; was erected as a stable. It was twelve feet square. After the first quarter I moved my school into a double log house on the West Side. It was owned by Rev. Jesse Walker, and was located near the bank of the river where the north and south branches meet. He resided in one end of the house, and I taught in the other. On Sundays Father Walker preached in the the room where I taught."

"Jesse Walker was my successor in 1832," writes S. R. Beggs. "Myself and wife attended his first quarterly meeting. The meeting house, parsonage, parlor and kitchen were all the same log house that we formed the first class in in 1831. Mrs. Beggs and myself were permitted to dine with the old hero. His stove was one of the box kind, with one griddle hole. Here he boiled the tea kettle, fried the meat, and broiled the scanty vegetables, each in its turn. He had for his table a large chest, and when dinner was served we surrounded the chest, and having good appetites, the dinner was refreshing."

In 1834, being then sixty-eight years old, he retired from the active ministry and settled on a farm on the Des Plaines River. Quoting again from "Worthies of the Rock River Conference:" "An incident here will illustrate what frequently happened when the backwoods preacher of Illinois and Missouri went down into the more cultured regions of Tennessee or Kentucky. The following is from Peter Cartwright: 'I think it was in the fall of 1819 our beloved old Brother Walker came over to our Tennessee Conference, which sat at Nashville, to see us. But Oh, how weather-beaten and war-worn was he, almost, if

not altogether, without decent apparel to appear among us! We soon made a collection, and had him a decent suit of clothes to put on; and never shall I forget the blushing modesty and thankfulness with which he accepted that suit.'"

"As to his mental endowments," says Bishop Morris, "he was without education, except the elementary branches of English imperfectly acquired. But favored with a good share of common sense, cultivated by some reading, but much more by practical intercourse with society, and enriched with a vast fund of incidents peculiar to a frontier life, which he communicated with much ease and force, his conversational talent, his tact in narrative, his spicy manner, and almost endless variety of religious anecdotes, rendered him an object of attraction in social life. Unaccustomed to expressing his thoughts on paper, he kept his journal in his mind, by which means his memory, naturally retentive, was much strengthened, and his resources for the entertainment of his friends increased. He introduced himself among strangers with much facility, and so soon as they became acquainted with him, his social habits, good temper, unaffected simplicity, and great ease of manners for a backwoodsman, made them fast friends. As a pulpit orator he was not above mediocrity, if up to it; but his zeal was ardent, his moral courage firm, his piety exemplary, and his perseverance in whatever he undertook was undaunted. Consequently, by the blessing of God upon his labors, he was enabled in the third of a century to accomplish untold good."

In 1835 he was called from his labors to the reward for which he hoped himself and which he labored all his life to bring to others. The record is one that the people of La Salle County may cherish, the record of toil and suffering and sacrifice, that the greatest good as he conceived it, might come to his fellowmen. Like Father Marquette, in the narrower sense, he failed. In the larger sense he succeeded triumphantly. The beginnings which he made the inspiration of his humble but heroic life spread blessings over a prosperous land and a people that enjoy the fruits of his labor.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

DR. DAVIDSON.

After the establishment of Fort Dearborn in 1804 as a western trading post, fur traders in the employ of the American Fur Company traveled up and down the Illinois River, plying their

trade, but none of these seem to have made a permanent settlement.

In 1823 Dr. Davidson, a physician and a man of education, built a cabin on the south bank of the Illinois River opposite the west end of Buffalo Rock. He lived alone, traded with the Indians and did some trapping himself. Why he came thus alone to dwell in the wilderness among savage men is not known. He had little intercourse with white men when they came. In 1826 he was found dead in his cabin. As he wished to live, so he died, alone. He had books and papers which, had they been preserved, would be of great interest now.

JOEL HODGSON.

The following is from Baldwin's History of La Salle County and gives a vivid idea of the early times:

Mr. Eli Hodgson, of Farm Ridge, has furnished the facts for the following narrative of a trip through this region by his father, Joel Hodgson, in 1821, two years before the first white settler came in. Joel Hodgson was not an early settler here, but he settled in 1828 in Tazewell County, with a large family. Four of his sons and his widow removed to Farm Ridge, in this county, in 1853. Two of them, Aaron and Eli Hodgson, large farmers and stock breeders, became residents here, and the narrative is worthy a place in our pioneer history.

In the autumn of 1821 a number of families of Clinton County, Ohio, proposed to emigrate to a western location, in sufficient numbers to support a school, church, etc., and deputed Joel Hodgson and another person to explore the then wild and unoccupied Northwest, and select a location for the colony. His colleague having been taken sick, Mr. Hodgson resolutely started alone, on horseback. He equipped himself with a good horse, saddle and bridle, a packing wapello well filled with dried beef, crackers, and hard tack; his other equipments were the best map he could then get of the western territories, a pocket compass, flint and steel and punk-wood, with which to kindle a fire, as matches were not then known. He carried no weapon, often remarking that an honest face was the best weapon among civilized or savage men.

After safely crossing the state of Indiana, then a wilderness, he entered Illinois where Danville now is, where he found a small settlement and some friends. Here he made a short stay, and then took a northwest course, to strike the Illinois River, his map and compass his only guide.



MANSION HOUSE—OTTAWA—1860. SHOWING ROBINSON'S CIRCUS.

He put up, usually, where night found him. Striking a fire with his flint, steel and punk, wrapped in his blanket, and with the broad earth for a bed, he slept soundly. He stated that his horse became very cowardly, so that he would scarcely crop grass, which was his only sustenance; he would keep close to his master, following him wherever he went, and sleeping at night by his side, and would not leave him at any time. With no roads but an occasional Indian trail, through high grass and bushes, over the broad, limitless prairie, or along the timber belts, occasionally meeting a party of Indians, with whom he conversed only by signs, it is not surprising that horse or rider should be lonely, suspicious and fearful. The Indians were friendly, offering to pilot him wherever he wished to go, but were importunate for tobacco and whisky—in vain, however, for he carried neither.

He reached the Illinois, he supposed, just below the mouth of the Kankakee, and followed down on the south side till he reached the mouth of Fox River, and recognized it on his map—the first time he had been certain of his locality since he left Danville.

He explored each of the southern branches of the Illinois for several miles from their mouths, going up one side and down the other. He thus worked his way to Dillon's Grove, in Tazewell County; there, as he expected, he met a few settlers, old neighbors of his, from Ohio, the first white men he had seen since leaving Danville. He then returned by way of Springfield and Vandalia to Danville, where he made a claim on government land, which he afterwards purchased. He returned to Ohio and reported that he found no suitable location for the proposed colony. Some might think it rather singular that a man of his resolution and sound judgment should pass through the best part of the state of Illinois—the best portion of the west, and as good a country as the sun shines on, and then make such a report; but those who saw it as he saw it can properly appreciate his decision, and the fact that he made such a decision, is significant of the immeasurable difference between then and now. Surrounded by the solitude, which even his horse felt so keenly, he was not in a mood to take in the full value of a prairie farm, and the prairie region was not then understood; there was supposed to be an almost fatal deficiency of timber, and the coal fields were hid in the bowels of the earth. The prairie was supposed to be so cold and bleak in winter as to be uninhabitable, and that not more than a tenth of the country could ever be utilized. The railroads which now connect us with either ocean, and the telegraph which annihilates distance, and con-

verses with all the world, were neither of them invented. The slower mail and post coach had not then crossed the prairie region, and puffing steamer had never reached the Upper Illinois. There was no civilization here. The deer, the wolf and the Indian held a divided empire, and to the solitary traveler it seemed that generations must pass before this immense solitude could be made vocal with converse and business of a civilized people. Even of those who came ten years later, many were of that opinion, and for several years later still, never expected to live to see the large prairies occupied. Our explorer eventually changed his opinion, for in 1828 he purchased a farm in Tazewell County, and removed there three years later, having, in the autumn of 1828, taken a trip through the country similar to that of 1821, when some few settlements and more experience softened the aspect of the then changing wilderness, and convinced him of the feasibility of settling the prairie region. He remained on his purchase, near Pekin, until his death in the autumn of 1836, leaving a widow and nine children. The eldest son, Isaac, settled at Long Point, Livingston County, in 1834, twelve miles from the nearest neighbor, and in 1848 moved to South Ottawa, where he died in 1851. In 1853, four more of the brothers—Eli, Aaron, Abner and Isaiah, settled in Farm Ridge, and soon after, their mother, the widow of Joel Hodgson, removed there, where she died in 1875.

SETTLERS OF 1825.

The histories do not agree on the year of the first comers after Dr. Davidson. Rev. Jesse Walker, a detailed account of whose life is given elsewhere in this history, is said to have come in 1823 and in 1824. The records of the Methodist Conference show that he established his mission in 1825. He probably did make a trip to the country in 1824, for that year he was engaged in missionary work at Peoria. Thomas E. Covell settled on the creek which now bears his name and established a mill where the creek emerges from the bluff.

Enos Pembroke came from New York, died in 1832. His widow, a devout and active Methodist, kept a hotel at the foot of the south bluff.

Lewis Bailey came to Ottawa but soon settled just east of the present village of Tonica at the head of what was then called Bailey's Grove.

Others that came to the mouth of the Fox River were Joseph and George Brown, Pierce Hawley, James Beresford, Warner Ramsey, Moses Booth, Christopher Long, George and Horace Sprague, James and David Calvin, Ed-

mond or Edward Weed, Col. Sayers and Mr. Ransom. These took up claims in different places. One of the Spragues at Marseilles, Long, west of Marseilles.

THE SETTLERS OF 1826.

The new year brought quite a number of new settlers. The relatives of Rev. Jesse Walker from Virginia, Tennessee and southern Illinois, followed him and settled at Ottawa. One of his nephews, James Walker, married his cousin, the daughter of Jesse Walker, and became a part of the mission. There were Dr. David Walker, brother of Jesse, a physician, and three sons, George E., Wilbur F. and David, Jr. James Galloway came to the south side of the river at Marseilles.

JAMES GALLOWAY.

A somewhat detailed account of this pioneer will give a fair idea of the life of those early times. He was born in Pennsylvania but went "west" to Sandusky, Ohio, a small village on Lake Erie. Hearing of the rich prairies of Illinois he secured a horse and on his back made his way across Indiana to Chicago in 1824. Here he remained nearly a year hunting and trapping. The American Fur Company, headquarters at Chicago, had its agents out over the country buying the furs of the Indians. Mr. Galloway found a market for the fruit of his labor. In one of his hunting trips he came to the rapids of the Illinois at Marseilles. The location suited him and he bought a claim, on the south bank, of Ephraim Sprague in 1825. He then hurried back to Sandusky for his family.

He was a man well-to-do for those days and decided to take with him a stock of goods for trade among the Indians. He, however, did not take into account the fact that the American Fur Company claimed the exclusive right to that trade.

He purchased twenty barrels of salt. For a handful of this he could get a mink skin which sold for 20 cents. He also took all the bacon and flour that he thought he could transport, and also 200 traps and different kinds of household goods. It was impossible to carry this stock of goods across the country. It had to be taken by boat around the lakes.

Boats did not often make trips to Chicago. He waited until August, 1826, when he learned of a boat that was going to Chicago. But it was the first day of October before the captain was ready to sail. He lay a week at Detroit indulging in a drunken spree. The same was repeated when

they reached Mackinaw. While here a severe storm of wind and sleet set in. While the captain was in no hurry to go when the passengers were anxious to do so, now that they wanted to stay the captain, being in a bad temper, from his debauch, would listen to no warning of the passengers or the inhabitants, but set out in the face of the storm. When fourteen miles out from the port the captain was obliged to turn back by the violence of the storm. When rounding the point at St. Helena Island the vessel grounded on a sand bar, the waves dashed over her. In great danger the crew and passengers made their way to the island as it seemed, to meet death from exposure. It was four days before relief came and that was an accident.

A vessel of the American Fur Company made a voyage each spring and fall to Mackinaw and Chicago. Fortunately they were able to hail it as it was passing by. The captain hesitated to take on board a stock of goods that would compete with the Fur Company. He sent a messenger to Mackinaw for instructions from the agent. His directions were to take the goods on board but to keep them in the company's storehouse in Chicago until after the 10th of May when the trading season was over. Mr. Galloway was justly indignant and said he might as well throw the goods into the lake. The captain, feeling that this was a dastardly piece of business, hesitated in following instructions, so told Mr. Galloway that he would not hand in the letter of instruction until after the goods had been put into his possession. With this assurance Mr. Galloway loaded the goods. The salt was a total loss and much of the flour also, and the other goods were greatly damaged.

The vessel was crowded to the limit. There were on board James Galloway, his wife, a daughter Mary, aged thirteen, Jane, aged nine, and Susann, aged two, two carpenters, a Mr. Arthur and wife and several others. All sympathized with Mr. Galloway and promised to stand by him in case of trouble.

The vessel arrived safe at Chicago. The captain told Mr. Galloway to get a place to store his goods, but as soon as he was out of sight the captain handed the letter to Jean Baptist Beaubien, the agent of the fur company. He set about at once to secure help to unload the goods and place them in the fur company's storehouse as per instructions. Mr. Galloway went to the fort under control of the United States government but was refused room for his goods though there was no lack of room. He was even refused shelter for his family. The commandant was secretly in league with the fur company. Word came to him of the treachery of

the captain and he returned at once to the vessel. The arrival of the vessel had brought about all the inhabitants to the landing, a mixed crowd of Americans, French, half breeds and Indians. During his previous visit Mr. Galloway had become acquainted with nearly every one and was well liked. Now that he was being imposed upon, the crowd took sides with him against the fur company. Mr. Galloway's friends outnumbered the friends of the company, so the agent had to allow him to take his goods. There would have been a fight and there was no doubt who would have been the victor.

There was a rival settlement up the river called Hard Scrabble, where Bridgeport now stands. A half-breed, Alexander Robinson, chief among the Pottawatomies, said to Mr. Galloway, "I have a cabin at Hard Scrabble to which my friend is welcome if he wants it." This was most acceptable. The goods were loaded on a flat boat and polled up the river four miles and landed near the cabin. The Galloways and Arthurs occupied the cabin during the winter of 1826-7. It was a cold winter and they suffered much and being on the Indian trail they were frequently visited by the red men, who, when they had gotten whiskey at the fort, were not the most agreeable. Mr. Galloway was away most of the winter working on his cabin on the Illinois. The crowded condition of the cabin, the bitter cold winter, and the dread of drunken Indians caused intense suffering.

Spring was most welcome. Mr. Galloway and Mr. Arthur constructed a double boat out of a walnut tree. On this they loaded their goods and started for their new home. The boat was polled up the river into a slough called Mud Lake and from this into the Des Plaines and down the Illinois. It was a glad day when they arrived at the cabin at the grand rapids.

Mr. Galloway loved to fish and hunt. The river was full of fish, the prairie and timber abounded in all kinds of game except buffaloes, the last of which had disappeared a few years before. This was indeed a hunter's paradise. Today we can scarcely realize what such a life was, hundreds of miles in the wilderness with no expectation of returning, knowing that whatever they needed they must make with their own hands. Like Robinson Crusoe on his island, so these pioneers expected to be dependent only upon themselves. They were not moved as the man going west today with the expectation of making a fortune. They expected to build a home which would be the scene of all their sorrows, the fields of their struggles and the source of all their joys. It was not a life of privations only. Man ever loves nature and here they

were close to her very heart. The joys of their simple lives were of a higher order than those of our artificial surroundings. The freedom of self-reliance begotten of the struggle for a livelihood sweetened their toil.

THE WINNEBAGO SCARE.

In 1827 the Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin showed signs of hostility. The miners about Galena trespassed on their lands and they attacked some boats on the Mississippi. The few settlers became alarmed. General Cass, the Indian agent, made a journey through Wisconsin, down the Mississippi and up the Illinois to Chicago. He brought the news of the probable hostility of the Winnebagoes. It was altogether likely that the Pottawatomies would join them. The few settlers in La Salle County gathered at Ottawa and began building a stockade. This was located on the south bluff near the residence of the late Col. Hitt. Seeing no signs of trouble with the Indians in the vicinity, the scare was soon over and the settlers returned to their several locations.

Few people came to the country in the years 1827-8 owing to the rumors of Indian trouble. But the years 1829-30-31 brought a company from Licking county, Ohio, whose descendants have been prominent in the affairs of the county.

THE GREEN PARTY.

On the 27th day of August, 1829, four men, John Green, William Green, Joseph Grove, William Lambert, left Newark, Ohio, on horseback for a tour of exploration of the west. They went by way of Fort Wayne, Indiana, Kalamazoo, Michigan, to Chicago. Before the end of September they reached Holderman's Grove on the Fox River at the point where Millington now stands. They passed on down the river and came to the cabin of William Clark on the N. E. 1-4 of section 24, 34, range 4E. Clark showed them the rapids in the Fox. John Green was looking for a mill site and this seemed a very good one indeed. The surveyors were at work at the feeder for the canal at the time. Green bought Clark's claim and cabin and started to Vandalia, the state capital, to buy the mill site. He stopped at Ottawa and also at Bailey's Point. He reached Vandalia, bought 80 acres for his mill site and arrived at home in Ohio on October 15th. He begun immediately to get ready to remove to his new home in Illinois.

Fortunately, we have the narrative of Jesse and David Green, sons of John Green, which gives a vivid account of the journey. There were

twenty-four in the company. Of these only seven died in forty-one years. A large number followed the Green party in the next two years. These were the Groves, Staddens, Trumbos, Dunnnavans, Armstrongs, Letts, Millikins, Sanders, Kleibers, Daniels and Booths.

NARRATIVE BY JESSE AND DAVID GREEN.

On the 2d of November, 1829, the following named persons left Newark, Licking County, Ohio, for what is now La Salle County, Illinois: John Green, David Grove, Henry Brumback, and Reason Debolt, with their families, and the following named young men: Samuel Grove, Joseph Grove, Jacob Kite, Alexander McKee, and Harvey Shaver. Their outfit was one four-yoke ox team, three two-horse wagons and one carriage. Found the roads passable till we got into Indiana, where we lay by three days for bad weather. The streams were high, but we were bound for the West, and pressed forward. Found about forty teams weather-bound at Boxby's, on the Whitewater, where we were told it would be impossible to proceed unless we traveled on top of wagons and teams already swamped. From there we cut our way through heavy timber for sixty miles, averaging about ten miles per day. One of the party with a child in his arms was thrown from the carriage, breaking three of his ribs, and the carriage wheel passed over the child without injuring it. The wounded man pursued the journey, never complaining; so readily did those hardy pioneers adapt themselves to circumstances, and heroically face the inevitable. The streams were so high we had to head them, or, as the saying is, go around them.

We traveled five days by the compass, when we arrived at Parish's Grove, Iroquois County, Illinois. From there we followed an Indian trail to Hubbard's trading post on the Iroquois River. Here we bought all the corn we could get—about eight bushels—and a pirogue, or canoe. Loading it with about thirty hundred weight of our goods, we put Jacob Kite, Joseph Grove, and Samuel Grove on for our crew, with directions to work down the Iroquois to the Kankakee, and through that to the Illinois, where they were to meet the teams. This was necessary, as our teams were worn, feed scarce, and roads very bad, or, rather, none at all. On the trip, Joseph Grove became so chilled that he contracted a disease from which he never fully recovered.

Our teams crossed a prairie which had no bottom—at least, we did not find any. The second day, found a stream too deep to cross; felled trees from either side till they formed a temporary bridge over which we conveyed our goods

and people, which was barely accomplished when the accumulated waters swept our bridge away. The teams were made to swim, one horse barely escaping drowning. One of the women became nervous and could not be induced to walk the bridge. John Green took her on his back, and made his way over on his hands and knees. The exact position in which the lady rode is not recorded.

A heavy rain came on, and we encamped in a small grove, and were obliged to cut up some of our boxes to make a fire. That night we shall never forget; most of us sat up all night. Mother lay down in the wagon, and tried to sleep, and was frozen fast so she could not rise in the morning. It took us over three days to reach the mouth of the Kankakee, a distance of thirty miles, while the pirogue had to go seventy miles by water. The crew had about given up in despair of meeting us, when they fortunately heard a well known voice calling to a favorite horse, by which they were directed to our camp. We ferried most of our goods over the Illinois on the pirogue, when a friendly Indian showed us a ford where we took our teams over without difficulty. Our corn being exhausted, our teams had nothing to eat but browse or dry prairie grass, and very little of that, as the prairie had nearly all been burned over. In the afternoon of the 5th of December we came in sight of a grove of timber and John Green, believing it to be Hawley's (now Holderman's) Grove, started on horseback to ascertain. His expectations were realized, and he found Messrs. Hawley and Beresford butchering a beef. He harnessed Beresford's horse, a large gray one, to a light wagon of Beresford's, and taking a quarter of a beef, and filling the wagon with corn, started for Nettle Creek timber, where he supposed the party would stop.

The company had ordered a halt and prepared to camp, but with the expectation of going supperless to bed, as their provisions were exhausted, when Mr. Green drove up, to the great joy of the whole party, both man and beast. From the time the corn gave out and the provisions were running short, one young man refused to eat, contending that as they were bound to starve, the provisions should be reserved for the women and children.

The next day being the 6th of December, 1829, about four o'clock p. m. we reached our destination—except the three young men in charge of the pirogue, whom we expected would reach here before us; and when night came on we were all cast down with fearful forebodings, as we thought they must have met with some serious accident. But our anxiety was soon relieved. On



W. E. BOWMAN VIEWING LA SALLE COUNTY IN 1866.

the same day they had made their pirogue fast at the grand rapids of the Illinois, now Marseilles, and crossing the prairie without any knowledge of the country, became benighted, but seeing the light from our cabin, joined us about eight o'clock, and we had a great time of rejoicing, the lost having been found. The self-sacrificing brother joined us in a hearty meal, and his appetite never failed him afterward.

Our next object was to secure some provisions, as we had a large family and good appetites. We bought twenty-four hogs of Markly, on the Des Plaines; then went south to Tazewell County, bought thirty bushels of wheat at four shillings, eighty bushels of corn at two shillings, and took it to a horse mill where Washington now is; spent several days in putting the mill in order, having to dress the boulder mill stones, and furnish the motive power. Provisions were scarce before we had produced a crop; we frequently lived on beef, potatoes and pound cake, so called, being made of corn pounded in a mortar.

We went to work improving in the spring, and by July 4th we had 240 acres fenced, and nearly all broken, and had built a saw mill, dam and race, and had a run of boulder mill stones in one corner of the saw mill grinding wheat, the first ground on Fox River. The stones were made from boulders or hard heads, found here, by Christopher Payne, brother of the Dunkard preacher who was killed by Indians on the prairie between Holderman's Grove and Marseilles, in 1832.

SETTLEMENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

At the time of the Black Hawk war there were settlements in a few places in the county. These were at

OTTAWA: Thomas R. Covell, George and Joseph Brown, Wilbur F., Dr. David and George E. Walker, Horace and George Sprague and Col. Sayers.

SOUTH OTTAWA: Enos Pembroke, Josiah E. Shaw, Reuben Reed, Henry Hibbard, Charles Brown, John, Richard and Abel Hogaboom, John McKernan, Moses Booth and Henry Allen.

DAYTON: John Green, Jacob Kite, William Stadden, James McFadden, Thomas Parr.

RUTLAND: David Grove, Reason DeBolt, Henry Brumback, Samuel Grove, Joseph Grove, William L. Dunnavan, Edward Keyes, Christopher Long, Mathias Trumbo, David Shaver, William Parr, Samuel Milliken, Widow Anna Pitzer, Edward Sanders and Aaron Daniels.

VERMILLION: Lewis Bailey, William Seeley, Mr. Enos, Mr. Pate, Jacob Moon, John Bailey, Daniel Warren, John Leonard, Levi Jones, John Slater.

MANLIUS: William Richey.

DEER PARK: Martin Reynolds, Mr. Smith, Milton and Newton Reynolds, Mrs. Elsa Armstrong, Daniel F. Hitt.

BRUCE: George Basore.

EDEN: Nathaniel Richey, Dr. David Richey, Daniel Letts, George M. Dunnavan.

UTICA: Simon Crosiar.

LA SALLE: Amzi Crosiar, Samuel Lapsley, Burton Ayers, Mrs. Swanson.

PERU: John Hays.

FALL RIVER: James Galloway, Abraham Trumbo, John Brown.

FREEDOM: William Hall, William Davis, William Pettigrew, John H. Henderson and Allen Howard.

TROY GROVE: Hiram Thornton.

OPHIR: Joseph Reynolds, Elias Cory.

MISSION: William Schermerhorn, Mr. Hazleton and Peter Miller.

SERENA: Robert Beresford, D. Ezekial, and Samuel Warren.

EAGLE: John Coleman, Henry Cramer, John Holderman, Daniel Barrackman.

These with their families may have numbered one hundred and fifty people.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

The Pottowatomie Indians lived in the country east of the Rock River, but had ceded their lands to the government on condition that they might remain on the lands until they were wanted for settlement. The Sacs and Foxes had been removed from west of the Rock River. The Pottowatomies were friendly, but an Indian has little conception of title in land. Land with them was not owned individually but in common. The chiefs may have understood what was meant by ceding their hunting grounds, but the young men little understood it.

Black Hawk returned to the east side of the Mississippi in 1831, and there was quite an Indian scare then. He soon returned west of the Mississippi. In the spring of 1832 he again came into Illinois. This greatly excited the frontier and the state sent the militia against him. Shabbona, the chief of the Pottowatomies, warned the settlers in Bureau and La Salle counties that some of the young Pottowatomies might not be controlled and might take to the war path to avenge personal grievances.

The state troops overtook Black Hawk and the battle of Stillman's Run occurred May 14, 1832. The state troops were panic stricken and the most alarming rumors spread over the country and the scattered settlers rushed to points of greatest safety. They fled across the Illinois river, placing that stream between them and the hostiles. Defenses were thrown up at Ottawa called Fort Johnston, across the river from Peru called Fort Wilbourn, and at Hennepin. To these the settlers fled.

True to Shabbona's prediction the Sac Indians came and gathered together unruly Pottowattomies to attack the settlers.

INDIAN CREEK MASSACRE.

William Davis came from Kentucky to La Salle County in the spring of 1830 and took up a claim on the north bank of Indian creek north of the present village of Freedom. He was a blacksmith and a man of powerful physique. Coming from Kentucky, where his ancestors no doubt suffered from the cruelty of the red man, he had no love for them and took little pains to conceal his contempt.

He erected his cabin, a blacksmith shop and began building a dam for water power for a mill. There came to the same locality J. H. Henderson, Allen Howard, William Pettigrew and William Hall and their families forming as large a settlement as any in the county. About six miles above on the creek was the Indian village of which Meau-eus was chief. When Davis built his dam the fish could no longer go up the stream and the Indians' supply of food was cut off. This angered the Indians. Their protests met only with expressions of contempt from Davis. One night the Indians were caught in trying to destroy the dam. Davis caught one, Keewassee, and gave him an unmerciful beating with a stick. To be whipped like a dog was more than the Indian could bear without seeking revenge. Through the influence of Shabbona and Waubensee the Indians were induced to fish below the dam. When Black Hawk crossed over into Illinois the Indians no longer fished although this was the season for them to lay in a supply. Davis and Henderson began to investigate for this looked suspicious. They found that the village of Meau-eus as well as that of Waubensee at Paw Paw Grove was deserted.

Immediately after Stillman's defeat on the 14th of May Shabbona entered upon his hazardous ride to warn the settlers. He knew Davis's especial danger and advised him to go to Ottawa. But Davis had been taunted for going to Ottawa the year before and would not go again. He

tried to dissuade the others, saying that there were enough of them to defend themselves. Howard and the Hendersons and Pettigrew took their families to Ottawa and returned themselves to their work. There being no further signs of Indian trouble the families, except Henderson's and Howard's, returned in a few days.

On the evening of the 19th of May, Pyps, nephew of Shabbona, was returning from his trip warning the settlers to Shabbona's village at his grove. In the timber above the Indian Creek Settlement he saw a band of about seventy warriors. This he reported to Shabbona. Early on the morning of the 20th Shabbona came to the settlement to plead with them to go to a place of safety. The refugees to Ottawa returned to the settlement about noon of the same day.

About four o'clock in the afternoon the people at the settlement were thus occupied: J. H. Henderson, Edward and Greenbury Hall, Howard and son, and two of Davis's sons were at work in the field about half a mile south of the cabins planting corn. Mr. Hall and son, J. W. Hall, were at work in a shed at the blacksmith shop. Mr. Davis and Mr. Norris were at work in the shop. Henry George and William Davis, Jr., were at work at the mill dam. Mr. Pettigrew and the women and children were in the house. Some one brought a bucket of water from the spring to the shop and all the men at work except those in the field gathered there to get a drink and rest a short time.

The Indians had been secreted in the timber and at this moment rushed into the dooryard when the whole settlement except those in the field were together in the house and shop wholly unprepared to defend themselves and began the slaughter. Below will be found the statement of eye witnesses.

Shabbona afterward related that after Stillman's defeat three Sac Indians enlisted all of Meau-eus' band. This was easily done because of the bad feeling over the mill dam and the flogging which Davis gave one of them. The Indians camped near the head of the timber, sent out reconnoitering parties to learn the exact location of the settlers. So well had they managed that the whole band was upon them at the very moment when the settlers least expected them and were least prepared to resist.

Why the two young women, and they only, were spared and taken at so great risk is not definitely known. It is thought it was to secure a large price for ransom. But this does not explain why these particular ones should be sought out. To-quaa-mee and Comee are said to have confessed their share to Louis Ouilmette after

they had been tried and acquitted. They said it was agreed before they would take part in the massacre that these two should be spared because they were infatuated with the girls. They had frequently called at Mr. Hall's home and tried to buy them for squaws. It is altogether likely that indulging in this to him a joke by the father saved the lives of the girls.

The people slain were William Hall and his wife Mary, their daughter Elizabeth, William Pettigrew, his wife and two children, William Davis, his wife and five children, Robert Norris and Emery George, sixteen in all.

While the massacre was taking place Capt. George McFadden, Wilbur F. Walker and others were returning from Dixon and passing about two miles from the point heard shots fired. But being anxious to reach Ottawa did not investigate.

Those who escaped to Ottawa organized a company and next morning went out and buried the dead. The body of little Jimmie Davis was afterwards found when the bones had been stripped of their flesh by wolves and birds of prey. The little fellow could not keep up with the fleeing band of Indians. An Indian had him by each outstretched hand while an other shot him. All were buried in one grave without coffins.

STATEMENT OF J. W. HALL.

September, 1867.

"I, John W. Hall, being requested by my sisters, Sylvia Horn and Rachel Munson, to state what I recollect in reference to the massacre of my father's family, and the captivity of my two sisters, Rachel and Sylvia, would most gladly comply with their request, so far as I can; but after thirty-five years of toil have passed over my head since that memorable occasion, my memory is in some things rather dim; yet there are some things that I do remember most distinctly and shall as long as I have a being (I think).

"It was in 1832, as near as I now recollect, on or about the 15th or 16th of May, Old Shabbona, Chief of the Pottowatomies, notified my father and other neighbors that the Sac and Fox Indians were hostile, and would in all probability make a raid on the settlement where we lived and murder us and destroy our property, and advised him to leave that part of the county (La Salle County, Illinois) and seek a place of safety; but Indian rumors were so common, and some of our neighbors did not sufficiently credit this old Indian, and we were advised by them, in connection with others, to collect together as

many as possible and stand our ground and defend each other; so after spending the night and consulting together and hiding all heavy property that we could, my father loaded up his wagon and we started for Ottawa, and meeting Mr. Davis who lived about two and a half miles west, who had been at Ottawa the day before and had learned that a company had gone out in a northerly direction to see what they could learn about the Indian movement, who were to report on their return to Mr. Davis, in case of danger, he, my dear father, was prevailed on by Davis to abandon his retreat and stop at Davis', where Mr. Pettigrew and family, Mr. Howard and son, Mr. John H. Henderson and two men that were hired by Mr. Davis, Robert Norris and Henry George, were all stopping. On or about the 20th day of May myself and my dear father were working under a shed adjoining a blacksmith shop, and on the west side, next to the dwelling house, Mr. Davis and Norris were at work in the shop, Henry George and William Davis, Jr., were at work on a mill dam a little south of the shop. It being a very warm day in the afternoon, someone brought a bucket of cool water from the spring to the shop, and we all went into the shop to rest a few minutes and quench our thirst.

"Brother Edward Hall, Greenbury Hall and Mr. Howard and son, Henderson, and two of Mr. Davis' sons were at this time in the field, on the south side of the creek, and in full view of the house, and about one-half mile from the house, planting corn. While we were sitting resting ourselves in the shop, we heard a scream at the house. I immediately said, 'There are the Indians now!' and jumped out of the door of the shop, it being on the opposite side from the house, and the others followed as fast as they could, and as we turned the corner of the shop, I discovered the doorway full of Indians. I next saw the Indians jerk Mr. Pettigrew's child, four or five months old, taking it by the feet and dashing its brains out against a stump. Seeing Mr. Pettigrew back in the house, I heard two guns, seemingly in the house, and then the tomahawk soon ended the cries of those in the house, and as near this moment as possible they fired about twenty shots at our party of five, neither of us being hurt that I know of. The next motion of the Indians was to pour some powder down their guns and drop a bullet out of their mouths and raise their guns and fire; this time I heard a short sentence of prayer to my right and a little behind. On turning my eyes to the right I saw that my dear father was lying on the ground shot in the left breast and expiring in death. On looking around I saw the last one of the

company was gone or going, and the Indians had jumped the fence and were making towards me. Mr. Davis was running in a northeast direction for the timber, looked back and said, 'Take care,' he having his gun in his hands. I at this time discovered quite a number of Indians on horseback in the edge of the woods as though they were guarding the house to prevent any escape. Then it flashed into my mind that I would try and save myself. I think there were 60 or 80 Indians. I immediately turned toward the creek, which was fifteen or twenty steps from where I stood. The Indians by this time were within three paces of me, under full charge, with their guns in hand. I jumped down the bank of the creek, about twelve feet, which considerably stunned me. At this moment the third volley was fired, the balls passing over my head, killing Mr. Norris and George, who were ahead of me, and who had crossed the creek to the opposite shore, one in the water and the other on the bank. I then passed as swiftly as possible down the stream, on the side next the Indians, the bank hiding me from them. I passed down about two miles, when I crossed and started for Ottawa, through the prairie, overtaking Mr. Henderson, who had started ahead of me, and we went together until we got within four miles of Ottawa, when we fell into company with Mr. Howard and son and three sons of Mr. Davis and my two brothers, all of whom were in the field referred to, except one of Mr. Davis' sons, who was in the shop when the first alarm was given, and who immediately left when he heard the cry of Indians. We all went to Ottawa together in the short space of one hour or less, it being twelve miles (and the county seat of La Salle County). Here we aroused the inhabitants and raised a company during the night and started the next morning for the dreadful scene of slaughter and butchery.

"On the way we met with Stillman's defeated troops, who had been defeated a night or two before, they having encamped within four miles of where the bloodthirsty Indians passed the night after they had killed my dear friends, and instead of going with us and helping bury the dead, they passed on to Ottawa, and we went to the place where the massacre took place. And what a scene presented itself! Here were some with their hearts cut out, and others cut and lacerated in too shocking a manner to mention, or behold, without shuddering. We buried them all in great haste, in one grave, without coffin, box or anything of the kind, there to remain until Gabriel's trumpet shall wake the nations under the ground, and call to life the sleeping dead.

X
"We then returned to Ottawa and organized a company out of a few citizens and some of Stillman's defeated troops, into which company I enlisted. The next day we were on the line of march, in pursuit of the red savages, to try, if possible, to get possession of my two eldest sisters, who were missing, and who, we were satisfied, had been carried away with the Indians when they retreated, from signs found on the trails. We proceeded up Rock River, above Sycamore Creek, and our provisions failing, we returned to Ottawa and laid in provisions for a second trip. Here I had conversation with General Atkinson and proposed that some means be used with friendly Indians, in order to purchase my sisters, as I feared the Indians would, in case we overtook them, kill my sisters. He then informed me that he had that morning made arrangements with Winnebago Indians to try to purchase my sisters.

"Now we started the second time in pursuit, and proceeded up Rock River, and fell in with a company of volunteers, under General Dodge, from whom we learned that the friendly Indians had succeeded in obtaining my sisters, and that they were at White Oak Grove, or Springs. Then, in company with a company of regulars, under General Atkinson's orders, we marched to a place called Burr Oak Grove, or Kellogg's old station. Here I, with some others, was detached to guard one of the company, who had stabbed his comrade, to Galena, and we started at midnight. Arriving at Galena, I obtained a furlough, and went to White Oak Springs, where I found my sisters, and returned with them to Galena, stopping at the house of Mr. Sublets, visiting Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Bells, who were acquaintances of father's.

X
"Here we remained a week or ten days. Then bidding those kind friends adieu on board the steamer Winnebago, we glided down Fever River to the Mississippi, and down that stream to St. Louis, Missouri, and stopped at the Honorable William Clark's mansion (governor of Missouri), where we met and enjoyed the company of his kind family. Here we remained about a week, and were made as comfortable and happy as his family and friends could make us.

"We received presents and money, an account of which has been given by my sisters in their statement, and here I wish to express my thanks to those kind friends for their hospitality, sympathy and love, for I feel that we have been brought under lasting obligations to them.

"Leaving here, we took a steamer for Beardstown, on the Illinois River, in Cass County, near to which we had an uncle Scott living. Arriving safely at Beardstown, we were conveyed

to our uncle's, five miles out, where we remained a few days, and, leaving my sisters here, I went up the Illinois River to Bureau County and lived in a camp until I could build me a house. This county adjoins La Salle on the west. The Indians, having received a dreadful scourging, had become peaceable, and in the fall I returned to Cass county and took my sisters and returned to Bureau County again, where we tried to make ourselves as comfortable as possible. This fall I married, and my sisters lived with me through the winter and in the spring, after which they both married, and now I am at the house of the eldest, Sylvia Horn, and dictated the above lines, while my brother-in-law, W. S. Horn, committed them to paper.

"J. W. HALL."

September, 1867.

In presence of

"W. S. HORN,

"SYLVIA HORN."

CAPTIVITY OF THE HALL SISTERS.

STATEMENT OF RACHEL AND SYLVIA HALL.

"In the afternoon of the 20th of May, 1832, we were alarmed by Indians rushing suddenly into the room where we were staying. The room, or house, was situated on the north bank of Indian Creek, in the county of La Salle, State of Illinois, about twelve miles north of Ottawa. Here our father and family, consisting of father, mother, four sisters and three brothers, were stopping a few days. Father's name was William Hall, about forty-five years old. Mother's name was Mary Jane Rebecca, aged forty-five. The eldest sister's name was Temperance Cartwright, who was living in McLean county, Illinois, at the time, and was about twenty-seven years old; eldest brother's name was John W., who was at home, aged twenty-three; Edward H. Hall, aged twenty-one; Greenbury Hall, aged nineteen (these two last named were not at the house when the Indians made the attack); Sylvia Hall, aged seventeen; Rachel Hall, aged fifteen; Elizabeth, aged eight. The horse in which we were belonged to William Davis, in whose family were nine members. Mr. Pettigrew's family, consisting of four members, were also at the house, where those families were stopping together, in order to protect each other in case of danger from the Indians. John H. Henderson, Henry George and Robert Norris also were stopping at the same house.

"John H. Henderson, Alexander Davis, Edward and Greenbury Hall, Allen Howard, William Davis, Jr., were in the field about one hundred rods south at the time when the Indians

approached the house. William Hall, William Davis, John W. Hall, Norris and George were at the time in a blacksmith shop about sixty or eighty steps from the house, rather down the creek, and near the bank and not far from the north end of a mill dam, which was being built.

"Mr. Pettigrew was in the house, when all of a sudden the Indians came to the door of the house. Pettigrew, with a child in his arms, went to the door and tried to shut it, but failed to accomplish his object, being shot, and fell in the house. Then commenced a heartrending scene. Mrs. Pettigrew had her arms around Rachel at the time she was shot, and the flash of the burning powder blew in her face. We were trying to hide or get out of the way, while there was no place to get. We were on the bed when the Indians caught us, and took us out into the yard, two Indians taking each of us by the arms and hurrying off as fast as possible, and while going we saw an Indian take Pettigrew's child by the feet and strike its head against a stump, and Davis' little boy was shot by an Indian, two other Indians holding the boy by each hand.

"We passed on to the creek, about eighty steps, when they dragged Rachel into the creek and about half way across, when they turned back and went near half way to the house, where Sylvia and Rachel got together and were hurried up the creek on the north side, being the same side the house stood upon, to where the Indians had left their ponies, about one and one-half miles from the house. Here we found the Indians with father's horses and some of the neighbors tied up with their ponies. We were then placed on a pony apiece, on a saddle, and placed near the center of the procession, each of our ponies being led, and occasionally the ponies we were riding received the lash from someone behind.

"We supposed that there was somewhere about forty warriors, no squaws being in this party. In this way we traveled until late in the night, when the party halted about two hours, and the Indians danced a little, holding their ponies by the bridles. We rested during this time on some blankets, and both were permitted to sit together. Then we were remounted and traveled on in the same order until one or two o'clock the next day, when they halted again near some bushes not far from a grove of timber (on our right). Just before we stopped Rachel made signs to them that she was tired, and was allowed to get off her pony and walk awhile, and while walking we came to a stream of water some three feet deep, and she was compelled to wade through the water. Here we rested one or two hours while the ponies picked a little, and some beans were scalded by the Indians and some acorns roasted, and the

Indians ate heartily, and we tried to, but it was very hard to get much down while expecting all the time to fare like our beloved friends, or worse. After thus resting, we were packed up as usual, and traveled on a while, when some of the Indians left us for some time. When they returned we were hurried on at a rapid rate some five miles, while the Indians that were following had their spears drawn, and we expected that the party while absent had seen some whites, and that if we were overtaken they would destroy us.

"After having rode at this rapid rate for about one hour, they slacked or checked their speed and rode on as usual, until near sundown, when the whole party halted for the night, and, having built a fire, the Indians required us to burn some tobacco and corn meal in the fire, which was placed in our hands by them, which we did, not knowing why we did so, except to obey them. We, however, supposed it might be to show that they had been successful in their undertaking. The Indians then prepared supper, consisting of dried meat sliced, coffee boiled in a copper kettle, corn pounded and made in a kind of soup; they then gave us some of this preparation in wooden bowls, with wooden ladles. We partook of those provisions, but did not relish them, after which the Indians partook of their supper, prepared in the same manner. After supper the warriors held a dance, and after the dance concluded, we were conducted to a tent, or wigwam, and a squaw placed on each side of us, where we remained during the night, sleeping what we could, which was but little. The Indians kept stirring around all night. In the morning, breakfast in about the same manner as supper. Breakfast over, the Indians cleared off a piece of ground about ninety feet in circumference, and placed a pole about twenty-five feet high in the center, and fifteen or twenty spears set up around this pole, and on the top of the spears were placed the scalps of our murdered friends. Father's, mother's and Mr. Pettigrew's were recognized by us. There were also two or three hearts placed upon separate spears; then squaws, under the directions of the warriors, as we understood it by their jabbering, painted one side of our faces and heads red and the other black, we being seated on our blankets near the center pole, just leaving room for the Indians to pass between us and the pole. Then the warriors commenced to dance around us with their spears in their hands, and occasionally sticking them in the ground. And now we expected at every round the spears would be thrust through us and our troubles brought to an end, yet no hostile demonstration was made by them toward us.

"After they had continued their dance for about

half an hour or more, two old squaws led us away to one of their wigwams and washed the paint off our faces, as well as they could, after scrubbing very hard. Then the whole encampment struck tents and started in a northward direction, while the whole earth seemed to be alive with Indians. This being the third day of our suffering, we were very much exhausted, and still we must obey the savage murderers, and while traveling now, we were separated from each other during traveling hours, under charge of two squaws to each of us, and being permitted to stay together when not on the march under the direction of our four squaws, we now traveled slowly over rough, barren prairie land until near sundown, when we camped again, being left to our four squaws, with whom we were always in company, day or night, they sleeping on each side of us during the night.

"The warriors now held another dance; but not around us this time, as before. Here we had all the maple sugar we desired, while the Indians seemed to make as good preparations for our accommodation as they could.

"About this time our dresses were changed, the Indians furnishing the dresses. The one furnished Rachel was a red and white calico dress, ruffled around the bottom. Sylvia's was blue calico. The Indians now tried to get us to throw away our shoes and put on moccasins, which we would not do. They also threw away Rachel's comb, and she went and got it again and kept it. We now traveled and camped about as usual, until the seventh day, when the Indians came to where we were and took Sylvia off to the side of a hill, about forty rods from where we were before, to where the Indians seemed to have been holding a council, and one of the Indians said that Sylvia must go with an old Indian, whom we afterward learned was the chief of the Winnebagoes, and called himself White Crow, and was blind in one eye, and that Rachel was to remain with the Indians we had been with all the time. Sylvia said she could not go unless Rachel went also. He, the White Crow, then got up and made a speech, loud and long, and seemed very much excited and interested. After he had concluded his speech, some Indian, who called himself Whirling Thunder, went and brought Rachel to where Sylvia was, and the chiefs shook hands together, and horses were brought, switches cut to whip them with, and we were both placed on horses, while one of the young Indians stepped up, and with a large knife cut a lock of hair out of Rachel's head over the right ear, and one out of the back of the head and said to the old chief, White Crow, that he would have her back (as we afterward learned) in three or four days. One of the

Indians also cut a lock of hair out of the front part of Sylvia's head. Then we started and rode at a rapid rate, until the next morning near daylight, when we halted at the encampment of the Winnebagoes, and where a bed was prepared on a low scaffold with blankets and furs, upon which we lay down until after daylight. This was the morning of the ^{24th} day of our captivity. After breakfast the whole encampment packed up and placed us and ourselves in canoes, and we traveled all day until near sundown, by water, and camped on the bank of the stream, the name of which we never knew, neither can we now tell whether we traveled up or down; neither can we tell who went with the horses on which we rode the day before.

"On the morning of the 9th we were up and had breakfast as usual with the Indians very early, after which White Crow went around to each camp or wigwam, as far as we could see, and stood at the opening with a gourd with pebbles in it, shaking it and occasionally talking as if he were lecturing, then he went off and was gone all day, while we remained in camp. He came back at night, and for the first time spoke to us in English and asked if father or mother were alive, and whether we had any brothers or sisters. We told him we thought not, for we expected they were all killed. When he heard this he shook his head and looked very sorry, and then informed us that he was going to take us home in the morning.

"Things remained as usual through the night. Next morning, being the 10th, White Crow went through the same performance as on the morning of yesterday. Then twenty-six of the Winnebagoes went with us into the canoes and crossed over the stream, swimming their ponies by the side of the canoes. After landing on the other shore, all were mounted on the ponies, and we traveled all day through wet land, sloughs and a growth of underbrush, no water being where the underbrush grew.

"At night we came to where there two or three families encamped. (They expressed great joy at seeing us.) Here we stopped for the night and camped. At the time where we staid, White Crow and Whirling Thunder staid. Here we had pickled pork, potatoes, coffee and bread for supper for ourselves and the two chiefs, which we relished better than anything we had since our captivity.

"After all the Indians had lain down, except White Crow, we lay down on the bed prepared for us, and White Crow came and sat down by our bed and commenced smoking his pipe and continued there, smoking the most of the time until morning, never going to sleep, as we believe.

"The next morning, 11th, breakfast about the same as supper. The Indian families with whom we staid bade us good-bye, and the same company of twenty-six Indians as the day before started with us, and we traveled over land that seemed to be higher than that traveled over the day before, and more barren of timber. About 10 a. m. we came to some old tracks of a wagon, and now for the first time we began to have some hopes that these Indians were going to convey us home, as they said they would. And as we passed on we began to see more and more signs of civilization. About three o'clock p. m. we stopped and had some dinner, broiled venison and boiled duck eggs, and if they had not been boiled so soon the young ducks would have made their appearance, and our stomachs would have revolted at such a mess of this. But the Indians would never starve, if they could always get young ducks boiled in the shell.

"After this sumptuous feast, we traveled on until we were near the fort at the Blue Mounds. White Crow then took Rachel's white handkerchief, or one that had once been white, and made a flag of it, raised it on a pole, rode on about one-half mile, and halted. There the Indians formed a ring around us, and White Crow and two others went on toward the fort until they came within about one-half mile of the fort, where they halted and remained until an interpreter met him and ascertained what he wanted. When the interpreter learned what was wanted, he returned to the fort, and the Indian Agent, Henry Gratiot, in company with a company of soldiers, returned to where we were enclosed. White Crow then delivered us over to the company of soldiers, and we returned with the troops to the fort and found, to the great joy of our hearts, two of our uncles in the company, Edward Hall and Reason Hall.

"We remained here in the fort two nights and one day; obtained a change of clothing. It was now about the first of June. We started in company with the same twenty-six Indians and a company of soldiers, with the Indian agent, Henry Gratiot, for Gratiot's Grove, which place we reached at night, and remained over night with a family, the agent and interpreter remaining with us, while the Indians camped near by. Next morning White Crow made a speech to the company in which he referred to the incidents of our rescue. He also proposed to give each of us a Sac squaw for a servant during life, which we declined, telling him that we did not desire to have them placed in such a situation. Then we, in company with the troops, went on to the fort at the White Oak Springs (the Indians bidding us a final adieu at Gratiot's Grove). Here we remained three or four days, when J. W. Hall,

our dear brother, whom we supposed murdered, met us and from whom we learned that the families that were at the house of Davis, and all the individuals that were present, were killed, himself excepted. Those in the field at the time of our captivity made their escape to the fort at Ottawa, La Salle County, Illinois, and he, J. W. Hall, after seeing all fall by the hands of the Indians, made his escape by jumping down the bank of the creek and keeping under said bank on the side nearest the Indians, until he could venture out in the prairie and get across to said fort. His statements will be found in this work. There we remained two or three weeks, and while there we were furnished with materials (by merchants and others, who seemed to take a great interest in our welfare) to make us some clothing, which we made, in order to prepare ourselves to pass through the country honorably, decently and respectably. And we are very sorry we cannot recollect the names of those kind friends, that they might appear upon record as a testimony of their kindness to us in our destitute condition. May the blessings of our Father in Heaven rest upon them all!

"From this place we went, in company with brother John W. Hall and uncle Edward Hall, to Galena. Here we staid at the house of Mr. Bells, with whom we had a little acquaintance, some days. While here we received rations from the army. We also found kind friends in abundance, and received donations in clothing and other things, and needed nothing to make us comfortable as we could be under such circumstances. For what was supplied, all those friends have our thanks, and now we take our leave of them and pass down the Fevre River to the Mississippi, then to St. Louis, Missouri. Here we stopped with Governor Clark, where we received all the attention necessary to make us comfortable and happy that could be bestowed by himself and kind family. We also received many presents in the way of clothing, and through his (Hon. Gov. William Clark) influence a sum of money was raised and placed in his hands for our special benefit, amounting in all, we believe, to the sum of four hundred and seventy dollars, to be laid out in land and entrusted to the care of Rev. R. Horn, of Cass County, Illinois, which was done at our request. There were also other smaller sums donated to pay our expenses up the river homeward. Those kind friends also have our thanks for their kindness and liberality. We remained here a few days and took our leave of those kind friends, probably never to meet again in this world. Leaving here, we took boat for Beardstown, Cass County, Illinois, on the Illi-

nois River, where we were safely landed in due time and escorted out in the country five miles east by brother J. W. Hall and uncle Edward Hall, who had been with us all the time since leaving Blue Mounds, to where we had an uncle, Robert Scott, living here. Here we remained about forty miles from where we were captured, Uncle Edward returning to Galena. About the last of September or first of October, 1832, brother J. W. Hall returned, and in his company we went to Bureau County, Illinois, where we remained with brother J. W. Hall until the next spring.

"Some time in March, 1833, sister Rachel was married to William Munson. Then sister Sylvia staid part of the time with brother Green and part with Rachel until in May, 1833, sister Sylvia was also married to William S. Horn, and removed to Cass County, Illinois. Thus we have given the circumstances of our captivity and rescue as near as we can recollect at this date, September 7, 1867, in the county of Nemaha, state of Nebraska, where Sylvia Horn lives and where I and my husband have been paying them a visit.

"RACHEL MUNSON,

"SYLVIA HORN."

In presence of:

"W. S. HORN,

"W. MUNSON."

TRIAL OF KEEWASSEE, TOQUAMEE AND COMEE.

The Hall sisters returned to La Salle County in March, 1833. They stated that they were positive that Keewassee, Toquamee and Comee were parties to the massacre. A complaint was filed before a justice of the peace charging them with the murder of William Hall and others. The preliminary trial resulted in their being held under bond of one thousand dollars each, to await the action of the grand jury which was to meet in April. Shabbona and five other chiefs were bondsmen. The grand jury met on April 20, 1834, and heard the testimony of the Hall girls but they failed to offer any positive testimony and no indictment was found. However, the bondsmen were not discharged. The court convened again in May. The prisoners and bondsmen were called into court May 21st. All appeared except Keewassee, who had gone west with his band. Toquamee and Comee were discharged because the grand jury had failed to indict them.

The sureties, not having produced the body of Keewassee in court, were subject to pay the forfeiture of \$1,000. More time was given them to produce the said Keewassee. The court was



OLD LOWELL MILL, BUILT IN 1840, AND NEW BRIDGE.

to convene again in October. George E. Walker was sheriff and it devolved upon him to bring the prisoner into court. Mr. Walker was an Indian trader, understood the language and was on the most friendly terms with the Indians. They had the utmost confidence in him and he in them. He did not hesitate to start alone on his three-hundred-mile ride to bring his prisoner. He found his man in the far Indian country beyond the Mississippi. A council was called and it was decided that the accused should accompany Mr. Walker to Ottawa to stand trial. Keewassee and another Indian started to what must have seemed to him as certain death. He bade his friends farewell, saying that he never expected to see them again.

* For many days the three traveled together through the Indian country, sleeping together at night. It was necessary for them to supply themselves with food and the Indians often went off on a hunt to supply the camp with meat. They had every opportunity to escape. But such was the sense of Indian honor that this was no temptation. Mr. Walker was completely in their power had they desired to take his life. While passing through an Indian encampment the prisoner requested Mr. Walker to come on behind that it might not appear that he was under arrest.

They traveled along the old Indian trail leading from Rock Island to Chicago, crossing the Fox River at Mission ford near Serena. They met a pioneer, Peter Dement, who knew Keewassee. He said the party was traveling along the trail single file, Mr. Walker leading. Each carried a rifle. Keewassee was much dejected, said he was going to Ottawa to die. He would like to be shot like a brave but did not want to be hanged by the neck like a dog.

There was no jail in Ottawa, so it was necessary for the sheriff to guard the prisoner, not because he would escape, but to avoid his being shot by white men seeking revenge. When court convened Keewassee was discharged for the same reason as were the others, that the grand jury had failed to indict him.

It is said that Keewassee had a scar on his face by which the Hall girls recognized him at the massacre. When brought back a prisoner he had so painted his face that they were not able to identify him positively.

When the Indians were liberated their friends made a great feast for them at Buffalo Rock. Sheriff Walker, D. F. Hitt, Wilbur Walker and others who had guarded the prisoners were invited. A fat deer had been killed and other Indian delicacies provided and a general good time was had. Keewassee having washed the paint off

his face the scar was plainly visible. Knowing his guilt and fearing the vengeance of the friends of the victims, he disappeared during the night.

A year afterward Louis Ouilmette, a half-breed, well known among the Indian traders, visited Meau-eus band in Iowa and there learned from the parties themselves that Keewassee led the attack on the Indian Creek settlement because of the dam in the creek and the beating that Davis gave him, and that Toquamee and Comee saved the girls because of the affection which they had for them.

SYLVIA HORN AND RACHEL MUNSON.

The reader will no doubt be interested in the subsequent history of the captive girls. Sylvia married William S. Horn. Rachel married William Munson, who bought the claim taken up by Mr. Hall, killed at the massacre. They prospered and raised a large family. Mrs. Munson died May 1, 1870. One of their daughters, Phebe, married John Reed, of Ottawa. One of her daughters is the wife of James H. Eckles, comptroller of the currency under the second Cleveland administration and now president of the Commercial National Bank, Chicago. Another daughter is the wife of Judge Kenesaw M. Landis, a prominent federal judge in Chicago.

William Munson erected a stately monument over the graves of the victims of the massacre which marked the spot until a new one was erected by the state and the grounds were improved and called Shabbona Park.

SHABBONA PARK.

It has been customary for Sunday Schools and family parties to hold picnics in the grove near the Munson monument. At one of these Mrs. Clara Wiley, of Earlville, read a paper describing the historic event which took place there, in which she advocated transforming the grounds into a park. Mr. L. G. Chapman, of Freedom, also interested himself in the matter and called the people's attention to the idea.

When Duncan Dunn was elected to the Board of Supervisors from Freedom township, he enlisted M. N. Armstrong in the park project. Mr. Armstrong drew up the petition to the Board of Supervisors to buy the ground. This petition was referred to a special committee consisting of M. N. Armstrong, E. B. Williams and Morris Lewis, all sons of pioneers. The Board purchased three and a half acres of land, fenced it and set out trees.

The Board and citizens memorialized the General Assembly to appropriate \$5,000 to erect a monument on the site of the massacre. Such a

bill was passed in 1902 but Governor Yates vetoed the bill on the plea of economy.

At the next session of the General Assembly the work was all gone over again and in 1904-5 Governor Deneen signed the bill.

The La Salle County Memorial Association was then incorporated. Directors: Duncan Dunn, president; W. R. Lewis, secretary; Charles Kember, treasurer; S. U. Lawry, M. J. Flaherty, Carlyle M. Pool, W. H. Chapman.

The Association then purchased three and a half acres more land, erected a beautiful monument and improved the spring and the grounds. On August 29, 1906, the monument was unveiled.

In naming the park the Association does fitting honor to the Indian chief who tried so hard to save the lives of the people who were killed on this spot.

OTHER CASUALTIES.

DEATH OF ADAM PAYNE.

Rev. Adam Payne was a traveling preacher quite common at that time. He belonged to a sect called "Christian," popularly known as "New Lights." Adam Payne's family lived near Holderman's Grove, but he was at home very little of the time. He traveled from Canada to the Gulf and from the Atlantic to the far western Indian country. It was his custom to send word ahead of his coming, making appointments to preach in the open air. The frontiersmen collected from long distances and he preached to large audiences. At the close of the services he would take up a collection for traveling expenses. If more was given than he needed he gave it back to them to be used for some charitable purpose.

He was a man of striking appearance, tall, straight, well formed, with a black wavy beard two feet long. His black hair hung in clusters over his shoulders. He had a broad, high, white forehead and his face was lighted up with the message of salvation which he brought. His voice was powerful and had a peculiar charm. His earnestness, fertile imagination and wide experience among all kinds of people afforded him a wealth of illustration. He soon gained control of his motley audience and could readily awaken them to laughter or to tears. Everywhere sinners were brought to repentance by this eloquent man, who seemed to the common people something more than human.

He had spent considerable time among the Indians in northern Illinois, quite a number of whom claimed to be converted and tried to live the new life which he taught them. Rev. Jesse

Walker came in contact with them while he conducted his mission at Mission Creek.

In May, 1833, Adam Payne was returning from the east to visit his family. He stopped at Chicago for a few days, where he learned of the Indian war. The people tried to persuade him not to venture out into the Indian country. However, he believed that the Indians would not molest him. Having preached among them and being well known he thought there was no danger.

He mounted a store box and began singing a hymn. His musical voice soon brought together about all the people about the fort and settlement. For two hours he held them spellbound with his eloquence, making a deep impression upon his hearers. This was Adam Payne's last sermon. He mounted his faithful horse, the companion of his travels in the wilderness, and rode away to the west. When he arrived at Fort Beggs, where Plainfield now stands, he remained all night with the Methodist preacher, Rev. S. R. Beggs. Next morning the occupants of the fort fled to Chicago. They tried to persuade Payne to go with them. But believing that he was in the keeping of the Almighty, he feared no danger in the face of duty. He disappeared riding off into the Indian country. Not finding his family at home, he supposed they had gone to Hennepin, where his brother, Aaron Payne, lived. They were at Ottawa at the time.

The facts about the death of Adam Payne were obtained by Mr. Matson from an Indian who participated in the murder and from Aaron Payne, his brother.

In the afternoon of a bright day he was riding along a strip of timber near Holderman's Grove, singing a hymn as was his custom. Three Indians fired upon him, a ball entering his shoulder and another striking his horse. He started off to the southwest as fast as the horse could go. For five miles he kept out of the way of the pursuing Indians. But the noble animal fell dead and the Indians came up. Finding their victim unarmed, they danced about him in fiendish glee, while he, Bible in hand and pointing heavenward, pled with them not to murder their white brother. Two of them lowered their weapons, but the third one buried his tomahawk in his skull.

They cut off his head, considering the long hair a great prize. Arriving in camp they placed the head on a pole and indulged in a dance. The leader of the band was Mike Girty, an able but degenerate half-breed, who had acted as interpreter for Payne while he preached to the Indians. Though a desperate man himself, he greatly loved the preacher. At first he did not recognize

the head but from the long hair thought it was the head of a woman. When he did recognize the face of his old friend, he was deeply moved. He snatched up his tomahawk and was about to kill the slayer of his friend but was prevented from doing so. He had the head lowered from the pole and buried and offered up a sacrifice to appease the wrath of the Great Spirit.

Some days after George E. Walker and a company of rangers passing that way found the headless body with the Bible, a spy glass and \$50 in money. They buried the body where they found it, five miles northeast of Marseilles. The articles found on his body were given to his family.

About this time a head very much decomposed was found and brought to Ottawa. It was supposed to be the head of Adam Payne because it, too, had long hair and beard. But it is likely that it was the head of a Dunkard preacher who was on his way from Chicago to Fulton County and who was never heard of.

AARON PAYNE'S RESOLVE.

When Aaron Payne learned of his brother's death he resolved on helping to drive the Indians out of the country. Perry Armstrong, who was then a boy, a refugee at Fort Hennepin, was an eye witness and thus describes the scene:

"How vivid are my recollections of the scenes that transpired in that little fort on the evening the news came of the murder of Adam Payne. A shadow of dark determination flashed across the countenance of Aaron as he sprang to his feet and exclaimed, 'I will avenge his death.' His wife tried to remonstrate against him leaving the fort in its weak and defenseless condition, filled as it was with women and children. Aaron replied: 'The God we serve will protect our little ones; the voice of my brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground; I will avenge his death or perish in the attempt. Prepare me some food and arrange my clothing while I see to my weapons. Tomorrow's rising sun will find me upon the way to the Indians' camp.' Finding that remonstrance was unavailing, every assistance was rendered to equip Reverend-Knight-Errant, and long ere the dawn of the succeeding day, mounted upon his roan mare, armed with a flint-lock rifle and a murderous blunderbuss, which he called Betsy, constructed of the butt end of an old Government musket, and charged with some twenty slugs (for buckshot we could not obtain), he started, solitary and alone, on his mission of vengeance."

In General Winfield Scott's autobiography we find this interesting item:

"While inspecting the hospital at Fort Craw-

ford I was struck with a remarkably fine head of a tall volunteer lying on his side and seeking relief in a book. To my question, 'What have you there, my friend?' the wounded man pointed to the title page of 'Young's Night Thoughts.' I sat down on the edge of the bunk, already interested in the reader, to learn more of his history.

"The wounded volunteer said his brother, Rev. Adam Payne, fell an early victim to Black Hawk's band, and he (not in the spirit of revenge, but to protect the frontier settlements), volunteered as a private soldier. 'While riding in the battlefield of Bad Axe I passed a small Indian boy, whom I might have killed, but thought him a harmless child. After passing the boy fired, lodging two balls near my spine, when I fell from my horse.' The noble volunteers, although suffering great pain from his wound, said he preferred his condition to the remorse he should have felt if he had killed the boy, believing him to be harmless."

DEATH OF SCHERMERHORN, HAZELTON AND BERESFORD.

After the Indian Creek massacre the people remained within reach of the forts at Ottawa, La Salle and Hennepin. Scouting parties were sent out to ascertain whether any Indians were lurking about. The settlers had left their stock and other property at their homes and were anxious to know whether these had been molested and if possible to secure some of this property and bring it to a place of safety.

An expedition of one hundred and fifty soldiers was organized at Ottawa to visit Holderman's Grove and the settlements along the Fox River to secure the settlers' stock. Those going from the south side of the river and accompanied by the soldiers went up the river to the ford known as Brown's Ford and crossed there. Mr. Schermerhorn and his son-in-law, Mr. Hazelton, who were on the north side and west of the Fox River, went up this stream to Dayton and crossed there. They expected to meet the other party, but being later they were more than a mile behind them. When they arrived at the William Dunnavan place they discovered a party of Indians in the timber. They turned and fled toward Ottawa, pursued by the savages who, however, did not fire, no doubt fearing to attract the attention of the soldiers who had passed on. They soon met a soldier who had lagged behind the rest. The Indians threw their spears but missed both him and his horse. Schermerhorn and Hazelton being in a wagon could not go so fast and fell into the hands of the Indians. Schermerhorn's body was found north of David Grove's house, that of Mr. Hazelton about thirty rods nearer the timber. The soldier reported the

attack at Ottawa. On the same day Capt. James McFadden, James Beresford and Ezekiel and Daniel Warren were on the south side of Indian Creek timber near where the massacre occurred about one-half mile south picking strawberries. The Warrens remarked that they were too near the timber, that Indians might be lurking there. They mounted their horses and rode off. Beresford and McFadden continued to pick berries. A dozen Indians fired upon them. McFadden had mounted. The bullet that passed through his ankle also passed through the horse. He, however, lived long enough to carry his master out of danger. One of the Warrens offered McFadden his horse and went on foot, having agreed that if the Indians pressed them too closely he should dismount and let the owner have the horse. The Indians did not pursue and the three reached Ottawa. Beresford had not mounted. The volley from the Indians wounded his horse and he could not mount. The last seen of him he was running and the Indians in close pursuit. His body was afterward found pierced by a bullet and mutilated.

AFTER THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

The summer was well advanced before hostilities ceased. The settlers south of the river nearly all went to their homes and made a crop, but those north either remained at the forts or left the country for a place of safety.

The government began moving the Indians west of the Mississippi and in 1833 settlers began to come in large numbers. The prospective opening of the canal attracted wide attention in the eastern states. The advantages offered by this and the Illinois River as a highway for commerce appealed to the people seeking a home in the west. The need of timber for fuel, building and fences, was a great drawback at first. It was thought that the prairie far from timber would never be occupied. The people who came from timber countries could not conceive how it would ever be possible to get on with so little as there was in Illinois. Even in the east they were not used to railroad transportation. It seemed to them that hauling lumber a hundred miles or more was out of the question. They thought too that fences must be made out of rails and that it was impossible to get on without them. Wood was the only fuel known to them.

The result was that people going west preferred to stop in the heavy timber of Indiana and laboriously hew out a farm and dig among the stumps for a generation. Those who came to Illinois settled in the timber along the streams

and those who could not get a farm in the timber bought a small lot, sometimes even five miles from their homestead. The discovery of coal solved the fuel question and the canal and railroads made it possible to buy lumber. Yet people were obliged to live in the most primitive way from 1830 to 1850. It was then that the canal and railroads began to operate and agricultural machinery, the plow, the mower and the reaper, came to relieve the farmer of his hardest toil. The country had been put in such state of cultivation that the prairie fire was no longer the dread of the farmer. It is a pity that so little is left us of the story of those twenty years. Our fathers were little given to writing, so that the story of their heroic struggle has gone out with the recollection of the early pioneers.

PERSONAL NARRATIVES.

The following narratives obtained by Hon. Elmer Baldwin and published in his history of La Salle County in 1877 are valuable in preserving a word picture of the life of the pioneer drawn by those who speak from personal experience:

MRS. WALBRIDGE'S STATEMENT—FORMERLY THE WIFE OF EDWARD KEYES.

"We came to La Salle County in November, 1831. On our journey we traveled five days without seeing a house of any kind. At last we reached the hospitable cabin of Christopher Long, on Covell Creek, where we staid six weeks, when we moved on to the north bank of the Illinois River, about five miles east of Ottawa. I remember we moved from Covell Creek on Christmas eve, through a wild region, and I shall never forget the bright moonlight night when we arrived at our cabin. It was a wild, dreary-looking place, though I did not say anything of my feelings lest I should discourage my husband.

"Our house was about twelve feet wide and sixteen feet long, one story, of logs. The weather got so cold that we could build our chimney but little higher than where the mantel piece ought to be, and when the wind came from the south we had to open the door to let the smoke out.

"The bottom land around us was covered with very tall grass, and ours the only house on the bottom between Ottawa and Joliet, and but two or three in Ottawa. David Shaver lived about one mile north of us, and William Parr lived one and a quarter miles northeast.

"We got through the winter very well, as the weather was quite mild. In the early spring, while I was at Mr. Long's, who had settled half a mile above us, and my husband was alone, two Indians called and took dinner with him. They told him that the Cho-Mokeman would come soon and kill all the pale faces. So we took the alarm, packed up our things and went to Posey County, in Indiana. This was in the spring of 1832, and we thus escaped the dangers of the Indian war.

"We returned to our cabin in the spring of 1833, which we found as we left it. After putting in our crops Mr. Keyes started for the East, and I stayed alone about two months. About a week after he left I was taken with the ague, and had it every other day. The days I had the chills Mrs. Parr would come and help me. Mr. Keyes went to Connecticut and Vermont. He wished me to go to some of the neighbors, but I thought I would stay and take care of what we had.

"The winter of 1833-34 was very cold, so the mill at Dayton was frozen up, and we pounded corn for our bread. We moved on the place in 1831 and 1833, and I have lived here ever since—and I have seen the wild region which looked so forbidding on that Christmas eve, in 1831, transformed into one of the most thriving and business-like places in the West.

"There is a peculiar and indescribable influence exerted over the mind by the plain, unadorned candor and simplicity of the early pioneers. When they professed a friendship for you it meant something; it came from the bottom of the heart. Style and fashion had no place on the frontier."

This narrative of Mrs. Walbridge is somewhat abridged, but enough is given in her own language to convey a true picture of the feelings that actuated the early pioneer. A woman that would stay alone for two months in that wild region, with the country full of Indians and wild animals, and sick with the ague, too, is made of no common stuff, and the spectacle of Mrs. Parr, leaving her own family, and cares, and going a mile and a quarter every other day to wait at the bedside of her lonely sick neighbor, is an example of self-sacrifice and kindness seldom found, except in a new country.—*Baldwin*.

NARRATIVE OF MRS. SARAH ANN PARR, DAUGHTER
OF WIDOW ANNA PITZER.

We arrived in the county of La Salle on the 16th day of October, 1831, from Licking County, Ohio, and settled on the left bank of the Fox, about nine miles from Ottawa, on the place where

the Harneys now live. We left Ohio in May previous—my mother's family, in company with Aaron Daniels, Edward Sanders, Benjamin Fleming, and Joseph Klieber and their families.

There was but little talk about Indians during the winter, but in May there began to be rumors that the Indians were coming soon. About the middle of April, Shabbona, the Pottawatomie chief, came to our house, and told us the Indians would soon give us trouble. Soon after, we heard they had burned Hollenbeck's house. Mr. Fleming came to our house just as we were getting breakfast, and told us we must all put out for Ottawa, without a moment's delay. In great haste we got ready and started, without our breakfast, leaving the table standing. We stayed in Ottawa about a week, when my mother, myself, and several others, went up to Dayton, because there were only two houses in Ottawa, owned by David Walker and Joseph Cloud, and there was a small fort at Dayton, built by John Green around his house, which was supposed to make it safe, at night at least. About five days after, while we were all asleep, about eleven o'clock at night, a Frenchman brought word that Hall's, Davis' and Petigrew's families were all killed, up on the creek. In great panic, we got ready—or set off without getting ready—to go down the river, myself with seventeen others, in a large dug-out, or pirogue, as it was called. We were piloted down by Mr. Stadden and Aaron Daniels. The boat was so loaded that it dipped water several times; however, we all landed safe. The balance of the Dayton folk walked down on the bank of the river to Ottawa, where we stayed some four weeks, when my mother and myself went to Sangamon, on the Sangamon River, six miles north of Springfield, where we stayed till the war was over. My mother, Anna Pitzer, was a widow, and it was not deemed safe for her to remain, for provisions were scarce and supplies very uncertain. I was sixteen at the time, but the recollection of those scenes is as vivid as if they occurred but yesterday.

THOMAS PARR'S STATEMENT.

I came to Illinois in 1834, arriving about the 20th day of April. Then Illinois was a wild country. I went to Chicago to the land sales of 1835, when Chicago was a very small town. Great numbers of the settlers came in every day to enter their lands. You could see them coming with their prairie schooners, drawn by about three yoke of oxen, through the high grass, from knee-high to the top of a tall man's head, with a cloud of mosquitoes following, about the size of an ordinary swarm of bees. Chicago then resembled about as good a swamp as I ever saw. From

Berry's Point to Chicago, ten miles, we waded through water all the way about knee deep. The buildings in Chicago were a kind of cabin stuck in the mud.

We got our land and came home. Pretty wild times—chasing prairies wolves, scaring droves of deer, flocks of sand-hill cranes, geese and ducks. There were a good many Indians in the country then, and we were but little better, in appearance, ourselves. There were no proud folk in the country then, although the girls were as pretty as ever I saw. I settled on the right bank of the Fox River, eight or nine miles from Ottawa, where I have lived ever since. We had the whole country to pasture, and to cut hay in, and although we could raise good crops, we could get no money to give for building railroads, and hardly enough to pay the Methodist preacher for hearing him, although we always managed to pay him for marrying us. I had George Dunnavan and John Hoxie for neighbors; the rest of the country north and west was an unbroken wilderness. The settlers had a good many slow notions: three or four yoke of oxen to turn the prairie; and going to mill or market we would hitch our oxen to the big wagon, and be gone two or three days, or a week, as the case required—rather a slow coach, but a never failing one, unless an ox strayed. The news was carried by ox telegraph. There was not so much style, nor so many big steals, as now. Those unfortunate individuals who worshiped fine horses were kept in a perpetual state of excitement by a gang of bandits all over the Western country, who lived mostly by stealing horses.

We used to go to Chicago to do our marketing, and sell our wheat. With an ox team and wagon, I would put on a good load of wheat, and start for Chicago. By the time I reached Indian Creek, two or three more teams would join, and as we proceeded others would fall in, when we reached Chicago a hundred teams would be in the train.

We took along the old tin coffee pot, and some ground coffee tied up in a rag, and a few cooking utensils. We would camp, light a fire, cook our grub, collect around the fire, tell a few stories, crack a few jokes, crawl under our wagons, and, if the mosquitoes would let us, go to sleep and dream of our wives and children at home.

We would get forty to fifty cents per bushel for wheat, and three cents a dozen for eggs, and if we got sixty cents for wheat we thought we were doing a land office business. Our teams found plenty of excellent pasture on the prairie wherever we stopped. Crossing the sloughs was an item of excitement, and if one got stuck, we

joined teams and pulled him out. Crowding Frink & Walker's stage coaches was a favorite pastime, and they soon learned to give the hubs of a six-ox wagon a wide berth.

CLAIMS, AND FIRST IMPROVEMENTS.

(From Baldwin's History.)

Future generations will inquire, not only how this country appeared before the hand of civilized man had marred its virgin beauty, but how the first comers managed to live, to protect themselves from the elements, and to procure the means of subsistence; how they met the varied requirements of civilization to which they had been accustomed, and with what resignation they dispensed with such as could be had.

If correctly told, it would be a tale of intense interest; but it would require a master-hand to draw a picture that would show the scene in all of its details—personal experience alone could fully unfold the tale. When a new comer arrived, he first selected a location where he could make his future home; and the question naturally arises, of whom did he get permission to occupy it? The answer might be given in the language usually used when defining political, or civil rights—every one was free to do as he pleased, so he did not interfere with his neighbor. When the Government had extinguished the Indian title, the land was subject to settlement, either before, or after survey. The settler had no paper title, but simply the right of possession, which he got by moving on and occupying it; this gave him the right to hold it against all others, till some one came with a better title, which better title could only be got by purchasing the fee of the Government, when surveyed and brought into market. The right of possession thus obtained constituted what was called a claim. These were regarded as valid titles by the settlers, and were often sold, in some instances, for large amounts. Pre-emption laws were passed at different times, by Congress, giving to claimants who had made certain specified improvements, the exclusive right to purchase the premises, at the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre; provided, they would prove their pre-emption, and pay for the same, before they were offered for sale by the Government. The conditions required were possession, or cultivation, and raising a crop, the amount of the crop not being specified. A rail fence, of four lengths, was often seen on the prairie, the ground enclosed, spaded over and sown with wheat.

When two settlers, by mistake, got a pre-emption on the same quarter section, they were entitled to a claim on eighty acres more, to be selected by themselves; they received a certificate of such claim, it being called a float, and was frequently laid on improvements, doing great injustice.

But there was always an understanding among the settlers that each claimant should be protected in his claim if he had no pre-emption, provided he would attend the sale when advertised, by proclamation of the President, and bid the minimum price, and pay for it. The settlers usually attended the sale in a body, and although any person had a legal right to bid on any claim not pre-empted, and it had to be sold to the highest bidder, it was not considered a very safe thing to bid on a settler's claim, and it was seldom done. When attempted, the bidding speculator usually got roughly handled, and found discretion the better part of valor. Eastern speculators often complained of this, claiming that they were deprived of the legal right to compete in the open market, for the purchase of these lands; but the settlers replied that they had left the comforts and luxuries of their Eastern homes, braved the dangers and privations of a new country, and here made their homes, cultivating and reclaiming these wild lands, and preparing the way for advancing civilization, and that they had a sacred right to the improvements, and the right to purchase the fee of the land, as the land and improvements must go together—and they were right.

The first crop was mostly corn, planted by cutting a gash with an axe into the inverted sod, dropping the corn and closing it by another blow alongside the first. Or it was dropped in every third furrow and the furrow turned on; if the corn was so placed as to find the space between the furrows it would find daylight; if not, it was doubtful. Corn so planted would, as cultivation was impossible, produce a partial crop, sometimes a full one. Prairie sod turned in June would be in condition to sow with wheat in September, or to put in with corn or oats the spring following. Vines of all kinds grew well on the fresh turned sod, melons especially, though the wolves usually took their full share of these. After the first crop, the soil was kind, and produced any crop suited to the climate. But when his crops were growing, the settler was not relieved from toil. His chickens must have shelter, closed at night to protect them from the owls and wolves; his pigs required equal protection; and although his cows and oxen roamed on the wide prairie in a profusion of the richest pasture, still a yard must be made for his cows at night, and

his calves by day. The cows were turned in with the calves for a short time at night, and then the calves turned on the prairies to feed during the night; in the morning the calves were turned in and the cows turned out for their day's pasture; this was necessary to induce the cows to come up at night, for if the calves were weaned the cows would fail to come. And the stock all needed some protection from the fierce wintry blast, though sometimes they got but little. Add to this, the fencing of the farm, the out-buildings, hunting the oxen and cows on the limitless prairies through the heavy dews of late evening and early morning, going long distances to market and to mill, aiding a newcomer to build his cabin, fighting the prairie fires which swept over the country yearly, and with his family encountering that pest of a new country, the fever and ague, and other malarious diseases, and the toil and endurance of a settler in a new country may be partially, but not fully appreciated.

Crossing the wide prairie at night, with not even the wind or stars for guides, was a very uncertain adventure, and often the wayfarer traveled till exhausted, and encamped till the morning light should guide him on his way. In warm weather, although an unpleasant exposure, this was not a dangerous one; and although the sensation of being lost is more irksome, and the lonely silence in the middle of a prairie, broken only by the howl of the wolves, is more unpleasant than one inexperienced would imagine, and the gnawing of a stomach innocent of supper, adds much to the discomfort, it all passes with the night, and a brighter view and happier feelings dawn with the breaking morn. But crossing the trackless prairie when covered with a dreary expanse of snow, with the fierce, unbroken wintry blasts sweeping over its glistening surface, penetrating to the very marrow, was sometimes a fearful and dangerous experience. No condition could inspire a more perfect idea of lonely desolation, of entire discomfort, of helplessness, and of dismal forebodings, than to find one's self lost on the snow-covered prairie, with no object in sight in any direction but the cold, undulating snow wreaths, and a dark and tempestuous winter night fast closing around his chilled and exhausted frame. His sagacious horse, by spasmodic efforts and continuous neighing, shows that, with his master, he appreciates the danger, and shares his fearful anticipations. With what longing the lost one reflects on the cozy fireside of his warm cabin, surrounded by his loved ones, which he fears he may never see; and when the dark shadow of night has closed around and shut in the landscape, and chance alone can bring relief, a joyous neigh and powerful spring from his

noble horse, calls his eye in the direction he has taken, he sees over the bleak expanse a faint light in the distance, toward which his horse is bounding with accelerated speed, equally with his master cheered and exhilarated by the beacon light, which the hand of affection has placed at the window, to lead the lost one to his home. Nearly every early settler can remember such an experience, while some never reached the home they sought, but, chilled to a painless slumber, they found the sleep that knows no waking.

ELMER BALDWIN.

BY ELIJAH DIMMICK.

My parents, Daniel and Rachel (Leonard) Dimmick, in 1828 (the year I was fourteen years of age) left Richland County, Ohio, for the prairie country of Illinois with their family and household goods, making the trip with one ox team and one horse team, coming via Springfield and Dayton, Ohio, to Indianapolis, crossing the Wabash at Clinton, Indiana, crossing the Illinois River at Peoria; thence to Bureau County, settling, in May of that year, six miles southeast of the present city of Princeton, on Blue River. We were unable to raise any crop for subsistence the following winter, and I will relate my trip to mill, including the trip made to get something with which to go to mill:

My father and myself, in the fall of 1828, started out to exchange our labor for corn to subsist upon the coming winter. To find cornfields was the first object. Proceeding to Peoria, thence to Fort Clark, camping by permission of Captains Bogardus, Eads and Stillman inside the inclosure (Stillman was the hero of battle of Stillman's Run with Black Hawk in 1832); from Fort Clark we went to Thomas Hartwell's trading post, between Fort Horn (now La Salle) and Fort Hennepin. There we procured an Indian canoe, rigging the same with sails and paddles. Laying in provisions, we proceeded to Peoria Lake. Securing our canoe and going two miles west of the lake, we worked the season at husking for a Mr. Powell, receiving for wages what was more necessary to us than money—corn. Loading our craft with the golden harvest, we poled and paddled and sailed back to Hartwell's trading post (making in the canoe a trip of 160 miles). The next day we returned home, and, with our ox team, together went to Hartwell's for the corn. Sacking the same and placing it on poles over the top of the wagon, we forded the river and returned home. Shelling our corn, we thence started for the mill. Crossing the river again at Hartwell's we proceeded to Thomas Gallaher's horse-mill, fifteen miles south-

east of Hennepin. Of course we could not take our meal home with us, but returning for it at the time agreed upon, making another trip of fifty-four miles, it may well be believed that when we did get that corn meal and my good Pennsylvania mother to bake it, with perhaps some pumpkin in it, it made a dish fit for a prince, especially as we had plenty of milk from our Ohio cows and had only to go into the woods to gather wild honey. With us, even in the pioneer days, the land flowed "with milk and honey." Corn I have since seen so cheap as to be used for fuel and it hardly paid day wages for hauling, but in those times a man who had corn was a capitalist; corn would have been king had we had the corn.

But to show the necessity of what since has been so cheap, I will state that in procuring that corn and converting the same into meal, 364 miles were made by land and river, going and returning, and if any two men in the United States ever made a longer trip for bread, I would be glad to take off my hat to them.

For the information of many of the people of today, I will say that Fort Horn was situated about forty rods above where the canal has its junction with the Illinois River. Government supplies reached there from St. Louis. Several small frame buildings sheltered the few inhabitants of those days. Fort Horn was named for Horn, of the firm of Horn & Wilburn, Government supply contractors, who operated a steamboat from St. Louis to the fort. I worked a part of the year of 1830 for Mr. Wilburn, near Shullsburg, Wisconsin.

In 1829 my father changed his residence, moving to "King Grove," afterward called "Dimmick Grove," near where La Moille now stands. In the spring of 1830 my father was elected Justice of the Peace; his commission was signed by Governor Reynolds.

In the spring of 1832 the Sacs and Foxes, under Black Hawk, made war on the white settlements. At that time about five families lived at our grove. We were warned of our danger by that faithful old friend of the whites, the Chief Shabbona. We all went to Fort Hennepin. The excitement that followed the murder of Mr. Hall and his wife and others, and the carrying off of the Hall girls at the Indian Creek settlement, can be imagined by none.

An anecdote connected with our stay at Hennepin I will relate: One night I had been placed on guard duty; my post was a large oak tree beside the prairie; my watch was till midnight. To avoid a drizzling rain and to keep my gun dry, I lay down by the tree with my gun under my blanket. I fell asleep. The cattle of the

people at the fort, in roaming around, discovered a strange object (myself) and commenced bellowing and crowding around me. One more bold than the others in the darkness put his nose upon me. Then it was I was fully awakened and supposed the Indians had me sure. I jumped to my feet, my blanket spreading out; the cattle stampeded. All parties were scared, myself thoroughly so, as I can testify. I told the story as a joke upon myself and narrowly escaped a court-martial, but placed as I was to stand as a sentinel, with every reason to believe the hostiles were near us, I was severely reprimanded. I was very tired and unconsciously fell into a deep slumber, and perhaps too young, being only eighteen years, for a responsible position. The year after the war (1833) securities from further attacks being guaranteed by the capture of Black Hawk and his warriors, my father settled on section 26 of this township. Here he lived the rest of his life; was an active citizen, respected and honored. The people, in naming the township, gave it his name, at the suggestion of Timothy Shea, Sr.

March 31, 1853, I was united in marriage with Caroline Foote, of Eden Township, by Rev. R. C. Bristol. The Reverend in a published notice of the event said: "Mr. Dimmick once got his Foote in Eden." In concluding I will say, that if any man should have predicted that I, who had made a trip of 364 miles for corn-meal and fled with our family to avoid massacre by Indians, should ever live to see the county the home of 80,000 prosperous people, churches, school-houses, railroads and civilization all around us, I would have pronounced him a lunatic.

RECOLLECTIONS OF WILLIAM WARREN.

William Warren, of Serena township, is now one of the oldest settlers in the county, coming in 1836, when he was eight years old. His statement is full of interest in that it gives us a clear idea of the times. He says: "I was born in Erie-ville, New York, June 28, 1828. The first thing I can recollect was the summer I was three years old. I was wading in a creek and was carried beyond my depth. My father has told me it took a doctor two hours to bring the breath back into my body. My mother taught me my letters and to spell words of two syllables. I started to school to a man named Blackman. He first questioned me how far I had advanced. I told him I got as far as "Baker" in the Elementary Speller. He gave me that lesson to learn and showing me a strap about eighteen inches long and three-fourths of an inch at one end and tapering to a point at the other, said he would give me a cut in the

hand every time I missed a word. I missed the first word and got the cut. I missed the second and the third and got a cut each time. In two weeks he had me whipped out of the spelling book, I think I never recovered from those two weeks of schooling. I

In October, 1836, my father, Nathan Warren, with my mother, my sister, two years younger than myself, and my mother's sister started for Illinois in a covered wagon. To me this was a pleasant ride, through New York state, crossing the Niagara River, seven miles below the falls into Canada, through Canada, crossing the St. Clair River at Detroit on a horse ferry, through Michigan and Indiana, round the lake to Chicago. We got our dinner at a grocery store kept in a log house. I have heard my father say he was offered eighty acres of land for his horses and wagon. After dinner we started for La Salle County. The first eight miles we waded knee deep in water. We passed through Naperville and Aurora, down the Fox River, the road running about where the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad now runs. On the 20th of October we arrived at the house of my uncle, John Warren. The house stood on section 17, about eighty rods southwest of where Pleasant Hill Union Church now stands. I remember that one of my cousins died from the effects of calomel given to cure the bilious fever.

The first school to which I was started to finish the splendid education started in the two weeks in York State, was in a double log house. The two log houses were about sixteen feet square and set ten feet apart. The roof extended over the space between the houses. The roof and floor were made of puncheons. To make these a log was cut about four feet long and then split into strips two inches thick and as wide as could be and then evened up with a broad ax. A hole was dug in the middle of the house for a cellar. Eight or nine puncheons in the floor were left loose to be removed when one wished to go into the cellar. The door opened on the inside and was fastened with a latch. The buckskin string, which raised the latch, hung on the outside. The furniture consisted of a black walnut board forming a shelf around three sides of the room serving as a desk. We sat on benches made of slabs. The legs were driven in holes in the slabs and there were no backs.

One rainy night a cow and two steers went under the shed part of the house and finding the salty buckskin hanging at the door began to chew it and in so doing raised the latch and pushed the door open. The three went into the school room and the door closed after them. I was the first one at school that morning. It seems that

the cattle were in search of learning. They examined all the school books and dropped them on the floor. A steer in walking about the room misplaced the puncheons and fell into the cellar. I found the cow standing by one of the desks chewing her cud and the steer in the cellar chewing his cud. It took five men to get the steer out and that ended the school for that term. I went to school the last time when I was about eighteen years old and the schools were about the same.

After my mother's death I was not much at home. I had not been sick a day in Illinois until after her death. A week after that I was taken sick with bilious fever and then with the ague. For a year I was not of much account. When I was again able I went to work for my uncle Daniel in a brick yard, my father getting my wages. I have worked for my board, for 25 cents a day, ten dollars a month and twelve dollars a month is the most I ever got. The working hours were from sunrise to sunset.

In the spring of 1849 I worked at the carpenter trade for Messrs. Watson and Lukins. We did work in Serena, Freedom and Ophir townships. The first of July the Asiatic cholera broke out. There was little work done for a month. The well were kept busy caring for the sick and burying the dead.

In March, 1850, I started for California in company with my Uncle John Warren and Samuel Cody, Allen Miner, Caleb March and James Butler, my old school teacher, who kept a diary in shorthand but lost it at Salt Lake, Utah. The 5th of August we arrived at Hangtown, Eldorado County, California. We remained two years and had all sorts of experiences and luck. I started home on the 15th of October, 1852, and arrived November 15th. I had saved \$1,500 and with this I bought 160 acres in section 5 adjoining that of my father and began to improve it. In March, 1855, I married Delia A. Flint. We raised six children, Warren A., Horace G., Geneva B., Lew E., Harry H. and John S. All are living except Geneva, who married John F. Woolson and died at Fort Scott, Kansas, in 1889. My wife died in 1893 and I married Louisa Grantees in 1895. We are living on the farm where I began married life in 1855.

My father was a Whig and my grandfather on mother's side was a Democrat. Whenever they met they got into an argument and both being combative, before they separated they were calling each other Federals and Tories. Of course I thought my father got the best of the argument. I therefore started as a Whig and cast my first vote for General Scott. It was on the Star of the West on the Gulf of Mexico on

my way home from California. This vote was taken to test the sentiment on the boat. As I remember, it was unanimous for Scott. The Whig party went down and out, its adherents joining the anti-slavery movement.

I heard the celebrated Lincoln-Douglas debate in Ottawa. I can not remember what they said, but I do recall that I was convinced that Douglas was the greatest speaker that I ever heard and that from what Lincoln said I got the impression that he was the most honest man. So I started out a Republican. When I have taken any part at all it has been with the Republican party. When I thought both parties departed from principle, I stepped aside and looked on.

This was written June 28th, 1906, my seventy-eighth birthday. If this imperfect sketch is of interest to anyone, I am repaid for my trouble.

WILLIAM P. WARREN.

REMINISCENCES OF JUDGE M. E. HOLLISTER.

Here we get an idea of the heat of the political discussion in the early days. "The Democracy of the early time and particularly during the construction of the canal, were of a peculiar type, and during seasons of political strife, were apt to become somewhat fiery and fierce. It happened that while I held the office of Justice of the Peace a convention of the party was held in the courthouse, and the struggle became intensely bitter between the friends of the several candidates, for at that time a Democratic nomination was equivalent to an election. Charles Hayward, a bold, uncompromising, but honest partisan, was the champion on one side, and Simon P. Shope, a hot-headed, passionate man, took sides against him. After exhausting their arguments they came to blows. I was an earnest sympathizer with Hayward, while others of the poorer, if not the baser sort, were equally zealous for Shope, and the partisans of each, as many as could, were mounted on a table and vociferously cheering on their champions. When it came to blows, however, I thought it time to magnify my office, and accordingly ordered the belligerents to keep the peace. No sooner had I done this, than I was dealt a blow on the back of the neck by some one behind me, when I found myself on the floor, some feet from the table, a conquered and meek official, and convinced that a Democratic convention was not a proper field in which to exercise official authority.

"When I was holding the office of Postmaster, it was considered as rank treason to the party, to harbor or countenance in any way, an abolitionist. As was well known in those days, my house



COURT HOUSE, OTTAWA, 1875.

was understood to be a minister's tavern. I always opened my doors to men of the cloth. It happened that the Rev. Mr. Cross, a noted abolition lecturer, put up at my house one night, which fact became known through the town, a crime not to be tolerated in a Democratic official. A meeting was called at the old Mansion House, and I was invited to attend; a series of questions had been prepared which I was required to answer, but the chairman, Ward B. Burnett, finding they very seriously interfered with the rights of hospitality, very adroitly managed to give them the go by, and the meeting adjourned. The next morning I met Abram R. Dodge, who had represented us in the Legislature, and who had taken an active part in the proceedings, when I quietly told him that had they attempted, as they had proposed, to eject Mr. Cross from my house by force, they would have had to settle a little preliminary matter with me before they reached my guest. He apologized, and the matter dropped."

Of his personal habits, Judge Hollister says: "I have not used tobacco in any form, or indulged in strong drink for more than forty years, and was never addicted to the latter. In 1839, myself and wife became members of the Congregational Church."

Thomas Basnett, from England, came here in 1835; kept a drug store; his first wife was Matilda Buchanan; his second was Sarah Champlin.

NORWEGIAN SETTLEMENT.

Many of the inhabitants of La Salle County are Scandinavians, principally Norwegians and as a class they are among the most thrifty and substantial citizens, mostly farmers. They are distinguished from other foreigners in this, that they become Americanized more rapidly. The story of their coming is most interesting.

THE NORWEGIAN MAYFLOWER.

In 1807 there was war between Denmark and England. On a ship captured by the English there was employed a Norwegian by the name of Lars Larson. He was taken to England and kept seven years as a prisoner of war. When released in 1814 he spent a year in London in the employ of a Quaker lady, Mrs. Margaret Allen. He and several of his companions became converts to the Quaker faith. Returning to his native city, Stavanger, he became the founder of a Quaker church.

At that time there was a strong movement by dissenters from the State Lutheran Church led by Hans Nielson Hauge. The state church in the estimation of the Haugians had become a

political institution strongly tending toward infidelity. Nielson Hauge, being an unschooled peasant but a powerful preacher, gained a large following among the peasant class. The state resorted to persecution. Nielson Hauge was, like Bunyan, imprisoned for ten years. The wrath of the authorities fell upon the Quakers even more than upon the Haugians. On complaint of the state priest, the sheriff would take the children of the Quakers and have them baptized. Parents were compelled to have their children confirmed. Even the dead were dug up and reburied according to the ritual of the State Church.

Lars Larson turned his face toward America. He secured the co-operation of six heads of families. With the money they contributed (\$1,800), they bought a small sloop and cargo and named her The Restaurationen (the Restoration). On July 4, 1825, they set sail, fifty-two people on board. They were tossed about on the waves for fourteen weeks. Landing in New York they created a sensation by having sailed with so large a cargo in so small a boat. The custom house officers seized the cargo and arrested the captain for violating the law in so heavily loading the little boat.

The Quakers in New York took a deep interest in their brethren from Norway just arrived. Lars Larson spoke English well, so had no difficulty in conferring with them. They not only cared for them in the city but raised money to pay their transportation to the town of Kendall, in Orleans County, New York, where they meant to buy land and settle. This was the first settlement of Norwegians in America.

THE NORWEGIAN MILES STANDISH.

A most interesting character is Kleng Peer-son. He was not a Quaker himself but was a dissenter from the State Church and sympathized with the Quakers of Stavanger. He and Knud Eide were sent to America in 1821, by Lars Larson, to learn what they could of the country and to report. They came to New York and spent three years, supporting themselves at doing any kind of work that came to hand and in the meantime keeping their eyes open to learn all they could.

In 1824 they returned to Norway and their reports regarding the country, religious freedom and opportunity to earn a livelihood were such as to greatly interest the Quakers under the leadership of Lars Larson. The result was the fitting out of the Restoration. Kleng Peer-son seems to have returned to New York and it was his influence which had prepared the Quakers

to receive the sloopers when they arrived. He was also instrumental in securing the land in Kendall. But Kleng was a restless fellow. He was unfortunate in his family relation, having abandoned his wife, being a rich widow much older than himself, at the time of their marriage. He was a carpenter but worked only when driven to it by necessity. When that necessity was relieved and he had money left, he gave it freely to assist others. He seems to have had no interest except to travel, to find the best land and places to live, and then helping his countrymen to these, keeping nothing for himself. He could speak English, French, German and his own language, was a great observer and a good talker. It is not strange that one so capable interesting and big-hearted should find a welcome in every household.

We have seen how he led the sloopers to America and to Kendall. We next hear of him going on foot from Boston, Massachusetts, to Kendall in 1833 and from there to explore the west. In his wanderings he arrived in La Salle County near where the village of Norway is now situated.

KLING PEERSON'S DREAM.

R. B. Anderson in his history of Norwegian immigration tells of Kling's dream.

"Kling stated that in 1833 he was exploring the country afterwards occupied by his countrymen in La Salle County, becoming weary one day he lay down under a tree to rest. He slept and dreamed, and in his dream he saw the wild prairie changed into a cultivated region, teeming with all kinds of grain and fruit most beautiful to behold; that splendid houses and barns stood all over the land, occupied by a rich, prosperous and happy people. Alongside the fields of waving grain large herds of cattle were feeding. Kling interpreted this as a vision and as a token from Almighty God that his countrymen should come here and settle. He forgot his pain and hunger and thanked God that he had permitted his eyes to behold this beautiful region and he decided to advise his countrymen to come west and settle there. He thought of Moses, who, from the mountain, had looked into the land of promise. Refreshed and nerved anew by his dream, he went back to Kendall and persuaded his friends to emigrate to La Salle County, Illinois. Kling's dream may have been dreamed awake, but it has been fully realized. The early days of this Norwegian settlement were days of poverty and toil and they repeatedly suffered terribly by Asiatic cholera, saying nothing of the fever and ague of the early days, but they have

surmounted their trials and as I saw them in the summer of 1894 they were as wealthy, prosperous and happy as when they were seen in Kling's dream, and I shall never forget that generous hospitality with which I was received at every hand. Those were happy days indeed that I spent in this old Norwegian settlement! I have the account of Kling Pearson's dream or vision from Knud Langland, from Christopher Danielson, of Sheridan, Illinois, from his niece, Mrs. Fellows, in Ottawa, Illinois, and also from several others to whom he told the story, so there is no doubt that Kling related it as a fact."

Kling Pearson returned to Kendall enthusiastic over the "promised land" of his dream. Being absolutely honest and unselfish, his countrymen had perfect confidence in what he said, that they could get land for \$1.25 an acre, that there were no forests to clear, that all that was necessary was to plow the land and raise a crop, seemed incredible, but they believed Kling. He soon got together a company and started westward arriving in what is known as the Fox River settlement in Mission township. Mrs. Sarah A. Peterson, a niece of Kling's and the wife of a Mormon bishop in Utah says:

"Uncle Kling sold my mother's and his own land in Kendall. My father being dead, Uncle Kling did all the business, bought land for all the money and gave us eighty acres each. This was not all we should have had, but Uncle believed in dividing the land among the newcomers and the poor. He never reserved an acre for himself. He was the most unselfish person I ever saw. He was always finding land for the immigrants, and used all his means for the comfort of others.

"He spent all his time in trying to do good to the strangers that came, and was always colonizing and finding homes for orphans. I have known him to carry children on his back for miles to get good places for them. If he got a place for them and they were not treated well he took them away again. In this way he made both friends and enemies. He was not a man that worked. He traveled and kept busy trying to do good to others for but very little thanks."

It is told of him that he never worked. Indeed he had no need to do so. His wants were few for his life was simple and he had no ambition except to do good to others. When he came to visit a family he would take up the housewife's knitting, lie down on the bed and ask for a cup of coffee. There he would lie for hours knitting, drinking coffee, and telling the story of his travels. One can imagine that away off in the lonely prairie cabin in the far West

that his knitting and his wonderful stories that were always true, were ample pay for board and lodging. It is said that the coming of Kleng in a settlement meant a holiday. All would gather to see him and hear him talk.

The people who came with Kleng in 1834 were Endre Dahl, Jacob Anderson Slogvig, Gudmund Hougaas, Nels Thompson, Thorstein Olson Bjaadland. They selected their land and waited until the next year to buy it when it came into market.

Kleng Peerson bought a good deal of land but kept none himself, but turned it over to his relatives and friends. The west half of the south-west quarter of section 33, township 35, range 5, he bought for his sister, Widow Kari Nelson. She moved to this in 1836 and built on it a log cabin which is still standing, though it has been covered with weatherboards and a frame addition has been added. This is the first house built by a Norwegian west of the Great Lakes and probably the only house built in that year now standing in La Salle County. It is the second house on the left on the road which leads southwest out of the village of Norway. His countrymen would do well to erect a monument here to the intrepid Kleng as suggested by R. B. Anderson.

This was the beginning of Norwegian immigration to America which has brought a class of citizens whose influence is so strongly for good. In La Salle County they are numerous in Mission, Miller, Adams, Earl and Freedom townships. They came in large numbers to Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and the Dakotas.

It is pleasing to note that the large exodus from their country set the statesmen there to thinking. And that has resulted in a change of laws so that in that country men are just as free to worship as they please as in America itself.

Kleng Peerson founded settlements in Missouri, in Iowa and in Texas, where he died in 1865. Before his death he owned 320 acres of land and a few cows. He gave all his property to O. Colwick, who agreed to care for him the rest of his days. In a letter to R. B. Anderson, O. Canuteson says:

"The last years of his life he had his home with O. Colwick (Kjolvig), but would, of course, go around among the neighbors, where he was always welcome and felt at home. He died December 16, 1865. One of his neighbors and I were with him the last hours of his life. I closed his eyes in the long sleep of death. He was buried in the Lutheran cemetery opposite the Norwegian church near Norse P. O. in Bosque County, and the Norwegians in Texas

afterwards put a small stone monument on his grave with the following inscription written both in Norwegian and in English:

"Cleng Peerson,
The first Norwegian Immigrant
to
American.

Came to America in 1821.

Born in Norway, Europe, May 17, 1782,

Died in Texas, December 16, 1865.

Grateful Countrymen in Texas Erected This
Monument to his Memory.'"

It is interesting to note the religious history of these early Norwegian immigrants. As stated before, the first who came were Quakers, the Haugian. Lutherans came later. When one has changed his religious views once, he is ready to do so again. The dissenting Quakers and Haugians became Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists and Latter Day Saints, or Mormons. Kleng Peerson though sympathizing with the Quakers never became a Quaker, but became more and more a doubter until he became the rankest Freethinker.

The Mormons living then at Nauvoo, Illinois, were being persecuted, whether it was righteousness' sake is a question. Their missionaries found ready listeners among the dissenting Norwegians who had themselves been so recently persecuted. One of their converts, Ole Heier, became an elder and a bishop in the Church of Latter Day Saints, was a powerful preacher, made many converts, but later visited Nauvoo and became convinced of the evil practices of the church, left it; and became a Baptist. Canute Peterson who married a daughter of Kari Nelson became a convert to Mormonism, moved to Utah, became a bishop and as missionary to Norway brought thousands of his countrymen to Utah. The change from the hard conditions in Norway to the freedom of America and the prosperity of Utah satisfied them that they had indeed reached Zion, the new Jerusalem.

The present Latter Day Saints' Church in Miller township does not belong to the Utah Mormon Church, but to the reorganized church whose leader was Joseph Smith, a son of the Prophet. They are a people whose life is exemplary and are excellent citizens.

SHABBONA.

The people of La Salle County are not likely to allow the name of Shabbona to be forgotten. As the years go by affection for him and sympathy for his misfortunes and sorrows increase.

In our practical age we are inclined to discount the flights of the poetic imagination. As we know the Indian today we can hardly repress a sneer at the mention of the "noble red man." The few who still remain with us who knew him are, however, unanimous in the statement that Shabbona was one of nature's noblemen.

Shabbona was the product of heredity and environment. In the former he was fortunate, being the son of a line of chiefs, a blood relation of the great Pontiac. Civilized environment in youth would have placed him in the ranks of great men. As it was he became a leader of the children of the prairie and the wooded streams. Yet he had to pay the price of the prophets of the dawning of a better day, the great purpose of his life not understood, an outcast among his own people, a man of sorrow and disappointment. All along the course of his primitive life we find evidence of superiority of mind and the loftiness of a great soul. The instincts of nobility are ever in evidence, sincerity, truthfulness, courage and a readiness to sacrifice all for integrity. Expediency he consulted only in the interests of what was right, never to gain an unworthy end.

Shabbona, when in his prime, was five feet, nine inches tall and weighed about two hundred pounds. He was broad-shouldered, deep-chested and long-bodied. His erect and well proportioned figure and long body made him appear taller and larger than he really was. Shabbona means "built like a bear." His figure shows the appropriateness of the name. His head was large and well formed. His face was expressive and pleasing. His manner was agreeable and straightforward. He readily won the confidence, respect and good will of all who had intercourse with him.

Hon. Perry Armstrong, in his History of the Black Hawk war, says Shabbona was born in Canada. Mr. N. Matson, in his Memoirs of Shabbona says he was born in 1775 or 1776 on the Kankakee near where Joliet now stands. He claims to have this from Shabbona's own statement. The fact that Shabbona failed to secure a pension from England for his services in the War of 1812 from which he had a discharge, is strong evidence that he never was a British subject. In his infancy he was taken by his parents to Canada, where they lived a few years, but returned to their village on the Kankakee. This, no doubt, led some to assume that he was born in Canada, for he often spoke of coming from Canada when a child.

His father was an Ottawa war chief and represented his tribe in the treaty made with Wayne

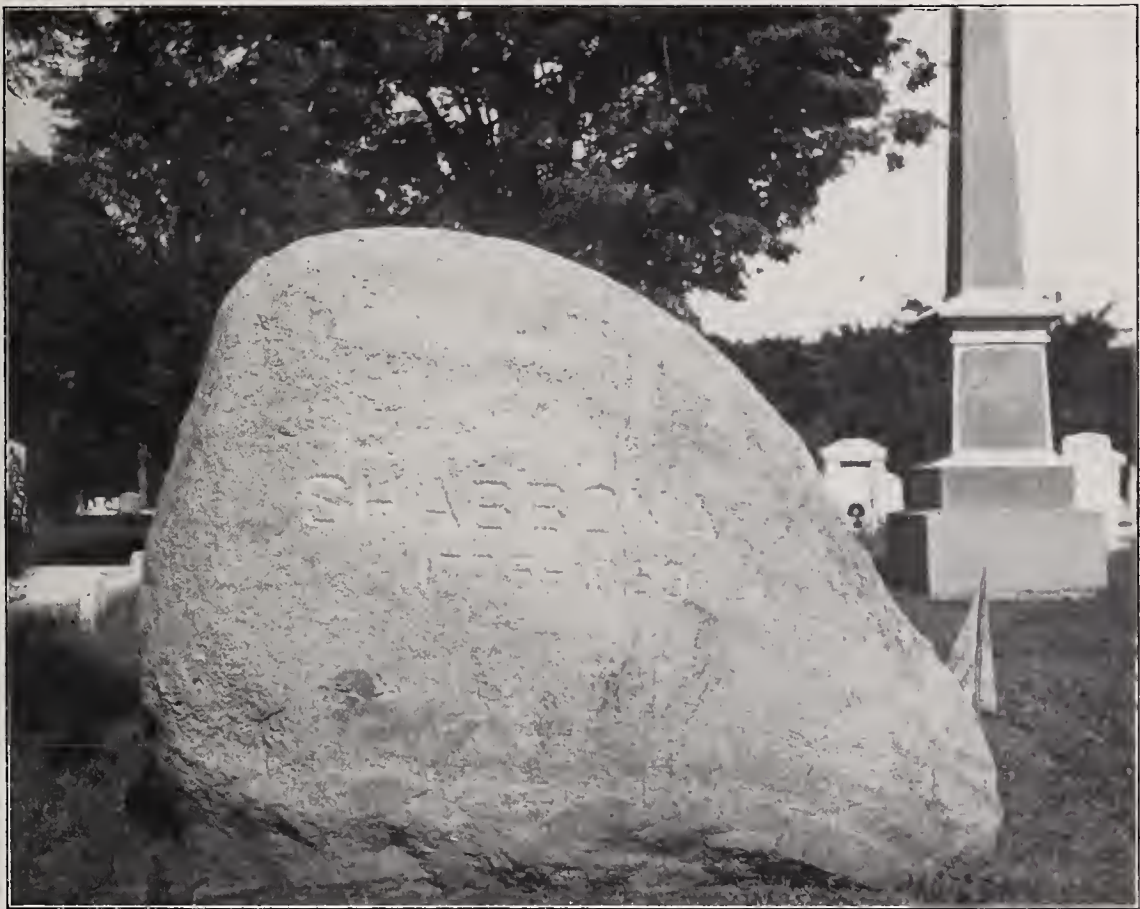
in 1795. Shabbona married a daughter of a chief of the Pottowatomies, thus becoming a member of that nation. His superior mental and physical endowments, his courage and integrity, soon gave him standing in his adopted nation. When the chief, his father-in-law, died Shabbona became the war chief. Because of the prevalence of sickness in the village the band removed from the Kankakee to the grove at the head of Indian Creek in DeKalb County, where the village of Shabbona Grove is now located. Here was a good spring, a fine grove, a sugar camp, good corn fields, game was plentiful and the region was healthful. Here the band lived for over fifty years.

Shabbona was always devoutly religious. His convictions and religious feelings were so deeply grounded that he never changed. When he became acquainted with the white man's religion, he was charmingly tolerant and respectful and while he made no effort to dissuade others he adhered affectionately to the religion of his fathers. While yet a young man he traveled with two Ottawa prophets over much of the Western Country, assisting them in teaching their faith. This gave him an extensive knowledge of the Western Country and its Indian inhabitants. So late as 1849, when people were interested in these things, because they were going overland to California, he was able to draw a good map and locate the "good" Indians, the "bad" Indians and tell the emigrants where the Indians used "white" money and "yellow" money.

TECUMSEH VISITS SHABBONA.

In the fall of 1810 Tecumseh came to northern Illinois in the hope of enlisting the Indians in his confederacy, the purpose of which was to keep the white man out of the Western Country. With three chiefs he arrived at Shabbona's village. They were made welcome and after a dog feast Shabbona accompanied them to the villages on the Fox and the Illinois rivers. From here they ascended Rock River, visiting the Winnebagoes in Wisconsin, the Menomonees on Green Bay. From Prairie du Chien they ascended the Mississippi to the Island of Rock Island, the village of Black Hawk and Wapello. From here Shabbona returned to his village and Tecumseh continued down the Mississippi.

In the summer of 1811 Shabbona was with Tecumseh at Vincennes in council with General Harrison. It resulted in nothing, as neither would make concessions. Shabbona accompanied Tecumseh south, visiting the Creeks, Cherokees and Choctaw nations in the southern states.



The eloquence of Tecumseh was effective with the southern Indians and they prepared to wage war against the whites under Tecumseh's leadership. Returning north Tecumseh and Shabbona arrived at Prophetstown on the Tippecanoe in Indiana and learned of the signal defeat that General Harrison had administered to Tecumseh's band at the battle of Tippecanoe.

This frustrated Tecumseh's scheme of uniting the Indian nations in a combined movement against the whites. But in the summer of 1812 runners from Tecumseh visited Shabbona's and other villages in northern Illinois, announcing the war between England and the United States. They wished to raise a large band of warriors and capture Fort Dearborn before it could be reinforced. Shabbona wished to take no part in the war, but when he learned that a large number of other villages and some of his own had gone to Chicago, he mounted his pony and hastened to Fort Dearborn. A few hours after the massacre he arrived on the battle-field.

IN THE WAR OF 1812.

Late in the fall after the massacre of Fort Dearborn, Shabbona and his band were leaving to go southward on their winter hunt, when a half-breed and a petty chief arrived as messengers from Tecumseh. They brought presents for the squaws and wampum for Shabbona, inviting him to join his forces to fight with the English against the Americans. In return for his services he was promised large quantities of British gold. These emissaries said that Pottowatomies all along the river had pledged their support. This was false, none of the chiefs had done so. Shabbona afterward said that he would not have joined Tecumseh had he known that the others would not.

With twenty-two warriors Shabbona started for the seat of war. They overtook Black Hawk and his warriors from the Sacs and Foxes. They were present at the battles of Fort Meigs and Fort Stephenson on the Maumee River in Ohio. They were badly beaten and Black Hawk became discouraged and returned home. This was Black Hawk's first experience in fighting the white men. He did not like fighting where there was so great a chance of getting killed. But Shabbona remained with the British army.

In September, 1813, he was with the army in Canada when General Harrison landed from Perry's fleet on his way to Fort Malden. Tecumseh and Shabbona, from a distant hill, watched the disembarking of the Americans while Proctor, the British commander, and the army were in

rapid retreat. They were able to report the strength of the Americans.

DEATH OF TECUMSEH.

Shabbona was aid to the great chief. This is the story of his death as told by Shabbona. On the morning of the battle of Thames, Tecumseh, Billy Caldwell and he were sitting on a log near the camp fire when a messenger to Tecumseh from General Proctor arrived requesting him to come to his headquarters at once. When Tecumseh returned he seemed in low spirits. Billy Caldwell inquired, "Father, what are we to do? Shall we fight the Americans?" "Yes, my son, before sunset we will be in their smoke, as they are now marching on us. But the General wants you to go, my son. I shall never see you again." Tecumseh felt that this would be his last battle.

Tecumseh's warriors were in the woods flanking the British army, awaiting the attack of the Americans. The battle was soon on. The American ranks were being rapidly thinned out when a body of cavalry was seen coming on. The horsemen rode rapidly up to the Indian line of battle. A hand to hand contest ensued. Great numbers were falling on both sides. Tecumseh had fired his rifle and was about to tomahawk the commander, Colonel Richard M. Johnson, but the colonel was too quick for him, fired his pistol and Tecumseh fell, shot through the heart. Shabbona was at Tecumseh's side when the fatal shot was fired. He sprang forward to tomahawk the commander but at that moment the horse reared and fell, Colonel Johnson severely wounded. The Indians no longer hearing the war whoop of the great chief fled from the field.

At night after the battle Shabbona with a company of warriors went to the fatal spot and found the body of Tecumseh. Near it lay the body of a fine-looking warrior, decorated with plumes and war paint, scalped. The soldiers no doubt took him for the chief. Tecumseh was dressed in plainer buckskin with no decoration but a medal received from the British.

Years afterward in Van Buren's administration, when Colonel Johnson was Vice President of the United States, Shabbona met him in Washington and was introduced to many of his friends. Colonel Johnson also gave him a gold ring which he wore the rest of his life and which was buried with him.

RESCUES A WHITE MAN.

Another case showing Shabbona's noble instincts: After the battle of Frenchtown, Jan-

uary, 1813, a number of wounded American prisoners were confined in a cabin guarded by the British. The guard was overpowered by the savages, who began killing the captives. Shabbona, hearing the cries of the wounded, rushed in and being a powerful man threw the Indians right and left and stopped their savage work. The only one rescued was Lieutenant Selby, of Kentucky, a nephew of Governor Selby. Shabbona carried him in his arms to the British hospital where he visited him every day to minister to his wants.

Twenty years after, Shabbona was in Washington, and with other chiefs was standing on the steps of the Capitol talking, when a gentleman stepped up and extended his hand and said, "I believe I met you at Frenchtown." It was Lieutenant Selby. He took Shabbona to his hotel, where he remained the rest of his stay the guest of Lieutenant Selby. He showed him many kindnesses, introducing him to his friends as the man who saved his life.

THE INDIAN BOUNDARY LINE.

The "Old Indian Boundary Line" marked on the map of La Salle County, was surveyed in 1819. A treaty had been formed with the Indians in 1816 which ceded all the land now known as the Military Tract, that west of the Illinois River to the Mississippi, from the mouth of the Illinois to the mouth of the Rock River, also a tract south and west of Chicago south of a line from the lake to Rock Island. The line runs from a point nine miles north of the mouth of the Chicago River to a point in Kendall County, thence in a direct line to Rock Island. Though twenty-eight of the Pottowatomie chiefs had signed the treaty many bands of warriors resisted the sale of their lands. They threatened to kill any surveyors or settlers who should trespass on their territory. But in 1819 John C. Sullivan under the direction of the Indian commissioners began to run the boundary line. He was accompanied by a company of soldiers from Fort Dearborn. But they took the precaution to employ Shabbona, who could be trusted and who had great influence with the Indians. He and his warriors accompanied the surveying party over the entire route, the Indian hunters supplying the company with meat.

SHABBONA PROTECTS A BOAT CREW.

In the summer of 1824 John Kinzie, the Indian trader at Chicago, brought a boat load of goods up the river from St. Louis. He met with

no difficulty until he arrived at the rapids at Starved Rock. While trying to get over the rapids, the crew was hailed by a half-breed named George Forque, who inquired where they were going and what they had on board. Having obtained the information he went back to his band near a spring where Utica now stands. The leader was a white man named Mason, who had with him ten Indians as murderous as himself.

When they learned of the goods on board a plan was formed to wait until the crew had gone to sleep, kill them all, secure the goods and burn the boat. Mason sent a scout to learn where the boat was tied up for the night.

It was drawn into a bayou above the Rock on the north side of the river. The crew being tired from a hard day's toil and fearing no danger, all retired for the night. Every preparation was made by Mason and his Indians to execute their crime. Forque, however, though favoring the robbery, was opposed to murder. Persisting in their purpose, he refused to take part and left the band.

He knew that Shabbona and some of his band were encamped at the mouth of the Fox River near the spring. Forque mounted his pony and hastened to Shabbona's camp and informed him of Mason's design. The chief at once decided to prevent the deed if possible. Arousing his men from sleep they went out into the rain to catch their ponies that were grazing on the prairie. Making all haste they arrived near the place, tied their ponies and secreted themselves in the willows where the attacking party must pass. They were just in time. Mason and his men came quietly toward the boat. Shabbona sprang out and caught Mason by the arm. The Indians fled and were soon followed by their leader. But Shabbona and his men remained at their posts until morning.

The next day the boatmen proceeded on their journey, not knowing how near they had been to death's door. When they reached the upper rapids where Marseilles now is, they found they could go no farther. Kinzie now left the boat in charge of a few men and proceeded to Chicago to secure ox teams to take the goods overland. The crew thought it strange that a band of eight Indians followed them, camping near the boat every night, seeming to have no particular business there, yet not making their purpose known. As soon as Kinzie came back they disappeared as mysteriously as they came.

Kinzie never knew how his life had been spared. When he and Shabbona were both dead, several Indians passed through Chicago on their way to Washington, calling on the son of Mr.

Kinzie, one of them told this story and informed him that he was one of the eight Indians who guarded his father's boat.

SHABBONA'S SERVICES IN THE WINNEBAGO WAR.

In the summer of 1827, the Winnebagoes began hostilities against the lead miners near Galena. When this became known it caused consternation in the widely scattered settlements in the northern part of the state. General Cass, the Indian commissioner, passed up the Illinois to Chicago and held "talks" with the chiefs on the way. He stayed with Dr. David Walker over night at Ottawa. There were but three cabins on the south bluff at that time. The few settlers began a fort on the farm now owned by the heirs of Colonel Hitt. The Indians showing no signs of joining the Winnebagoes, it was never finished.

Two chiefs, one the son of Winneshiek, the other a brother of Red Bird, came to Shabbona's village to enlist the co-operation of the Pottowatomies. Shabbona received them with cordial hospitality, made a dog feast and spent the day with songs and dances. The next day the visitors having indicated their wish to speak, were invited to give their talk under the shade of the trees and surrounded by all the warriors. They revealed their purpose to unite all the Indian nations and drive the settlers out. Shabbona replying said, "In my youthful days I have seen large herds of buffaloes on these prairies, and elk were found in every grove, but they are no more here, having gone toward the setting sun. For hundred of miles no white man lived; but now trading posts and settlers are found here and there throughout the country. In a few years the smoke from their cabins will be seen to ascend from every grove and the prairies will be covered with their cornfields. Like the elk and the buffalo the red man must leave the land of his youth and find a home in the west. The armies of the white man are without number like the sands of the sea. Ruin will follow all the tribes that go to war with them."

A vote was taken and the warriors decided to remain at peace. The Winnebagoes were disappointed for they knew Shabbona's influence, but did not abandon their purpose. They continued visiting different bands. Big Thunder, a chief living near where Belvidere now stands, agreed to go to the aid of the Winnebagoes. Shabbona did not simply content himself with remaining at peace. He mounted his pony and visited his brother chiefs counseling them not to go to war. Big Thunder was persuaded to send back the wampum and remain at peace.

He did not succeed so well with Big Foot,

who lived near Lake Geneva, then called Big Foot Lake. He remained firm in his determination to go to war when the proper time arrived. Soon after Big Foot and his band went to Chicago to draw their annual payment from the government. Their conduct excited the suspicion of the whites. The night after drawing their pay, they painted their faces and danced about the agency house, occasionally giving the war whoop. The next night the fort was struck by lightning and a number of the houses burned. Instead of lending a hand the Indians stood by and refused to help extinguish the flames. They remained in camp a few days and their action seemed strange and unfriendly. Instead of going away in daytime they left secretly at night.

The citizens called a meeting at which they decided to send messengers to Big Foot's village to ask an explanation of his strange conduct. Shabbona and Billy Caldwell were selected. When they approached the village Billy Caldwell secreted himself where he could observe what took place and Shabbona rode into the village. At the sight of Shabbona Big Foot became very angry, accusing him of being a friend of the whites and a traitor to his people. If it were not for him and Billy Caldwell the Pottowatomies would unite with the Winnebagoes and drive the whites out of the country. Shabbona replied that to make war on the whites would only bring ruin upon themselves. Big Foot became so angry that he would have tomahawked Shabbona had not the warriors interferred. They however, disarmed him, bound him, and placed him under guard.

Billy Caldwell hastened away to Chicago to report that Shabbona was a prisoner and might be killed. This caused great grief for the whites had known Shabbona for several years as a true friend. But to their great delight Shabbona came riding into the fort, his pony nearly exhausted. At a council of Big Foot's band it was decided that other Pottowatomies and the whites would avenge the death of Shabbona. Big Foot and four warriors expected to follow him and slay him secretly. A friend warned Shabbona of this and he so sped his pony that the would-be assassins were unable to overtake him.

IN THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

Black Hawk was a Sac Indian who early in his youth showed great daring. While his companions were yet boys fit only to associate with the squaws and help to do their work, Black Hawk had in a most daring way taken his first scalp and was publicly initiated into the ranks of warriors. He soon became the leader of a band who, like himself, were satisfied only when on the

war path. The Sacs and Foxes being constantly at war with the Osages in Iowa, he gained distinction as a scalp hunter. He was ambitious but was devoid of the qualities of intellect and moral courage that make a great man. He and his followers had their homes on the point of land between the Rock River and the Mississippi, where the city of Rock Island now stands. In 1804, a Sac Indian killed a white man at St. Louis and was imprisoned. Several representatives of the Sacs went to St. Louis to secure his release. They were drunk most of the time and understood little of what they did. They signed a paper which they supposed transferred a little land as a ransom for their brother. In time it became known that they had sold the land on which Saukenuk, Black Hawk's village, was located. They had no authority to transfer land and Black Hawk never recognized the treaty. And not being a chief himself his objection had no weight. He and his band continued to occupy the land undisturbed.

When the War of 1812 began Black Hawk offered his services to the United States. But it was not the policy of our country to enlist savages in warfare. Black Hawk felt chagrined and offered his services to the British and was eagerly accepted. He and a band of his braves were present at the siege and defeat of Fort Meigs on the Maumee. Black Hawk became discouraged and returned home. After this his band was known as the British Band of the Sacs. This participation in the war against the United States made difficulty between the Sac Nation and the United States. Keokuk, the chief, was always friendly and opposed to hostilities entered into by Black Hawk.

After the close of the war in compliance with the treaty of peace it became necessary to make known the terms to the Indians. Black Hawk, not being a chief, had no official standing and could take no part in the negotiations. Keokuk being willing to comply with the wishes of the United States, signed a treaty in 1816 which ratified the Quashquamme treaty of 1804, which ceded Black Hawk's village. As the Indians were to occupy the lands until the United States wanted them to move, Black Hawk was not molested and continued to occupy the land and drew his share of the annuity paid the Indians.

In 1827 squatters began to arrive and took possession of the Indian lands. In 1829 the lands about Saukenuk were offered for sale by the United States and the Indians were requested to move to lands assigned to them in Iowa. Black Hawk complied but in 1832 he returned. By this act he resisted the United States. United States soldiers and State Militia were sent against him and the Black Hawk war began.

SHABBBONA'S PART IN THE WAR.

Shabbona was called by the Indians "the friend of the white man." This seems to us a title of honor, but it was quite different to the Indians who applied it. To them it meant "traitor to your people." Why did Shabbona become the friend of the white man? His own story is that when he came out of the War of 1812 he had learned how superior was the white man both in numbers and in arms and skill in warfare. He saw that it was useless to take up arms against them. That it could result only in the destruction of his own people. It will thus be seen that it was not treachery to his people but love for them that prompted him to become the friend of the white man. He knew very well that war could result only in the destruction of his people.

Black Hawk claims in his autobiography that he did not intend to make war on the settlers. He wanted to get possession of his village peaceably and that when he crossed the Mississippi in the spring of 1832 and went up the Rock River it was to rent corn land from the Winnebagoes and raise a crop. The untruthfulness will be apparent when we see how hard he tried to get the Pottowatomies to join him.

In February of 1832 an Indian council was held at Indian Town, where Chillicothe now stands, at which Black Hawk met the leading chiefs of the Winnebagoes, and the Pottowatomies. White Cloud, priest and prophet of the Winnebagoes, was the ruling spirit. He was an eloquent speaker and his office gave him great influence among the Indians. His speech made a strong impression upon the warriors. Shabbona took the side of peace. Though not an orator his good sense and sincerity won the day. All the Pottowatomie chiefs took their stand with Shabbona except Waubonsie who spoke in favor of going with Black Hawk, but afterward acquiesced in the decision of his nation to remain at peace.

Though Black Hawk gained nothing at this council he did not give up trying to win over the Pottowatomies. He sent his son and Little Bear to visit the Indian villages. When Shabbona heard of their activity he set out to counteract their influence by visiting Indian villages and warning the settlers of Black Hawk's hostile intentions. He warned John Hall near Princeton. The strange action of the Indians confirmed Shabbona's statement that trouble was brewing. He next warned Simon Crosier near the mouth of the Vermillion and George E. Walker at the mouth of the Fox. Hurrying eastward he visited Indian villages and urged all to remain at peace. At Chicago he gave the



COURT HOUSE.

settlers the first news of Black Hawk's crossing the Mississippi. The following day Judge Young, Benjamin Mills and Colonel Strode arrived from Galena and confirmed Shabbona's statement.

It was agreed to hold a council at an Indian village on the Des Plaines the next week. There were present Shabbona, Billy Caldwell, Robinson and Waubonsie. George E. Walker, Sheriff of La Salle County, was present by invitation. It was agreed that the Pottowatomies should remain at peace and that any brave taking sides with Black Hawk was a traitor to his nation.

Shabbona now returned to his home at Shabbona Grove and learned that Meommuse, a chief whose village was near Princeton, had been persuaded by Black Hawk's son and Little Bear to go on the war path. Without resting from his long journey, he set out at once accompanied by his son, Pypeegee. When he arrived he found that Meommuse had sent the squaws, papooses and old men across the Mississippi, that they had traded all their pelts for ammunition and that on the next day he and his fifty warriors were going to join Black Hawk. Little Bear had told them that all the Pottowatomies were going on the war path. Shabbona told him of the action of the council on the Des Plaines and that he had been deceived by Little Bear. Meommuse decided to remain at peace and he and his band went across the Mississippi to be out of the war territory.

SHABBONA'S LAST INTERVIEW WITH BLACK HAWK.

In April, 1832, Black Hawk crossed the Mississippi with all his band including women and children. They journeyed up Rock River. At Dixon's Ferry he informed Mr. Dixon that he did not mean to make war, was going into Wisconsin to rent corn land of the Winnebagoes. General Atkinson ordered him to return but he refused, replying that General Atkinson had no right to make such a demand as his mission was a peaceable one.

He continued up Rock River to the Keshwaukee, where he expected to meet a large body of warriors which the Prophet had said would be there. Finding that he had been deceived, that the Pottowatomies were not going to join him and that General Atkinson was in pursuit, he was perplexed and sent for Shabbona and Waubonsie. When they arrived he made an eloquent speech reciting his wrongs. He said he did not intend to make war but if all the Indian tribes joined him, their numbers would be so great that the whites would be afraid to attack them and would give him back his village.

Shabbona told him that he could not join him and advised him to return across the Mississippi. Black Hawk then proposed to call a council. Waubonsie promised to attend but Shabbona said he would not.

When Col. Stillman with the militia approached Black Hawk and other chief were in council. He sent a flag of truce expecting to make terms. But the soldiers did not respect the flag of truce and shot down one of the bearers. Several other Indians were stationed on a hill overlooking the camp to see how the embassy was received. Stillman's soldiers pursued these and followed them into the Indian encampment. The Indians defended themselves. The soldiers were panic stricken and running into camp they stampeded all of Stillman's command. The Indians seeing their advantage continued their attack.

This easy victory fired the hearts of many "bad" Indians. They refused to obey their chiefs and remain at peace. They formed into small bands and scattered over the country to plunder and to avenge their wrongs on the scattered settlements. They skulked through the timber and lay in ambush along the trails. It is believed that all the depredations committed during the war were the acts of these outlaws.

SHABBONA'S RIDE.

Stillman's defeat occurred on May 14th. Shabbona was at his village and heard of it the next day. He knew that the irresponsible bands would wreak vengeance on the settlers. He made all haste to mount his pony to warn them of their danger. Early in the morning Shabbona, his son Pypeegee and his nephew, Pyps, started. The younger men started for Fox River and Holderman's Grove. He went toward the Bureau Creek settlement.

Before starting he went to the lodge of the priest of his band, O'Kee, to ask for his advice and blessing. The old man warned him to beware. He would be declared a traitor to his race and would be slain. Though saddened by this warning, he decided that he could do his race more good by making it impossible for the roving Indians to commit murders by putting the whites on their guard. Then, too, he had been shown many kindness by the whites which he was ready to repay at great sacrifice.

May 15th the settlers on Bureau Creek were busy planting corn, when they beheld a lone rider approaching them with great speed, the pony covered with foam. The first settler whom Shabbona saw was Mr. Dimmick, who lived near Dimmick Grove near where La Moille now

stands. Mr. Dimmick said he would stay and finish planting, that he left last year and it was a false alarm. Shabbona urged him to send his women and children to a place of safety or they would be murdered before moving. Shabbona had no time to waste so he mounted his pony and said in a loud impressive voice, "Aubaw Puckeggee"—You must leave. This so impressed Mr. Dimmick that he hitched to his wagon and took his family at once to Hennepin.

During the night of the same day a band led by the disreputable half-breed, Girty, arrived at the Bureau Creek settlement to find the cabins empty. They however, remained some time in the vicinity of Princeton and committed several atrocious murders.

Shabbona hastened on to Indian Creek settlement near the present village of Freedom. He warned Mr. Davis of his danger. He received not only contemptuous replies, but was threatened with chastisement if he did not leave at once. Shabbona knew of Mr. Davis's special danger for he had built a dam across the creek and angered the Indians who lived above preventing the fish from going above the dam. After having gone a distance he returned and plead with tears for Davis to take the women and children to a place of safety, all to no purpose. He hurried on to Hollenbeck's Grove in Kendall County, but before he reached his destination his pony fell dead. When he arrived Mr. Hollenbeck received him kindly, gave him a good dinner, a night's rest and loaned him a horse to go forward on his journey. He had been thirty hours in the saddle.

Pypegee and Pyps had warned the settlers from Ottawa to Plainfield. The peaceable Indians either went across the Mississippi or moved near the white people to be out of the way of white soldiers or Indians who might be scouring the country. Waubonsie's band first went from their village at Paw Paw Grove to Shabbona's Grove and later both bands went to the present site of Plainfield where Fort Beggs was erected.

SHABBONA JOINS THE ARMY.

Shabbona and most of his band capable of military duty went to Dixon and joined Gen. Atkinson's army. It became a question as to which one, Shabbona, Waubansie, or Billy Caldwell, should be placed in command of the Indians. When Shabbona was chosen the other two chiefs became dissatisfied and with quite a number of their warriors left the service. Shabbona and his Indians did efficient duty as scouts. At the battle of Bad Axe the scouts attacked a

party of squaws and papooses. Shabbona at once called off his men, but the white soldiers slew women and children.

Shabbona's course enraged the Indians against him. He lost all authority except over his own band which numbered one hundred and forty. In 1833 after the close of the war. Pottawatomie and Winnebago chiefs met in council on Green River near the present site of New Bedford. Here Shabbona was denounced as a traitor to his race. Two warriors volunteered to kill Shabbona and started on their mission. An old Indian, a friend of Shabbona, secretly informed Louis Ouilmette, a half-breed, employed in a trading house. He sent a young Indian to inform Shabbona. But the assassins found Shabbona first. They fired two shots at him in a wood near his home while he was out hunting, ignorant of the council on Green River. But both shots missed. Soon after the messenger from Ouilmette arrived. Shabbona hastened to Rochelle's village south of the Illinois River. To some white friends the old chief said, "I have lived for a long time on terms of friendship with white people. I love my white friends and their children. I hate baby killers and women scalpers, and for this I expect to die by the hands of my enemies."

SHABBONA'S HOME.

By the treaty of Prairie du Chien of 1829 Shabbona was granted two sections of land, section 23, West one-half of Section 25, East one-half of section 26, in Township 38 north, Range 3 east of the 3d P. M. in DeKalb County still known as Shabbona Grove. He and his family could live here but his band had no rights on the land though the right to remain in northern Illinois and to hunt on all the lands was granted until such time as the United States should sell them and demand the removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi. In 1835 lands were offered for sale and many of the Indians were removed to reservations in Iowa.

In 1836 Shabbona's band was ordered to remove. The old chief disliked to be separated from his people and to leave his home at his grove was also repugnant. But duty to his band demanded that he go with them to their new home. The Indian agent offered to furnish wagons to move their belongings but Shabbona said they did not need assistance. There were one hundred forty-two persons in the band and they had one hundred and sixty ponies. They moved by easy stages. They camped on Bureau Creek for six weeks in the fall hunting. They exchanged game for vegetables raised by the set-

tlers in the vicinity. Late in the fall they moved beyond the Mississippi to their reservation in Iowa.

DEATH OF PYPEGEE AND PYPS.

Soon after Shabbona's band arrived in Iowa the Sacs and Foxes were moved to a place about fifty miles from Shabbona. Neopope, one of their chiefs, was very bitter against him because of his part in the Black Hawk war and meant to kill Shabbona at the first opportunity. In the fall of 1837 Shabbona and his son, Pypegree, and nephew, Pyps, and five others went on a buffalo hunt about one hundred miles from home. They expected to stay sometime to lay in a supply of meat. Neopope thought this a good opportunity to slay him. With a band of warriors he followed his trail. In the dead of night they attacked the camp, killed Pypegree and Pyps. Shabbona, his son, Smoke, and the four others escaped. Neopope took up their trail and closely followed them to within a few miles of their home. They were without anything except the little clothing which they had on. For three days and two nights they fled without food or rest. Thus Pypegree and Pyps paid the penalty for befriending the settlers.

SHABBONA RETURNS TO HIS GROVE.

N. Matson in his *Life of Shabbona* says, "On a cold, wet day, in the latter part of November, 1837, I discovered a few Indians crossing the prairie, going eastward on the Sac and Fox trail. On coming up with them, I found it was Shabbona with his two squaws, children and grandchildren, about twenty-five persons in all. The old chief appeared pleased to meet me, holding on to my hand for sometime, and dismounting from his pony. He inquired after his many white friends, but said he could not see them now, for his heart was full of trouble. I inquired of him why he came back to Illinois, to which he replied by saying that he could not live in Iowa, the Sacs and Foxes had killed his son and nephew, and hunted him down as though he was a wild beast, and to save his life he had fled from home during the darkness of night. The old chief continued: "Poor Pypegree and Pyps, they were such good boys; the pride of the band; but their bodies, scalped, disrobed and mutilated, are now lying on the cold ground, food for wolves, while their spirits are in the happy hunting grounds, where I shall meet them before many moons." Here Shabbona ceased talking, wiped away the tears with the corner of his blanket, and for a moment gave himself up to

feelings of sadness. After remaining silent for a short time as though engaged in meditation, he pointed to himself, his squaws, his papooses, and also to a suckling babe, all of whom had large stripes of black paint on their foreheads, showing that they were in mourning for departed loved ones."

It would be pleasant to think of the old chief and his family of thirty coming back to his 1,280 acre reservation and living in peace with the white people who would show him the respect and kindness due his heroic efforts in their behalf. But the newcomers knew nothing of Shabbona and had they known they would have cared little for a "dirty Indian." The pioneer is sure that this is a free country and on the border he makes free with everything that no one guards.

Shabbona returned to find that every tree in his great forest that would make rails had been cut and the rails used to fence the neighboring fields. Even the trees in the shade of which his loved ones slept the long sleep had been cut down, the posts marking the graves of his children had been knocked down and the mounds had been trampled down.

The home coming of this family of mourners was indeed sad. Shabbona put up new posts and painted them and in fasting and prayer he sought consolation of the Great Spirit whom he always most devoutly worshiped. A great sorrow in the old chief's life was the death of twin sons about ten years of age who were buried there. As nearly as possible he made yearly pilgrimages to their graves, repainted the posts, lay face downwards on the little graves for hours at a time, believing that he communed with their spirits in the land of shades.

NEOPOPE'S ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE SHABBONA.

In the spring of 1838 members of Shabbona's family discovered an old squaw hiding in the timber near the village. Her face was painted and nearly concealed in her head dress. She had a gun, a knife, a tomahawk, and a pony jaded by much travel. She refused to give any information as to who she was, where she came from or where she was going. She at once left the grove. Years afterwards after Neopope's death, Shabbona learned that it was he disguised as a squaw who had come all the way from the West to assassinate him. Having no opportunity and being discovered, he abandoned his design.

SHABBONA IS ROBBED OF HIS LAND.

About one hundred acres of Shabbona's land was under cultivation and well fenced. This he

rented to white people and, together with his annuity of two hundred dollars, he managed to clothe his family. Much of their time was spent in visiting his people who had removed to Kansas.

Shabbona had every reason to believe that he owned his land and that he had a right to sell it. His right and title to the land had never been questioned.

In 1845 he sold all of it except one hundred acres, his cornfield, and part of the grove where his children were buried. It was bought by Azell and Orris Gates. They agreed to pay a fair price for it, a small payment down and the rest and the interest in installments running a long term of years. Shabbona appointed a Mr. Turner his agent to collect the rents, interests and payments and he went to Kansas to join his band.

In 1850 Shabbona returned expecting to secure the rents, interest and one installment which was due. But instead of receiving these he was informed that there was nothing coming to him and that his land had been sold by the government.

This is the way the elder Gates consummated a "deal." One of these is the grandfather of G. W. Gates, the multimillionaire. As soon as Shabbona had gone west they filed affidavits with the land commissioners at Washington that Shabbona had abandoned his land and had gone west to live on the reservation. They claimed that the land now reverted to the government and made application to buy it. The Department without giving Shabbona an opportunity to be heard decided that Shabbona had forfeited his claim and the land was offered for sale. The Messrs. Gates bought it at \$1.25 an acre.

Perry Armstrong thus describes the effect on Shabbona: "He came to receive the money due on his contract, together with the accumulated rents upon his hundred acres of improved land, to find all gone—land and rent dissipated by this decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. His large frame was convulsed, his eyes filled with bitter tears, his strong limbs trembled and weakened under their burden until he fell prone upon the earth, weeping and moaning like a disconsolate child with a broken heart. Here he remained for a long time, then rising, he beat his breast with his hands, his eyes fixed on space, while sobs and wails filled the surrounding air. Then drawing forth his paint-bag and glass he painted his entire face black, and then sought the shade of a tree in a secluded spot in the grove, where, like Jacob of old, he wrestled with the Great Spirit several days without food or water, invoking that pity from on

High which he could not find on earth, in this his sorest need. An outcast and scapegoat of his nation and race, and a stranger among the natural enemies of his people, his condition was such as to call forth pity and commiseration from any human heart not made of stone.

"Thus was this poor old Saugenash driven from his own land and Eden by those who should have taken special delight in doing him honor for the good he had done. Slowly and sadly he left Shabbona's grove (his no more forever) and wended his way to a grove on Big Rock Creek, now in Kendall County, Illinois, near Plano, where he pitched his camp and remained several weeks without knowing what to do or where next to go. Here he was visited by many of the early pioneers and kindly treated. His faithful wife Conoka, together with three daughters and a few grandchildren, were with him. The white people of that vicinity supplied them with food and eventually succeeded in restoring the old chief to comparative cheerfulness."

Between 1851-1857 Shabbona spent most of the time traveling and visiting. He was a welcome guest all over northern Illinois. People everywhere treated him kindly. Besides visiting his people in Kansas he also visited his relatives in Canada.

One of his best friends was George E. Walker, of Ottawa, who with his partner Hickling was the leading merchant in Ottawa. They had been friends from 1826, when Walker settled at the mouth of the Fox. He was always ready to advance him blankets, ammunition or what he needed, knowing that Shabbona would pay in due time.

In 1857 Lucien P. Sanger started a subscription paper to purchase the old chief a home. Five hundred dollars was soon raised and twenty acres of land was bought six miles east of Seneca in Grundy County.

The ladies of Ottawa undertook to raise the money to build a house on the land. The Fourth of July was utilized for this purpose. Shabbona on his pony led the procession during the exercises in the afternoon. It was announced from the platform before the oration that the proceeds would be devoted to building a house for the old chief. The hall was crowded and tickets sold for a high price. The money thus raised was increased by subscription and enough was soon gathered to build a good house.

An incident occurred at this ball that shows the shrewdness as well as the humor of the old chief.

Some one suggested that Shabbona pick out the prettiest lady in the hall. This met with universal approval. George E. Walker informed

Shabbona what he was to do. His face overspread with a smile and his eyes sparkled. The ladies were seated about the hall. Shabbona examined each one with great care, requiring each one to walk to the opposite side of the hall and back again. He slighted none. Even Conoka, his squaw, six feet tall, and weighing four hundred pounds, was as closely inspected as the rest. When he had inspected the last lady in the hall he walked up to Conoka, had her step out, putting his hand on her shoulder, he said, "Much big, heap prettiest squaw." Thus he avoided giving offense and added greatly to the mirth of the company.

Shabbona's children and grandchildren lived in the house but the chief and his wife lived in a wigwam in a ravine near by. He lived only two years longer; for in 1859, at the age of eighty-four, he died and was buried in the cemetery at Morris.

Perry Armstrong and George E. Walker were pallbearers and the funeral was largely attended. Five years afterward, in 1864, Conoka was driving from her home to Morris. She was so heavy that she never sat on a seat or chair, but always on the floor. When driving, she sat in the bottom of the little wagon. On this day she was holding a little grandchild in her lap. It is supposed that as the ponies were crossing the creek they stopped to drink and got the lines under the tongue, Conoka pulled them too much to one side, tipped the wagon box and threw herself out. She was found lying face downward, her arms under her, clasping the child. Being unable to rise, they drowned in six inches of water. She and the grandchild were buried by the side of the old chief.

The family now moved to the reservation of the tribe near Holton, Kansas, where they have lived to this day. They have not been prosperous. To this, however, there is one exception. Obnesse, the son of Shabbona's Kickapoo squaw, became a prosperous farmer. Being a Kickapoo, he does not live on the reservation of the Pottowatomies but on that of the nation of his mother. This is fifteen miles from where his half brothers and sisters lived. He supplied them with all the wheat they needed and in other ways looked after the needs of his less fortunate kin.

SHABBONA'S MONUMENT.

On October 23, 1903, a monument to Shabbona was dedicated at his grove in Evergreen Cemetery at Morris. It is strange that so appropriate an act should have been so long delayed. That it was finally accomplished is due to the untiring efforts of Perry A. Armstrong. He worked for many years.

Shabbona said he desired no monument, his life was monument enough. One of his nieces, an educated and cultured woman, when written to about a monument made the very practical remark that it would be better if the good people who wished to do honor to the old chief would use the money to provide food and clothing for his children who were in want. At the time of his death there was considerable feeling aroused over the fact that Ottawa people were defeated in securing the burial of the chief in one of their cemeteries. This no doubt delayed the erection of the monument.

At the Old Settlers' meeting at Ottawa in 1897 Charles F. Gunther made a motion to appoint a committee to devise means for the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of Shabbona. The committees named consisted of C. F. Gunther, P. A. Armstrong, S. R. Lewis, R. C. Jordan, E. Y. Griggs, L. M. Sawyer, M. N. Armstrong, L. A. Williams, Joseph Boyd, R. E. Barber, G. M. Hollenbeck. When the committee organized it made P. A. Armstrong chairman; C. F. Gunther, G. M. Hollenbeck, R. C. Jordan, vice presidents; L. A. Williams, secretary, and E. Y. Griggs, treasurer.

Mr. Gunther spent several hundred dollars in having prepared a souvenir membership certificate. He also contributed liberally. But the subscriptions did not come in rapidly. It was the intention to erect an imposing monument. But the slowness with which the funds were collected was discouraging.

Fortunately a large boulder was discovered which was about to be broken up to go into the foundation of the Presbyterian Church at Morris. Mr. Armstrong saw that here was a monument eminently appropriate and prepared by nature herself. In its journey from Canada in the ice of the Glacial Period one side was planed off and polished. On this was chisled "Shabbona, 1775-1859."

At the dedicatory exercises speeches were made by Perry Armstrong, ex-Congressman Thomas J. Henderson, R. C. Jordan and M. N. Armstrong. The address of Mr. Jordan is a fitting close for this record of the life of him who was called the "Friend of the White Man," but whose purpose at the same time was to be the friend of his own people.

R. C. JORDAN'S ADDRESS.

Character speaks louder than words. A great man never dies. And great are the people who are great enough to know what is great.

Man has shown an innate goodness by his disposition in all ages to laud the good deeds of his fellows. And that he has ever cherished ideals

higher than self is proven by the tributes offered to the memory of his dead. These tributes have pictured the highest ideals of his time.

As clouds that encircle the mountain melt away in the sunlight; so in the halo of the grave, misdeeds pass out of sight and the ideal stands clearly defined in the tributes offered.

Thus the tombs of a people become teachers and are among its richest legacies.

This one speaks of a great hero who helped to make history here.

It weakens our faith in the old dogma that man is born in sin and prone to do evil, for it speaks of a child of nature who had a spark of divinity.

In the critical transitions of society, when at times there has been imperative need of wise counsel and brave leadership, the man who with will power, conscience, capability and courage has come promptly into action, has been the great man of the hour. He may have thought calmly previously, but he has not stopped for meditation when duty called. His performance has been as sudden as the exigency that provoked it.

I need not repeat to you the story of that May day, in 1832, never to be forgotten by the inhabitants of this valley, when a great horde of blood thirsty Indian warriors determined to massacre the early settlers of this region.

These savages when acting from a sense of outraged injustice dealt terrible blows. In their warfare, they were no respectors of persons. Innocent women and children fell before them without mercy.

Bent upon slaughter they had completed their organization. They had engaged in the war dance. They had unsheathed their knives. The war paint was upon their faces. And with blood in their eyes, with hellish yells, they were about to start on their ungodly mission when there came out of their midst—A Man! A man of commanding appearance, lines of firmness upon his face, yet touched with gentleness, giving him the stamp of a hero.

He was chief of three tribes. He had fought by the side of the great Tecumseh.

On the evening of that memorable day, to save them from calamities they knew not of, he sorrowfully turned his back upon his own people. His heart was filled with a great purpose. He stood ready for the emergency. Back of him stretching into the centuries was a wild romance. There were the happy hunting grounds over which he had roamed the buffalo and the deer. There had lived his people. There they had sailed their canoes upon the rivers and had pitched their tents upon the banks. There they

had warred. There they had wooed. There they had worshiped. The night was closing on that picture. Before him a grander civilization was developing and there were innocent lives to save.

He stood on the dividing line between two civilizations. It would appear that for him there was no part in either. But true to his purpose he dashed into the night to rescue a people of another race, our people. This act made him the white man's friend and by it he became a factor in the greatest development the world has ever known.

This stone speaks of that thrilling midnight ride. It calls to our children to cherish the spirit back to that ride with its purpose as noble as that of Paul Revere.

It speaks of a remnant of a great people mournfully wandering from Canada and Plymouth Rock toward the setting sun.

It tells of folded tents, of bows that have been broken and fires that have gone out.

It speaks of a real romance that in its pathos and heroism eclipses the incident of ordinary fiction.

It is a sermon against man's damnable inhumanity to man.

It is fitting that Shabbona's monument should consist of a great boulder. It is typical of the life that it is intended to commemorate.

It has been a checkered career. It has been through ice and snows and terrific gales. It has been amid scenes of savagery and civilization. It roamed with the wild elements over our prairies to find its final resting place amid the homes of the white man.

It is like a diamond in the rough. Its imperishable character came fresh from nature as did that of the hero over whose grave it rests. In helping to dedicate I freely offer my tribute.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN IN LA SALLE COUNTY.

In 1832, when Black Hawk and his band of Indians came into Illinois from Iowa, the settlers were much alarmed, thinking that he meant hostilities. He, however, claimed that he was going into Wisconsin on invitation of the Winnebagoes to raise a crop of corn. That he had his women and children with him seems strong evidence of the truth of his claim. A war party never took women and children with them. He did not contemplate immediate hostilities, but there is no doubt he expected to begin them as soon as he could confederate the other Indians with him.

A company was enlisted at New Salem, of which Abraham Lincoln, a youth of twenty-three,

was chosen captain. This was on the 21st of April. The company went up the Rock River and was at Dixon when Stillman's defeat occurred on May 14th. It remained in that vicinity till the 21st, when it began its march to the mouth of the Fox River to be mustered out. On the 23d they had gone as far as Sycamore Creek in De Kalb County, where Lincoln's men plundered an Indian village. On the 24th they reached an Indian village near where Paw Paw now stands. Here the soldiers also plundered. On the 25th the Fox River was reached, at Mission ford at the mouth of that creek near the bridge east of Serena. Most of the day was spent in searching the men for articles stolen from the two Indian villages. On the 26th they marched twelve miles down the river on the east side and went into camp. On the 27th they reached Ottawa, where the men were mustered out. Capt. Lincoln at once re-enlisted as a private. Lieut. Robert Anderson of Fort Sumter fame was the officer who mustered him into service. Fort Johnston was built on the South Bluff a little east of the mouth of the Fox where Dr. Weis' house now stands. It was named after Lieut. Albert Sydney Johnston, who was killed in the battle of Shiloh. At the time Lincoln was in camp in Ottawa, there were present Col. Zachary Taylor, afterward President, Gen. Atkinson, Lieut. A. S. Johnston, Lieut. Robert Anderson.

Lincoln's company remained in camp where the main part of Ottawa is now situated until June 6th, when his company under command of Capt. Iles started northward over the same trail over which he had come. On June 10th the company reached Galena. It then started to Fort Wilbourne, located just across the river from Peru. The company had enlisted for only twenty days. At Fort Wilbourne the company was mustered out by Lieut. Robert Anderson on the 14th. The next day Lincoln was mustered into Capt. J. M. Early's company. This was an independent company and was engaged in scouting in the northern counties of the state and in Wisconsin. On July 10th Capt. Early's company was discharged. Lincoln lost his horse, a borrowed one, for he had not money enough to buy one when he enlisted. He was therefore compelled to go on foot. He and his companion, George Harrison, walked from Dixon to Peru, thence to Peoria. Here they bought a canoe. While Harrison was laying in provisions for the journey down the river, Lincoln made a paddle with which to propel the canoe down the river. Below Pekin they overtook two men floating down the river on a log raft. The two canoe men were invited to join them, which they did. The journey would proceed more slowly, but

there would be more company. At Havana they sold their canoe and traveled on foot to New Salem.

Nothing of any particular importance occurred in Lincoln's life as a soldier. He was never in a battle, yet his experience served him afterward for many homely illustrations of situations in life. They no doubt served to awaken into life many of the traits of character which afterward fitted him so well to do the world so great a service.

Reared in poverty, ignorance and the crude customs of the pioneers among whom he lived, and being especially ungainly in his movements, he no doubt felt his short comings in the presence of more favored and cultured people. This all would tend to give him that diffidence and bashfulness which is a constant apology for one's existence. The manner of his being chosen captain shows that the awkward and crude youth "knew his place" and was willing to stay in it. Lincoln had gained popularity at New Salem by his sociable nature, honesty and straight forwardness and by having come off victor in a wrestling match into which he was forced. When a company was to be organized to go to the Black Hawk war the boys about New Salem talked of making Lincoln captain. When the day came to choose a captain William Kirkpatrick, who had been captain of a company, expected to be elected. He made a speech telling what he had done and what he would do for the glory of the flag if they elected him. There were also others who were candidates. The method of voting was for the candidate to stand out and all who choose him would take their places behind him. The one who had the greatest number of men behind him was elected. It was expected that "Abe" Lincoln would step out, but his diffidence was too great, he stepped in line behind one of the candidates. Some of his friends seized him, pushed him out of the line and shouted: "Fall in behind Abe". When the votes were counted three-fourths stood behind "Abe". Mr. Lincoln afterward said, "No one can know how much this election pleased me." This probably was one of the first experiences in the modest, awkward young man's life that made him feel that he might aspire to leadership among men.

He had everything to learn about managing a company of soldiers. It is said, in reply to his first command, he received the answer to "go to the devil". But he made the best of the situation, kept his temper under control, and never got the "big head". His honesty, courage, good sense, ready wit and humor, won and held the confidence of his men and they obeyed him,

and loved him. When president he told a story to illustrate his own ignorance of military tactics which, however, shows his sincerity and good sense as well. He was marching his company along, twenty men abreast, when they came to a narrow gate. He could not think of the command to get his company in single file to pass through the gate. So he shouted "This company is dismissed for two minutes when it will fall in again on the other side of the gate."

While on the march Governor Reynolds, who was with the army, was much annoyed by the men firing their guns. Orders were given to do so no more. They crossed a river with great difficulty. To celebrate this victory Captain Lincoln fired off his gun and his example was followed by his men. For this he was reprimanded and as a punishment was made to wear a wooden sword. He took his punishment in good spirit and so lost the respect of neither his superior officers nor his men.

Again his company got possession of a keg of whiskey and the next morning were so drunk that they were not able to continue the march. For this Captain Lincoln was in no wise to blame, but was again reprimanded and made to wear the wooden sword. His men knowing that their captain was made to suffer on their account were drawn closer to him and were careful to get him in trouble no more.

On his way to Ottawa to be mustered out of service, an old Indian came into camp tired and hungry. The soldiers were going to kill him on the spot. The Indian showed them a pass signed by General Cass, the Indian agent. But the soldiers said it was a forgery and were going to dispatch him. Captain Lincoln stepped in between their raised guns and the frightened Indian and said: "This must not be. He must not be shot by us." Some one called out, "This is cowardly on your part, Lincoln." To which Lincoln replied, "If any man thinks I am a coward let him test it." Another said, "Lincoln you are larger and heavier than we are." Lincoln said, "This you can guard against: choose your weapons." But there was no one willing to enter a fight with the captain, whose anger was strongly in evidence at the wrong that was about to be committed on a helpless human being.

A story is told of Lincoln which shows that even at that time he possessed the good sense and self-control that afterward served him so well. He had a reputation as a wrestler which caused his friends to brag of him and to challenge every one else to measure strength with

him, though Lincoln himself never referred to his prowess. Just where this wrestling match occurred is not definitely known but many think it was at Ottawa. Stevens' History of the Black Hawk War thus describes the incident:

"Thompson, a man of burly form, champion of his section, was tendered to Captain Lincoln for a match in a way that to decline it would have disgraced his men and his friends. Captain Lincoln was not given to separating himself from a responsibility at any time, and without formality accepted the challenge. Up to that date there had been no pay day and it is safe to assume that the entire company could not inventory five dollars in money; but the men had knives, souvenirs, watches and knickknacks, the last one of which was staked on the issue of the match. The combatants grappled and it soon became evident that Thompson was qualified to bear championship laurels. The tussle was long and uncertain and keyed all the men up to a high tension, as each contestant was being cheered to a victory: but Thompson, after a hard battle, secured the first fall. Lincoln could recognize a worthy antagonist and before taking on the second bout said to his friends: "This is the most powerful man I ever had a hold of. He will throw me and you will lose your all unless I act on the defensive." Accordingly, when the men came together again, Captain Lincoln played for a "crotch hold," which Thompson was able to avoid. Then, as the struggle progressed, the trick of "slidding away," was tried. In this Captain Lincoln was more successful for in the scramble for advantage both men went to the ground in a heap, which, according to the ethics of frontier wrestling, is denominated a "dog fall", hence a draw. Armstrong, a friend of Thompson, claimed a victory, at which a storm of protest went up from Captain Lincoln's backers, and a free fight was imminent. Believing that trouble was imminent, Captain Lincoln came forward, and in a voice that compelled attention, exclaimed, "Boys, the man actually threw me once fair, broadly so, and the second time, this very fall, he threw me fairly, though not apparently so," and that settled the question for all time, though "dog fall" was frequently repeated during the remainder of the campaign by the Captain's partisans. That defeat and the acknowledgment of it in no sense diminished the influence or standing of Captain Lincoln with his men or those who were beginning to know and like him."

This encounter shows Lincoln to have been the same "honest Abe" that was a principal in



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the great intellectual wrestling match with the "Little Giant" Douglas on the same ground in 1858.

Douglas at that time took a most unfair "holt" of Lincoln and in the estimation of his partisans threw Lincoln. Lincoln simply said Judge Douglas' charges are not true and instead of getting angry he went on with his own argument. In his closing speech Douglas held him up to scorn because Lincoln "dodged" the questions which he propounded based on his own falsehood. As in the previous contest with the burly Thompson, he quietly submitted to the injustice. Vindication, however, was not delayed. The Chicago papers next day showed Douglas' unfairness and Lincoln's magnanimity and history has amply shown that Lincoln was the victor in that he not only championed the right but that he conquered himself, which the good book says is greater than to conquer a city.

In Captain Iles' company there was a lawyer from Springfield by the name of John F. Stuart who became acquainted with Lincoln and afterward invited him to study law in his office. The next time Lincoln was in Ottawa was in 1858 in the celebrated debate with Douglas. An account of this will be found elsewhere in this history.

THE ORGANIZATION OF LA SALLE COUNTY.

Up to 1823 the northern part of the state was called Sangamon County. In that year Peoria County was organized. For a time Mackinaw was the county seat and the county included all the northern part of the state, but soon Peoria became the county seat.

In 1826 the commissioners of Peoria fixed the boundaries of "The Fox River Precinct" from Senachwine Creek on the west to La Page (Du Page) River on the east, the northern line of the state was the northern boundary. This subdivision of Peoria County thus extended from Chillicothe to Joliet and to Wisconsin.

The first election in the precinct was held at John Green's house at Green's Mills, now Dayton, August 2, 1830. Pierce Hawley, John Green and Samuel Grove were the judges. The voters were John Green, Samuel Grove, Hugh Walker, Pierce Hawley, William Parcell, Edmund Weed, Joseph Grove, John Silsaver, Alexander McKee, Reason DeBolt, Peter Samsett, Jacob Grove, Robert Beresford and Henry Brumback.

Three votes were cast for John Reynolds for governor and eleven for William Kinnee. All the votes were cast for Rigden B. Slocum for

lieutenant governor, Henry Stillman for sheriff, John Shary, John Hamlin and Stephen French for county commissioners.

The village of Ottawa was platted by the state and recorded at Mackinaw, the county seat of Peoria County, the fifth day of September, 1830.

In January, 1831, the legislature passed a bill creating three new counties out of the northern part of Peoria County, Cook, La Salle and Putnam. The boundaries of La Salle were beginning on the southeast corner of township 29 north, range 1 east of the third principal meridian, eastward eight townships (48 miles), northward to the Wisconsin line (108 miles), thence westward eight townships to the third principal meridian, thence southward to the point of beginning. The county covered 144 townships and from 500 to 700 inhabitants. Ottawa was made the county seat.

The first election held in the new county of La Salle was on the 7th day of March, 1831. George E. Walker was elected sheriff; Moses Booth, coroner; John Green, James B. Campbell, Abraham Trumbo, county commissioners. The first meeting was held March 21st, and David Walker was appointed county clerk and the county divided into three precincts. The first included all the territory in ranges 1 and 2, the polling place was at the house of David Letts in township 32, range 1 east, now Eden. William Seeley, Martin Reynolds and David Letts were named as election judges. The central precincts included all the territory in ranges 3 and 4, and David Walker's house at Ottawa was the polling place. John Brown, Edward Keyes and Samuel Allen were judges of election. The eastern precinct included all the territory in ranges 5, 6, 7 and 8. The polling place was at the house of Vetal Vermett at Holderman's Grove and the judges were John Dougherty, Edward Weed and William Schermerhorn.

The commissioners assembled in special session April 2, 1831, and selected a grand and petit jury, and levied a tax of 1-2 per cent on all personal property. A boat forty-five feet long and nine feet wide "with two side oars and one steering oar," was also ordered, agreeable to the state law of January 15, 1831, creating the counties, which compelled the commissioners to maintain a ferry at the county seat. At the September term this boat was accepted, James Brown receiving \$65 for building, and Thomas True \$2 for rope for it. The ferry was let to the former for one year, and the rates specified as follows:

Each footman	6	1-4c
Each man	12	1-2c
Each horse, jack or mule	6	1-4c
Each Dearborn chair, or sulky with springs.		50c
Each two-horse wagon, drawn by horses or oxen		50c
Each two-horse wagon, drawn by four horses or oxen		75c
Each head of cattle	6	1-4c
Each barrel of whisky, salt or pork.....	12	1-2c
Each bushel of wheat or other grain....		3c

This tariff was doubled in time of high water. It pertained to all non-residents of the county, excepting county officers and the canal commissioners.

The first marriage after the organization of the county was that of Sheldon Bartholomew to Charlotte Hogaboom. It took place, according to the records, June 22, 1831.

The fees of the commissioners and their clerks were \$1.50 per day, the latter also receiving 6 1-4 cents for entering each order for the court.

At the session of April 16, 1831, William Richey was appointed assessor, and September 5 was allowed \$20 for his work. He received the appointment the succeeding year.

June 6, 1831, the commissioners, for the sum of \$20, granted license to Wilburn F. Walker to sell goods. This is the first record of any one engaged in merchandising, but during the next two years quite a number appear upon the records, the license being reduced from \$20 to \$7.

At the above meeting of the board, a road was authorized from Ottawa to the east line of the state. Vetal Vermett, Joseph Cloud and James Galloway were the viewers. This was the first road laid out in the county. Shortly afterward there was one surveyed along the Vermillion River, leading to Vandalia. David Letts was the first road supervisor, and began work on the latter road. William Seeley, at this meeting, was appointed school commissioner. The county had not yet a place of records. Accordingly, we find at this session an allowance of \$7 for carrying the poll books seventy miles to "Macacna", still the county seat of Peoria County. The official bond of David Walker, clerk of the board, for \$1,000, was presented, signed by G. W. Walker and Vetal Vermett, and approved.

In the following July attention was called to the poor, some of whom were undoubtedly present, for David Shaver and Edward Keyes were appointed overseers.

In December the board authorized the building of a courthouse, 16x24 feet, two stories high, part of which was designed for a jail. For the sum of \$5 they granted license to Joseph

Cloud, to act as auctioneer, and recommended him to the Postmaster General as a suitable person to be appointed postmaster at Ottawa. At this time the mails all came up the river, by way of Peoria. For some time Mr. Cloud distributed the portion intended for Ottawa in his hat. In 1832 a mail route was opened from the center of the state, via Decatur and Fox River to Chicago. It was not formally established, however, until 1837, Daniel E. Ebersol being the first mail carrier.

The first estate that was ever entered for probate in the county was that of Anthony Antonio, a man of color (so mentioned in the records), who died about the end of February, 1831, and left some effects. It was thought best to take care of the goods for any heirs that might appear. The judge, Joseph Cloud, accordingly appointed Lewis Bailey administrator, and John Slater, Jacob Potts and Steward Ward, appraisers. In the list appears coats, pants, handkerchiefs, powder, shot, one rifle, a razor, a bottle of turpentine and one pair of truss irons, in all, with \$6.98 cash, \$26.78. The property was sold in December, and brought \$20.75.

In March, 1832, term of the Commissioners' Court, an estray pen was authorized, and horses and cattle over three years old were placed in the list of half per cent taxable property. George E. Walker was allowed \$30 for his services as sheriff, which extended back beyond the day of organization.

The first tavern license was granted to Simon Croziar, on July 19, 1832. He was allowed to sell spirits. On September 4th, George Hollenbeck received a like license for Ottawa. September 3d L. S. Robbins, circuit clerk, received \$5 for his services, from April 27, 1831, to July 20, 1832.

George E. Walker turned over to the county treasurer, on the 26th day of October, 1832, the taxes collected, amounting in the aggregate to \$141.42, \$69.46 being for personal property, \$58.25 on lands and \$11.31 on town lots.

The first Board of Supervisors met on the 27th day of May, 1850, and organized by electing Wells Waite, Esq., of Dayton, President. The list is as follows: Adams, E. S. Beardsley; Brookfield, George S. Maxon; Bruce, Samuel Mackey; Dimmick, William Mitchell; Dayton, Wells Waite; Deer Park, William Clayton; Eagle, Elijah M. Galloway; Eden, M. M. Letts; Earl, James McBurney; Fremont, Mr. Worsley; Freedom, William Barber; Farm Ridge, Elmer Baldwin; Grand Rapids, Abraham Trumbo; Hope, Mr. Lucas; Meriden, O. W. Bryant; Mission, Joshua Lewis; Manlius, Giles W. Jackson; Northfield, Mr. Jones; Ottawa, W. H. L. Wallace; Saulsbury, John Hoffman; South Ottawa,

Calvin W. Eels; Troy Grove, Peter J. Wagner; Trenton, A. D. Butterfield; Utica, Hiram Higby; Vermillion, Emory Stanford; Warren, Samson Hoxie; Waltham, E. D. Hartshorn.

The first term of the circuit court held in La Salle County is thus described by Perry A. Armstrong in a speech before the Old Settlers' meeting held in Ottawa, 1877:

"Your first term of circuit court was held beneath the protecting boughs of a majestic old elm, standing upon the north side of the Illinois, just below the mouth of the Fox River. It was a grand old hall of justice, built up by a master mechanic, He who built the heavens and the earth. Its ceiling was the sky; its walls the boundaries of the universe. This giant elm, disdainful to associate with the pigmies of the forest, proudly withdrew to the bank of the river, where it stood solitary and alone like a wierd sentinel watching the union of the Illinois and the Fox, over which it cast the shade of its rich foliage. But the ruthless ax of the woodsman felled it many years ago, and no stake or stone points out the spot where it stood. Palsied should have been the arm and withered the nerve that struck the blow that felled it; while the ax with which it was done should never have been forged. Richard M. Young was judge of this court, George E. Walker was the sheriff, Joseph Cloud the clerk, Moses Booth the bailiff, and the autumn of 1831 was the time.

"The grand jury, that secret inquest which holds its sessions with closed doors, used a grotto or recess in the rock, on the west bank of the Fox, near the place where the Clifton House now stands. There they were safe beyond the reach of the curious and eavesdroppers. The passage leading to their retreat was of sufficient width to admit but one person at a time. It was therefore easily guarded. The roof over their heads, the floor under their feet and the walls of their jury room were of St. Peters sandstone, with the waters of the beautiful Fox River sweeping majestically by at their feet, all combined to render the surroundings of this first grand jury of La Salle County worthy of a pen of a Macauley and the pencil of a Raphael. In this secluded retreat, not made by hands, under the solemnity of their oaths, did these twenty-three men inquire whether the solemnity of the law had been violated in the county. The rock, an emblem of firmness, and the placid water of the river, a symbol of purity and emblem of justice, all combined to point out their duty as the people's inquest—firmness in the discharge of their duties. To let none escape through fear, favor or affection, yet to scrutinize the conduct of all against whom charges were made, and while so doing to

be actuated by pure motives, and above all, to arrive at just conclusions ere they presented an indictment. Take into consideration all the surroundings of this grand jury, and no county in this or any other state can present a parallel in point of sublimity.

Mr. A. K. Owen, now living in Missouri, who was the foreman of that grand jury, informs me that no complaints were made to it, and that the only duty the bailiff had to perform was to endeavor to obtain a dinner for the jury. But in this he failed, being politely informed by the restaurateur that he had only provisions enough for the dinner of the court and sheriff."

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTY.

From 1830 to 1850 may be regarded as the period of settlement; from 1850 to 1860 as the period of development; and from 1860 to the present time as the period of improvement.

From 1830 to 1850 the people lived in a primitive way. The houses were small, and most of them were of logs. A few sheds only could be erected for the horses and stock. The small fields were fenced in and the cattle roamed over the prairie. A family expected to produce everything needed; for there was no market and very little money. The farm tools were mostly home-made, as was the clothing. The spinning wheel was found in every house and in every neighborhood there was a loom. The women and grown girls were not expected to be idle even when resting or engaged in social intercourse. The knitting needle must be busy at all times when the hands were not otherwise employed. The boys hunted and trapped for peltries in the winter when other work could not be done. A few carpenter and blacksmith tools were a necessity in every well-to-do family, and in some even the shoes of the family were manufactured and mended.

Mrs. Samuel Dewey, of Ottawa, stated to the writer that when her father, Ansel Dewey, came to the country in 1837 they came from Massachusetts to the home of an uncle, Justin Dewey, near Triumph. Before the mother left for the west she laid in a supply of clothing. She bought the cloth and *cut out the garments*. They were expected to fit some of the family in the future.

Her uncle's house was a one-room cabin so there was not room for the new family of four children. Rev. S. R. Beggs lived in a one-room cabin in the same dooryard. As the Beggses had only one child, the newcomers were welcomed there. In time it became a problem for the four Dewey children to keep in their part of

the house. So a line was drawn across the middle of the floor and each person must keep on his side of the line. One stove in the middle of the room served both families.

In the course of time the supply of clothing was exhausted and a new supply must be provided. The mother had spun the yarn but there was no room for the loom. She took her yarn to the house of a cousin, Mrs. Julia Towner, who had a loom. There she expected to stay until she transformed the yarn into cloth. But the pioneers had to figure to do their work to the greatest advantage. So it was decided to weave the cloth at the time the baby was to be weaned. The narrator says, she being the oldest girl about ten years, remained at home with the father to care for the baby. She had the pleasure of caring for him all the hours of the day and walk with him an entire night. One of the younger children went with the mother to care for one younger than herself. Their cousin, Mrs. Towner, was well to do. She had a house of two rooms, two bed rooms and a loft. At home with her were ten children. She was the mother of seventeen.

Mrs. Dewey said the girls in their family earned money by braiding men's straw hats. She could braid enough oats straw for one hat in a day. Her mother could sew it together and press it in three or four hours. For such a hat they got 50 cents.

A neighbor, a southern family, thought they would undertake the hat industry. They braided the straw and brought it to Mrs. Dewey to be made into a hat, remarking that she would find a good many "balks" in the braiding. This was a new word to the Yankee children and greatly amused them. The cloth that the mother wove was dyed black with yellow checks by the father and was made into winter dresses for the girls.

Food was plain but abundant. Meat was easily raised and there was no other use for the grain than to be eaten. Getting the grain ground was no easy matter. Green's mill at Dayton ground the grain for farmers fifty miles around. Often the farmer had to camp for days to await his turn to have his grist ground. Hogs were butchered at home, loaded on wagons and hauled all the way to Chicago, as was the surplus wheat to get a little cash.

The hard times of 1837 struck the pioneer hard. But he economized, lived hard and waited. The more thrifty broke prairie, fenced the land hoping for better times. Those who did so found it profitable, for when better times did come they were ready, and received abundant pay for their labor.

The actual settler felt hard toward the speculator. When the land was offered for sale in 1835, the settlers could buy but a small part of it. The rest was bought by speculators for \$1.25 an acre and at once the price went up to \$5 an acre and choice pieces even twice that amount. This seems to us a small price, but to the settler it put the land simply out of reach.

Towns were laid out everywhere that suited the speculator's fancy. Some traces still remain in the names of the localities: Munsontown near Freedom or Harding, Gouldtown in the same township, Science on the river near Utica, Shippingsport across the river from La Salle, Vermillionville near Lowell, LaFayette near Triumph, Rockwell near La Salle.

The first roads were Indian trails. These kept along the high places leading to the fords of rivers. Before the buffalo left the country they used these trails. The constant trampling of feet killed the long prairie grass and the blue grass came in its place. When roads were laid out they were crude and much of the time impassable. Much of the land was in sloughs and only the high places could be cultivated.

There were no public schools. Children if taught at all were taught at home. Or sometimes a Yankee or an Irishman came into the neighborhood, opened a school and taught the children of the families that could pay for three or four months. The first school in Fall River Township was taught by Rev. George Marsh in a cabin owned by Abraham Trumbo in 1835. The first schoolhouse was erected near W. R. Lewis' place in 1846. Many of the schools were taught by preachers who in this way were able to add a little to the support of their families. In a settlement of considerable size a cabin would be erected for school purposes and the children would come sometimes four or five miles.

ERA OF DEVELOPMENT.

The opening of the canal connecting the Illinois and the Mississippi Rivers with Lake Michigan in 1848 was the beginning of the era of development. Boats had come up the river previous to this time to Ottawa only in times of high water, to Peru and La Salle at all times. In 1831 one boat arrived at Ottawa October 16th, in 1832, one April 4th, in 1833, one on January 3d, one July 3d, one July 13th. In 1849 nineteen boats arrived in March and twelve in April. This gave the people an opportunity to buy goods but did not afford much of a market for their products. In 1841 corn sold for ten cents a bushel, store pay. In 1850 dressed hogs \$1.25 per hundred.

The following from the Free Trader of May 23, 1840, gives many items of interest:

"Ottawa stands at the junction of the Fox River with the Illinois, at the head of steamboat navigation (except at low water), eighty miles southwest of the city of Chicago and is above the terminus of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and is the seat of justice of La Salle County. It was laid off by the commissioners about ten years since, but for the first seven years its growth was very slow, in consequence of the very sparse settlements of the country during that period, and most of the business then confined to the south side of the Illinois River. Within the last three years, however, and since the commencement of the public works, business has sought the north side of the river, and the population and business have increased more than 100 per cent.

"The town at the lowest estimate contains more than 1,000 inhabitants, exclusive of the laborers on the canal, composed mostly of emigrants from New York and the New England States, with a small proportion from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky and other Western States.

"There are within the limits of the town eleven dry-goods stores, two drug stores, four hotels, eight groceries, one tin, sheet iron and stove store, one hat manufactory, five blacksmith shops, three tailor shops, two watchmakers, four shoemakers, one cabinetmaker, two carriage and wagonmakers, two saddle and harness makers, one chair factory, four painters, three masons, one gunsmith, twenty-five carpenters and two bakeries. Of professional men there are fourteen lawyers, seven physicians and three ministers of the Gospel (Congregational, Presbyterian and Methodist). There are two organized churches, Congregational and Methodist, and two schools.

"This point is the terminus of eight mail routes—one daily, two tri-weekly, four weekly and one semi-weekly.

"The Illinois and Michigan Canal passes along the northern limit of the town, and for about two miles is 100 feet wide; and a feeder forty feet wide and four feet deep, which will be navigable for ordinary sized canal-boats, commences at Dayton on Fox River, four miles north of Ottawa, and joins the main canal at the northwest corner of the town. This will supply the canal with all the water necessary for navigation, and besides will furnish a surplus water-power to any necessary extent. To facilitate the use of this surplus water and to connect the main canal with the Illinois River, the State has authorized the construction of a side-cut, ninety feet wide and six feet deep, which after dropping down six

feet by a lock, immediately after leaving the canal, passes along the western side of the town, on a level, to the second bank of the river, which is here about thirty feet above low and fifteen feet above high water mark, where it again drops down to the level of the river and continues in a direct line across the narrow bottom to its junction with the Illinois River. Along this bank, and nearly with right angles with the side-cut, it is in contemplation to construct a basin eastwardly to Fox River, for the use of mills and other hydraulic machinery. The feeder is nearly completed and the side-cut entirely so, except the lock to within a few rods of the high bank, and it requires the expenditure of only \$10,000 or \$12,000, and the labor of the force at present employed for about three months, to so far complete the work as to make the water power available for any purpose, and to any required extent.

"The situation of the town is very pleasant, and more healthy than any other on the Illinois River, though for the last two years the inhabitants have suffered considerably from bilious complaints, so prevalent in the western country. But this was not owing so much to any local cause as to the extreme and unprecedented drought of the seasons. Town and country suffered alike last season. Ordinarily there is but little fear on the score of health, as there is no stagnant water near the town and the water drains off readily after rains. The two rivers except immediately in front of the town, run with a rapid and, in most places, broken current, over a rocky or gravelly bed, and are very clear. The Fox particularly, throughout almost its entire length, from the pure springs and lakes of Wisconsin, where it rises, to its confluence with the Illinois, runs with a strong, transparent current, affording hydraulic power almost every mile, and watering some of the most beautiful and fertile portions of the State.

"Ottawa possesses advantages for commerce and trade with the surrounding country, of which no rival town can deprive her. The Illinois, the Fox, the Big Vermillion, together with their numerous tributaries, and also many large groves lying off from these streams, occupy such positions and maintain such relations with this town in their interests as to render any attempt to draw away their support idle. * * *

"Ottawa being the seat of justice of one of the largest and most fertile counties in the state, must necessarily call together a greater amount of influence and talent than other towns not possessing this advantage, and must likewise command much of that portion of trade, which from local causes would otherwise seek different channels.

"One consideration, which is of great importance to the health and comfort of the inhabitants, should not be lost sight of, and that is, the pure water than can be obtained in any part of the town by sinking wells to the depth of from twenty-five to thirty feet into a pure sand rock, which lies a few feet below the surface. In speaking of the geological advantage, it is only necessary to say, that stone-coal of an excellent quality can be obtained in almost every direction and within a short distance from the town, to almost any extent. Good lime rock, such as is used in building the aqueduct across Fox River, is found within about two miles, and can be procured with but little expense. Sand and clay, for making brick, abound in any quantity and of an excellent quality.

"The county is now building a courthouse and jail, at a cost of over \$20,000, which, when completed, will add much to the appearance of the town, and will be an ornament to the county."

The opening of navigation on the canal in 1848 changed everything for the better. Chicago had become a city of twenty thousand, the country had been pretty well settled, and the land placed under cultivation. Now a highway was opened over which goods could come in and products go out. Lumber was brought within reach of the settler and frame houses took the place of the cabin. Roads were opened up and it was possible to go somewhere. The country was sufficiently populated that schoolhouses were erected and public schools started.

The towns along the canal began to develop rapidly; for to these the people now brought their grain and dressed hogs. Stores opened up to supply the demand for goods of all kinds. Ottawa containing only 1,000 people in 1840 had about as many stores as at present, with a population ten times as large. Grain was hauled to these canal towns from points thirty miles distant, and a great amount of business was transacted.

La Salle was laid out in 1837 and was incorporated in 1852. Peru, a rival town, was surveyed and platted in 1834 and incorporated in 1851. The canal basin, where the boats went into harbor being located in La Salle and the Illinois Central road crossing the river at that point, gave La Salle the advantage of Peru.

Seneca was incorporated as a village in 1848.

Utica was laid out in 1852.

Marseilles began in 1836 and was a prominent milling point.

Churches seem not to have flourished in those early years. This no doubt was due to the fact that the pioneers were too hard pressed to support them. Public worship was conducted in private houses.

A Presbyterian church was organized in Ottawa in 1833 but was transferred to Brookfield in 1840. The next was a Methodist at Freedom, 1835; Baptist, Vermillionville, 1836; a Congregational Church, Vermillion, 1837, cost \$2,000; Presbyterian at Rockwell, 1837; Catholic Church at La Salle, 1838; Episcopal, Ottawa, 1839; Congregational, Ottawa, 1839; Catholic at Peru, 1840; Lutheran at Norway, 1840; Mission Lutheran in Miller Township, 1840; Baptist at Ottawa, 1841. After 1850 churches were built in nearly all the villages.

COMING OF THE RAILROADS.

It is hard for the people today to conceive of the slowness and hardships of the development of a new country seventy or even fifty years ago. If a new country is to be opened up now the first step is to build a railroad and lay out the towns, erect a grain elevator and start a bank. In three years we have not only fine farms but towns with the best schoolhouses and churches in the land.

We have been tracing the history of this county from 1825 to 1850 and still we have to deal with the hardships and privations of pioneer life. But now a great change is to take place. Wealth, competence and freedom from aching toil are to come. The iron horse will take the place of the slow going ox and horse. He will bring the goods of other regions to our doors and the buyer for the fruits of our labor, at prices that then seemed to bring a fortune. The reaper and the mower will lighten the toil of the farmer and the improved steel plow and other farm machinery will make farming almost a pastime. The men and women who toiled and saved will find their savings grow into a heap of gold; for their farms which will bring from \$8 to \$10 an acre, will bring \$50 to \$75 before their owners grow old.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The idea of connecting the great lakes with the Mississippi with the iron bands of commerce had fired the brain of many far-seeing men. Schemes had been devised but there were not men enough with capital sufficient to undertake so great a work. It was only when the United States government lent a hand that there was hope of success.

In September of 1850, Congress granted the State of Illinois 3,000,000 acres of land to be used to build a railroad from the southern to the northern part of the state. The state was given the alternate sections of land along each side of the right of way six miles wide. The government granted the railroad a strip two hundred feet wide for a right of way, and the privilege

of taking necessary building material from the government land. The government, however, reimbursed itself by raising the price of government land along the right of way from \$1.25 to \$2.50 an acre. But the land was taken out of the market for two years and when again offered for sale in 1852 it was at \$5 an acre.

The state was given the alternate sections and upon it was placed the responsibility of building the road. The General Assembly of 1851 granted a charter to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, granting the company all the land received from the United States government and required the company to build and equip the road and pay into the State treasury in lieu of taxes seven per cent of its gross earnings.

There was great contention as to what towns the road should be built through. It was finally decided to build it where there was most unsold land, for this was to the advantage of the company. There was a strong effort made to bring the road to Ottawa, to Peru and to La Salle. A good deal of money was spent in litigation, but it was finally decided to cross the river at La Salle.

Trains began to run from Bloomington to Tonica May 16, 1853, from Tonica to Mendota November 14, 1853, from Mendota to Amboy November 27, 1854. Mendota, Tonica, Wenona and Rutland were made stations and became centers of interest. The land was rapidly bought up and the country settled. A large number of Germans came into the county about this time and settled in Mendota, Troy Grove, Eden and Richland townships. They were a frugal and industrious people and soon made valuable farms out of the raw prairie. La Salle being on the canal and railroad, began a wonderful growth. Land values rose rapidly, the farmer began to see prospects for a competency. Speculators made fortunes, the pioneer who had labored and waited began to see the fruition of his hopes.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The idea of building a railroad from Chicago to La Salle, from the head of shipping at the lake to the head of navigation of the Illinois River appealed to capitalists. A charter was granted the Chicago & La Salle Railroad Company in 1847. But the idea expanded and in 1851 the name changed to Chicago & Rock Island Company and later the idea grew so large that the word Pacific was added.

Work began in 1852 and so rapidly was it pushed that the first passenger ran from Chicago to La Salle, March 11, 1853. This was thought in that day to be remarkably quick work. Ten

days later the train ran to Peru and the Peruvians celebrated the event in an enthusiastic manner.

When the authorities decided to run the road below the bluff along the canal, the people in La Salle were angry. The council passed a resolution calling out every able-bodied male inhabitant to be ready to forcibly resist the laying of the rails and for a failure to respond to the call he was to be fined \$10. But the war never took place and La Salle has not suffered injury by the road being below the bluff. The road was completed to Rock Island in 1854.

It can be readily seen that the building of this road meant competition with the canal. The canal commissioners secured an injunction claiming that the state could not authorize the building of a railroad on lands given by it to build a canal. The canal had a right to be protected against the destruction of its traffic. The court decided in favor of the road and the work went on. Thus in the very beginning the life and death struggle between the railroad and the canal began. The great things expected of the canal were never realized. The canal made Chicago. But when the railroads were built the canal was too slow and cut a small figure in the traffic of the great city. In the course of time Chicago made the canal an open sewer and 1903 the canal went out of business.

Yet the canal was a great benefit to the people. Large quantities of grain were shipped to Chicago and lumber and other non-perishable and bulky goods were carried up and down the canal. Thus the freight rates were kept down until the time came when the railroads were so improved that they could carry even the bulky goods as cheap as the canal.

The Free Trader had this to say of the beginning of the service on the Rock Island:

"The rails upon the Rock Island & Chicago Railroad are now laid in place, and the cars will hereafter run regularly between here and Chicago, two trains a day. The construction of the road to Ottawa gives us now railroad communication through to New York, Boston and Philadelphia. And a journey to either of these cities, which but a few years ago was looked upon as the labor of months, can now be performed in seventy hours." The trip referred to can now, 1906, be made in less than twenty hours.

THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.

This road was built from Chicago to Aurora in 1852 or 1853. The "Aurora Extension" was built to Mendota in 1854. Trains then came from the south on the Central and on the Burlington

to Chicago. This road greatly helped the northern end of the county. Produce no longer had to be hauled to towns along the canal or to Chicago. Grain and cattle could be shipped from Mendota, Earlville and Leland. This not only built up these towns but greatly advanced the value of farm land.

The Fox River branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was not built until 1870. It gave access to the coal fields of Streator and helped to build the towns of Sheridan, Ottawa and Grand Ridge and gave farmers shipping points for grain at Millington, Serena, Wedron, Dayton and Richards.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD.

In 1866 Col. Ralph Plumb came from the east as the representative of capitalists who were interested in coal mining. A company was organized of which Dr. Streator was the president and the name of the little village was changed from Hard Scrabble to Streator.

From 1866 to 1870 coal was hauled great distances from Streator in wagons. Farmers employed their teams during the whole winter. Trains of wagons left Streator in every direction daily. A railroad was built from Streator to Wenona in 1869 and 1870 which became a part of the Alton.

In 1871 a road was built from Streator to Fairbury and this became a part of the Wabash road. The Fox River and these roads gave Streator an outlet for its coal. Then began the wonderful growth of that city. Many large companies began to mine coal. Large glass factories located there. In a few years Streator was the largest city in the county, opening up a market which increased the value of farm lands and spread prosperity abroad.

ERA OF PROSPERITY AND IMPROVEMENT.

When the Illinois Central road was begun in 1850 land could still be bought for \$1.25 an acre. When it was completed in 1853, \$5 an acre was the low price. In 1860 improved land sold for \$30 an acre, in 1865 at \$50.

The population was as follows: In 1840, 9,348; in 1850, 17,815; in 1860, 48,332; in 1870, 60,792; in 1880, 70,403; in 1890, 80,798; in 1900, 87,776.

It will be noticed that from 1840 to 1850 it doubled; in 1860 it was two and one-half times greater than in 1850.

Probably 4,000 young men in the county left for the front in the war of 1861. Yet unrivaled prosperity prevailed. Corn brought

\$1.00 per bushel and wheat, then extensively grown, brought \$2.00 to \$2.50 per bushel, horses \$200 a head, cattle and hogs a good price. Many a man bought 160 acres and paid for it with the first crop of wheat. Goods of course were equally high, but the people had learned to live simply and thus any one who would work, save and manage well, earned a good farm in a few years. Some of course lived high, went in debt for more land than they could work and when hard times set in after the war, lost all they had. Then the money lender came into his harvest by foreclosing the mortgage and taking the land at his own price.

The hard times, at their worst in 1873, lasted nearly ten years. About 1880 business men and farmers were again on their feet. Land advanced in value to about \$75 an acre. Prosperity continued to 1893. Though times were hard then, farmers were out of debt and few lost their farms. But because of the fact that other investments were so poor, the people who had ready money bought all the land offered for sale though horses could hardly be given away, though corn sold for twenty cents a bushel and oats for ten cents. The price of land steadily rose until \$100 an acre was the ordinary price and the best land brought as high as \$115.

Good times began again in 1898 and land values went to \$150 to \$200 per acre. Farm products brought prices so that a farmer could make a good interest even on this high valuation.

Beginning at the close of the war, farmers began to tile drain the land. This was kept up until now there is hardly a spot to be found in a day's ride which cannot be cultivated. Yet before the '50s almost half the country was sloughs.

Ottawa, Streator, La Salle, Marseilles and Peru became manufacturing centers which afforded a home market, thus benefiting the farmer, the merchant and mechanic. Streator and La Salle became great mining centers adding to the wealth and prosperity of the county and affording labor for thousands of men.

About 1900 the telephones began to extend out into the country and in a year or two more, the free delivery of mail was extended to the farmer. The country schools come under the influence of new and better ideas of education. So that now the country child has as good common-school advantages as the child in the city. Roads are being improved. Electric car lines are being extended through the country. The automobile makes it possible for the farmer to get about with a speed that could not be believed even thirty years ago. Farm machinery has been so much improved that the hard work of

the former days on the farm is gone. The bitterness that used to prevail because of difference of opinion on religion and politics has almost passed away.

If we could banish the deadly cigarette which is destroying the brains of the boys, and the intoxicants that desolate so many homes, La Salle County would be an ideal place in which to live and labor. But even here we have reason for hopefulness. Thirty years ago not one lawyer in ten was always sober. A large proportion of physicians were hard drinkers. Today not one in twenty of these classes is addicted to this vice. Now the large employers of labor refuse to keep any one who drinks intoxicants. Thirty years ago railroad men were practically all drinking men. Today such a one cannot hold his job for a month.

With comfort, better schools, better churches, less drunkenness, better newspapers and more good books, refinement and culture have become more universal. Morality is on a higher plane. The children of the pioneers as well as all who have come to this county in later years owe them a debt of profound gratitude for preparing this home for a happy people. They owe it to themselves and to their children to do as well in their day to bring about even better things for the common good.

ANTI-SLAVERY AGITATION.

BENJAMIN LUNDY.

La Salle County is one of the youngest children of a young sister in the family of states, yet she began early to take part in the struggle for the better day of universal freedom.

Benjamin Lundy was one of the first to raise his voice against the institution of slavery. He was born in Hardwich, New Jersey, January 4, 1789. He had little opportunity for schooling. In 1808 he went to Wheeling, Virginia, and learned the saddler's trade. Here he witnessed the horrors of slavery. He says when he saw the negroes were driven down the street and loaded on boats to be taken down the river, "I heard the wail of the captive; I felt his pang of distress and the iron entered my soul."

He married and prospered in business. But he felt he was wasting his life in making money. He sold all and moved to St. Louis, where he might do more toward the abolition of slavery. This was in 1819. The slavery question was then discussed with great bitterness; for the admission of Missouri as a state brought up the question whether slavery might be extended to

new states. Lundy lost about all his money and in 1821 moved to Mount Pleasant, Ohio, where he started a newspaper, "The Genius of Universal Emancipation," then the only anti-slavery paper in the country.

He moved his paper to Greenville, Tennessee, into the heart of the slave territory. In 1824 he removed to Baltimore. Here he associated William Lloyd Garrison with him in the publication of the "Genius." He spent most of his time traveling all over the country lecturing against slavery. One time he was almost killed by a slave holder who beat him most brutally. Another time he was thrown into prison and secured liberty only by one of his wealthy friends paying a heavy fine. His wife was heart and soul with him in the cause thought it meant the absence of the husband and father from home, great personal danger, deprivation and hardship. She died in 1829, leaving five young children. The children were taken by friends in Illinois and he kept on with his work.

In 1836 he started the "National Enquirer" in Philadelphia and the poet Whittier was associated with him. In 1838 he decided to go to Illinois that he might be with his children. He had all his goods packed ready to move, when one night the proslavery people set fire to the building and all that he had of value in the world was destroyed. Yet this is what he said: "My papers, books, clothes, everything of value, except my journal in Mexico are all, all gone—a total sacrifice on the altar of universal emancipation. They have not yet got my conscience; they have not taken my heart; and until they rob me of these they cannot prevent me from pleading the cause of the suffering slave.

"The tyrant may hold the body bound,
But knows not what range the spirit takes.

"I am not disheartened though everything of earthly value in the shape of property is lost. Let us persevere in the good cause. We shall assuredly triumph yet."

The following was written by the late Rinaldo Williams, of Streator:

"In November, 1837, Elijah P. Lovejoy, a Presbyterian minister at Alton, Illinois, was killed by a mob while defending a new printing press which had just been landed from Cincinnati, and stored for present safety in the fourth story of a warehouse. When Lundy learned of Lovejoy's death by violence and the discontinuance of his paper, he resolved to establish himself in Illinois, and continue the publication of the "Genius." He immediately announced his intention to follow Lovejoy in printing an aboli-

tion paper or go to a bloody grave, if need be, in contesting the right of free printing and free speech.

He left Philadelphia in July, 1838, and reached Illinois in September of the same year. He selected Hennepin, in Putnam County, on the Illinois River, as the place of publication of his paper. It was to appear under the sanction of the Illinois State Anti-Slavery Society, which owed its origin to the murder of Lovejoy. No town of any importance would tolerate the publication of an abolition paper. Perhaps no one would have ventured to ask it of Chicago or Peoria or Quincy or Springfield. After this arrangement had been partly consummated inducements were offered him to settle at Lowell, on the Vermillion River, about twenty miles from Hennepin. A traveler passing through this hamlet today and noticing its mild savor of decay would wonder at the selection of a town which had not even a postoffice for publishing a newspaper. But to a traveler in 1839 the solution would not be difficult. Lowell might be termed a "boom" town at that day, as its name suggests. It had great expectations.

Perched high above the river, in a narrow belt of woods, beyond which lay an arm of the grand prairie, fair as the garden of the Lord, the site was an attractive one. At the foot of the long hill flows over a rocky floor of Trenton limestone. Here was a dam and stone flouring mill.

Others above and below were erected a little later. Here are wood, coal, limestone, sand, clay of superior quality, and water power along a stream of much picturesque beauty. It was on the line of travel between Chicago and Peoria. Lundy erected two small buildings, one for a dwelling and the other for a printing press. A part of the latter still remains.

The twins, Esther and Benjamin, were brought from Magnolia, where they had dwelt with an uncle, William Lewis, from early infancy, and after long years of wandering, he again had a home. Esther was his little housekeeper and Benjamin assisted at the press.

With the elastic cheerfulness so prominent in his character, he was hopeful and happy. Town lots, an entry of government land, and the "Genius" were the beginnings of a new prosperity. His paper was dated at Hennepin, printed at Lowell and mailed at Vermillionville, just across the river. He was beset with difficulties in securing a competent printer. John Lovejoy, a brother of the Alton Martyr, came to his aid and presently Zebina Eastman, who was not only a practical printer, but a man of unusual ability.

Four or five numbers had thus been issued, when, on August 22, 1839, the end came. Mrs. Wierman has preserved a letter written on the day before his death in which he requests her to care for the children for a short time, expecting soon to be better. The last number of his paper which on one page announced his temporary illness, on another contained an obituary notice from the pen of Mr. Eastman, who conducted the paper after his death.

To establish the rank and recognition to which he is entitled, and his claim to perpetual remembrance, let those who knew him best or have studied his life and times with the most critical attention, speak for him.

Turning to the chapter on the "Abolitionists and the Slavery Question" in the "Constitutional and Political History of the United States" by Dr. Von Holst, now of the University of Chicago, we read:

"The immediate precursor, and in a certain sense the father of the Abolitionists, was Benjamin Lundy, a Quaker, born in New Jersey. In Wheeling, West Virginia, where he learned the saddler's trade, he had ample opportunities to become acquainted with the horrors of slavery, as great cargoes of slaves frequently passed the place. Lundy has been endeavoring for some years to awaken an active interest among his neighbors in the hard lot of the slaves, when the Missouri question brought him to the resolve to consecrate his whole life to their cause. In 1821 he began to publish the 'Genius of Universal Emancipation,' which is to be considered the first abolition organ.

"The nineteenth century can scarcely point to another instance in which the command of Christ to leave all things and follow him was so literally construed and followed. Lundy gave up his flourishing business, took leave of his wife and dearly beloved children, and began a restless, wandering life to arouse consciences everywhere to a deeper understanding of sin and curse of slavery.

"Benjamin Lundy deserves the high honor of ranking as the pioneer of direct and distinctive anti-slavery in America. Many who lived before and contemporary with him were abolitionists, but he was the first of our countrymen who devoted his life and all his powers to the cause of the slaves. Slight in frame and below the common height, unassuming in manner, and gentle in spirit, he gave to the cause of emancipation neither wealth, nor eloquence, nor lofty abilities, for he had them not; but his courage, perseverance, and devotion were unsurpassed, and these combined to render him a formidable though dis-



APPELLATE COURTHOUSE—OTTAWA.

regarded if not despised antagonist to our national crime."

His daughter, Mrs. Susan Weirman, lived with her son in Hope township, dying only a few years ago. Horace Greeley says of Benjamin Lundy's death: "Thus closed the record of one of the most heroic, devoted, unselfish, courageous lives that has ever been lived on this continent." The people of this county so highly honored by being able to call him one of her sons, will do well to ponder on this story of heroic struggle and rejoice that his prophecy came true long ago, "We shall assuredly triumph yet." His body rests in Clear Creek Cemetery, in Putnam County.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

Mr. Lundy's efforts in the '30s were not without fruits in this new country. In almost every settlement there were men who sympathized with the cause and regarded the institution of slavery as a blot on the fair face of the country. They recognized that it was entrenched behind the constitution and the laws and yet in a free country they recognized the law against the wrong as above and more binding than any law of the land. When the law of the land conflicted with the law of conscience, they hesitated not but chose the line of duty, ready to suffer for so doing.

They looked upon the fugitive slave law as an outrage upon the consciences of the people and felt it their duty to resist the same, though the constituted authorities might imprison them, they felt no disgrace in suffering for conscience sake.

These men were banded together to give every possible assistance to the fleeing slave. Lowell, Troy Grove, Ottawa, Freedom and Fall River were stations on the underground railway. Here the fleeing slaves were hidden away during the daytime and as long as officers were near and then at night were taken to the next friend who in turn hid him, or carried him on to the next. As a reward was offered for the apprehension of a fugitive, there were those in every community who for the sake of the reward would help to catch the fugitive.

At Troy Grove the house of William A. Hickok and Ansen Dewey were stations. In Ottawa the Hossack home sometimes harbored as many as fifteen at one time. In Fall River township, A. W. Ebersol, W. R. Lewis and John Powers, in Freedom J. H. Henderson, Rev. Gould and Rev. Batcheler, on the Fox River below Millington Mr. Russel gave assistance.

This was serious business in which these earn-

est men engaged, yet it was relieved with its humor. Rev. A. Ethridge, now living at Mar-selles, was the pastor of a church at Lowell and it was known that no man of color would be turned away from the good preacher's door. The wags in the village rigged up one of their number in a becoming costume and blacked his face. He was received with great kindness. After telling his story, that he and his sisters were fleeing from the blood hounds, he asked for something to eat that they might press on toward freedom. While he went to get his sisters the meal was prepared, but—was not eaten by the fugitives.

Mr. Hickok at Troy Grove had harbored a negro, though watched he got his man off safely. But to give him a better chance to get away he kept up the pretence of hiding someone. The reward hunters watched him closely. To have a little sport at their expense, he hitched up his team to a wagon, put in a little hay, under which however was a neighborhood joker named Cannon. As soon as Hickok started some of the watchers spread the news and soon half a dozen horsemen were in pursuit. Hickok whipped up his horses until he was overtaken and a parley ensued. As soon as the horsemen were dismounted to capture the negro under the hay, he whipped up again. This was kept up for about five miles, when he decided to allow a search of the wagon. It was then Mr. Cannon arose out of the hay and offered to shake hands with his neighbors and invite them to ride as they seemed to be going his way.

THE BERKLEY CASE.

One of the cases that caused much excitement in Ottawa was that of a negro named Berkley. He was not a slave, but had lived in this county a number of years. He and a white man named Aaron Daniels started for Pike's Peak to try their hand at gold mining. While traveling through Missouri, Daniels suggested that the negro pass as his slave as this would insure greater safety. Near St. Joseph it became noised about that he was not a slave, but a free negro without papers. For this he was arrested and placed in jail. Not being able to pay the fine, he was sold and sent to St. Louis. There he was sold to a slave trader who started down the Mississippi with him. Near Memphis he and another negro escaped from the boat and made their way north, arriving in Ottawa in October, 1859. The runaway slave was sent over the underground railway but Berkley remained in Ottawa.

Two police officers from St. Louis made their appearance. It was not known that they were after

the negro Berkley, but it was suspected that they were. On October 17th a meeting was called to devise means to protect the negro. Richard Thorne was made chairman and H. Hunter secretary. Speeches were made by Judge E. S. Leland, L. B. Delano and others. The meeting was adjourned until evening when Messrs. Bassett, O. C. Gray, J. A. Glover, W. Cogswell and James Stout made speeches and a collection was taken up for the negro. Messrs. King, Leland, Bassett and Delano drew up resolutions which were adopted. These are here given to show the point of view of the anti-slavery people of that time.

"Resolved, That we still hold it to be a self-evident truth that all men are endowed by their Creator with inalienable right of liberty.

"That in the spirit and letter of language of Jefferson 'the people in mass are inherently independent of all but moral law,' and that this is the only absolutely true theory of popular sovereignty.

"That the fugitive slave law is a tyrannic violation of the inherent rights of American citizens; that its provisions are insulting, inhuman, anti-Christian, anti-American, and consequently can impose no moral obligations of obedience.

"That the people in their sovereign capacity are the divinely constituted and legitimately authorized guardians of human rights within such territory as they providentially occupy, and consequently that it is not only the natural right, but the positive and imperious moral duty of the people in mass, to effectually resist any attempt to deprive a human being of his natural right of personal liberty.

"That the moral sense of this community is shocked and their feelings outraged and disgusted at any attempt on the part of certain kidnappers from the South, with the co-operation of a few mercenary individuals in this city, to abduct from our midst an intelligent and worthy young man not charged nor suspected of any crimes or offense, for the purpose of inflicting upon him the untold horrors of chattel slavery.

"That the right of our fellow-citizen, Berkley, to liberty being alienable, the kidnapping and sale of him in Missouri for jail fees conferred no title to his purchaser which we recognize as valid, and that having escaped from those who sought unjustly to deprive him of such right, and returned to his home among us, we will endeavor to the best of our ability to protect him in staying at home as long as he desires to do so; or if he prefers to reside under a monarchical government, or in any other place where his rights of freedom can be better protected, we will assist in changing his location."

JIM GRAY.

Just at this time, October 19, 1859, when excitement ran high, another negro was brought to Ottawa.

On September 4th three negro slaves made their escape from their master, Richard Phillips, near New Madrid, Missouri. One of them, Jim Gray, was caught in Union County, Illinois, and placed in jail by the state authorities. As there was no law permitting the arrest of a fugitive slave by the state, a Mr. Root applied for a writ of habeas corpus, but the judge would not grant it. He boarded the train and came to Ottawa and applied to Judge Caton, a member of the Supreme Court. The writ was granted and Mr. Root went back and served it on the sheriff of Union County. Being in sympathy with the pro-slavery people, he at first refused to obey, but in time he concluded it was best to obey the Supreme Court.

The sheriff sent the prisoner northward in the custody of his jailer, I. N. Albright. On the way to Ottawa the party was overtaken by the owner of the slave and the negro demanded on a writ obtained from the United States Commissioner at Springfield. The jailer did not know what to do. He did not want to resist the United States and yet he wished to obey the Supreme Court of Illinois. He was helped out of his difficulty by the United States Marshal deputizing him as a United States Marshal. Thus he held the negro under both writs.

The negro was brought before Judge Caton who set him free from arrest by the state. But he was still under arrest held by the deputy United States Marshal and was now to be taken before the United States Commissioner at Springfield and tried under the United States Fugitive slave act.

The flame that had been kindled by the Berkley case seems to have grown into a conflagration two days after when Jim Gray was tried. E. S. Leland, Burton C. Cook, O. C. Gray and J. A. Glover, the greatest lawyers in the city, volunteered their services to defend the negro, while Julius Avery prosecuted the case. But the law was all on one side. The judge could decide in no other way. He ordered the negro to be taken before the United States Commissioner, but in so doing he seems to have been conscious that mob law might be put in operation. For he took occasion to remark that he believed he lived in a law abiding community. So believing, he had the negro brought to Ottawa for trial. Should any attempt be made to set the law at defiance he would not again try a case of that kind in Ottawa.

While the legal talent was doing its utmost for the negro in court, the anti-slavery people were busy outside to a much better purpose. Their plans were well formed and were in the hands of those who could be relied upon. When the judge had announced his decision, James Stout, a lawyer and Abolitionist, jumped upon a bench and called out: "Gentlemen, I move that this meeting resolve itself into a committee to carry out the law." The marshal started for the door, the negro going ahead, the marshal holding him by the arm. The people who purposely stood in the aisle spread apart making a free passage to the door. Several men grabbed the marshal's arm and released the negro. John Hossack grabbed the negro and dragged him through the aisle to the door. The crowd closed in behind him, thus effectually blockading the way of the marshal. They rushed through the courthouse to the back door. Beyond the fence in the street was a carriage in waiting. The negro jumped the fence, was helped into the carriage. Charley Campbell was on the seat and applied the whip. But Pete Meyer thought to block the game, grabbing one of the horse's bridle, he nearly upset the carriage. But when John Hossack approached him with a clenched fist, he let go. Away the horse sped, up La Salle street, Superior street, across the aqueduct bridge into the country, four miles, where another team was in readiness. At short intervals each driver was relieved and thus Jim Gray got to Canada.

TRIAL OF THE ABOLITIONISTS.

As we read about it in our day it sounds grand and heroic. But the plain fact is, that this was mob violence. The puny arm of a few citizens was raised against the majesty of the law of the United States. They claimed that the law of human rights was above the law of even the United States. After events vindicated this claim, but this vindication cost a million lives and orphaned a million children and spread desolation and sorrow over the whole land. Not all the people were in sympathy with these men. The other side is well set forth in the *Free Trader* of October 22, 1859:

"Three events have occurred during the past week, two in our city, and one at a distance, of which the details are given in our columns and to which we refer as appropriate illustrations of the position which we would enforce; that is, that the 'irrepressible conflict' of Abe Lincoln, Governor Seward and the Republican party means open defiance of the law and authority of the government of the United States and ultimate revolution.

"The first event or occurrence to which we refer is the affair of the negro Berkley, and the proceedings of the meeting to which it gave rise. The facts of the Berkley case are given elsewhere and need not be reiterated. It is indisputable, we presume, that he was from his birth as he is still, a free man, and so far as concerns the expressed purpose of the meetings in question not to permit him to be kidnapped by unprincipled slave dealers, to which, under a sham sale for illegal costs, obtained the color of a claim to his person, we heartily concur in all the meeting said and did. But the resolutions which were foisted upon the meeting are a very different affair. Instead of confining these to the subject at hand, their authors availed themselves of the factitious excitement of the occasion to obtain the sanction of doctrines from which we believe a large majority of our people in their sober moments would revolt. The expression of Thomas Jefferson, referring to the great unorganized body of people, that they are the foundation of all political authority in the government, and are thus 'independent of all except moral law', are perverted into a justification of open defiance of all law by any mob which for the nonce and in any contracted locality may happen to be sufficiently in the majority to overawe opposition. Proceeding on this assumption the resolutions appropriately and consistently, in the things believed, declare that a fugitive slave law can impose no obligation of obedience in a community where its provisions are against the moral sense of the people. We have here then, palpably presented the cloven foot of the 'irrepressible conflict'—the doctrine that the states in this Union must be made free, although this must necessarily involve the overthrow of the constitution and the laws of this government, on the ground that their provisions are against the moral sense of the mob that assails us.

"The next event of the week was the affair of negro Jim, brought here from Union County, and held on a writ, under the fugitive slave law. The forcible capture of the negro from the official who had him in his legal and rightful possession, is admitted on all hands to have been an open and law-defying act, justifiable solely on the ground of the 'irrepressible conflict' doctrine, that all laws sanctioning the holding of slaves are to be trampled under foot until the governments of this Union and the constitutions of all the Southern states are revolutionized or abrogated."

Deputy marshal came to Ottawa to make the arrests. Eight persons had been indicted by the

United States grand jury. But two of them had left for parts unknown. Six calmly awaited the process of the law. John Hossack, Dr. Joseph Stout, Claudius B. King, James Stout, Hervey King and E. W. Chamberlin were taken into custody. While waiting for the train for Chicago, a great crowd gathered at the depot. Burton C. Cook, Bronson Murry, Rev. G. W. Bassett and others made speeches which showed the prisoners that at home their friends did not look upon them as criminals. Feeling themselves martyrs to the cause of human rights, they refused bail. The joy of martyrdom, animated them, they gloried in their suffering. They were taken to the debtors department of the county jail in Chicago. That there was such a department makes us think this all happened a long time ago. But in the state of feeling at that time, the authorities did not want them to pose as martyrs and were more anxious to set them free from prison than the parties were to be at liberty.

On February 29th the trial began. John Hossack's case was called first. Burton C. Cook, Isaac N. Arnold, Jo Knox and Messrs. Larned and Goodwin were the lawyers for the defense, District Attorney Fitch and Judge Arrington for the prosecution, Judge Drummond was on the bench.

Mr. Hossack's trial lasted seven days, including three days consumed in the arguments of the counsel. He was found guilty, was fined \$100 and sentenced to ten days in jail. The trial of Dr. Joseph Stout lasted six days but the jury disagreed. In April he was tried a second time and sentenced \$100 fine and ten days in jail. James Stout's trial lasted one day. He was acquitted. Claudius B. King was allowed to plead guilty to avoid trial. He was fined \$10 and sentenced to jail for one day.

The prosecution was thoroughly sick of the whole affair, for the trial attracted great attention throughout the whole country and every day recruited thousands to the anti-slavery cause. They wished to be rid of the tartars whom they had caught. The fines were made as light as possible to prevent greater sympathy for the accused. The expenses of the trial for the defense were contributed by the sympathizing public. The country was just entering on the political campaign in which the slavery question would be the issue. John Brown's raid had taken place two days before the release of Jim Gray. John Brown was hanged in Virginia in the previous December. The government had a bad mess on its hands and was very glad to get rid of it.

While John Hossack and James Stout served their sentence of ten days in jail, they were the heroes of Chicago. These were not days of

suffering but days of banqueting. Hon. John Wentworth, the mayor, and other leading citizens took them riding and to banquet halls. Mrs. Foltz, the jailor's wife, was the only guard. She always accompanied them. Afterward John Hossack was nominated for governor by the Abolition party.

John Hossack's address to the court in reply to its question, "Has the prisoner anything to say why he should not be sentenced?" is a remarkable production coming from a plain, unlettered citizen. It shows the power of a great idea taking possession of a man when his heart beats sympathetically for his fellowmen oppressed. Its reading for generations to come will make better citizens:

SPEECH OF JOHN HOSSACK.

BEFORE JUDGE DRUMMOND, OF THE UNITED STATES
DISTRICT COURT, AT CHICAGO, UPON THE CON-
VICATION OF VIOLATING THE FUGITIVE
SLAVE LAW.

May It Please the Court:

I have a few words to say why sentence should not be pronounced against me. I am found guilty of a violation of the fugitive slave law, and it may appear strange to your Honor that I have no sense of guilt. I came, sir, from the tyranny of the Old World when but a lad, landed upon the American shores, having left my kindred and native land in pursuit of some place where men of toil would not be crushed by the property-holding class. Commencing the struggle of life at the tender age of twelve years, a stranger in a strange land, having to earn my bread by the sweat of my brow, your Honor will bear with me, unaccustomed as I am to appear in courts, much less to address them. I have feared that I might fail in bearing myself on this occasion worthy of the place and the position I occupy, and the great principles involved in the case before you. I say to your Honor, therefore, if I fail in observing the usual forms of the place it will be from a want of judgment and error of the head and not of the heart. Therefore, I do not think I shall fare worse at the hands of your Honor if I state plainly my views and feelings on the great question of the age—the rights of man. I feel that it is a case that will be referred to long after you and I have gone to meet the great Judge of all the earth.

It has been argued by the prosecution that I, a foreigner, protected by the laws of my adopted country, should be the last to disobey those laws; but in this I find nothing should destroy any sym-

pathy for the crushed, struggling children of toil in all lands.

Surely, I have been protected. The fish in the rivers, the quail in the stubble, the deer in the forest have been protected. Shall I join hands with those who make wicked laws in crushing out the poor black man, for whom there is no protection but in the grave, where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest?

It is true, sir, I am a foreigner. I first saw the light among the rugged and free hills of Scotland; a land, sir, that never was conquered, and where a slave never breathed. Let a slave set foot on that shore and his chains fall off forever, and he becomes what God made him—a man. In that far-off land I heard of your free institutions, your prairie lands, your projected canals and your growing towns. Twenty-two years ago I landed in this city. I immediately engaged on the public works, on the canal then building that connects this city with the great river of the West. In the process of time the state failed to procure money to carry on the public works. I then opened a prairie farm to get bread for my family, and I am one of the men that made Chicago what it is today, having shipped some of the first grain that was exported from this city. I am, sir, one of the pioneers of Illinois who have gone through the many hardships of the settlement of a new country. I have spent my best days, the strength of my manhood. I have eleven children who are natives of this my adopted country. No living man, sir, has greater interest in its welfare; and it is because I am opposed to carrying out wicked and ungodly laws, and love the freedom of my country, that I stand before you today.

Again, sir, I ought not to be sentenced because, as has been argued by the prosecution, I am an Abolitionist. I have no apologies to make for being an Abolitionist. When I came to this country, like the mass beyond the sea, I was a Democrat; there was a charm in the name. But, sir, I soon found I had to go beyond the name of a party in this country in order to know anything of its principles or practice. I soon found that, however much the great parties of my adopted country differed upon banks, tariffs and land questions, in one thing they agreed, in trying which could stoop the lowest to gain the favor of the most cursed system of slavery that ever swayed an iron rod over any nation, the Moloch which they had set up, to which they offered as human sacrifice millions of the children of toil. As a man who had fled from the crushing aristocracy of my native land, how can I support a worse aristocracy in this land? I was

compelled to give my name and influence to a party that proposed, at least, to embrace in its sympathies all classes of men, from all quarters of the globe. In this choice I found myself in the company of Clarkson and Wilberforce in my native land and Washington and Franklin, and many such, in this boasted land of the free; and more than all these, the Redeemer, in whom I humbly trust for acceptance in my God, who came to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, to set at liberty those who were bruised; yea, this very religion binds me to those in bonds as bound with them. Tell me, sir, with these views, can I be anything but an Abolitionist? Surely, for this I ought not to be sentenced.

Again, sir, I ought not to be sentenced, because the fugitive slave law, under which I am torn from my family and business by the subtle tools of the slave-hunter, is at variance with both the spirit and letter of the constitution. Sir, I place myself upon the constitution in the presence of a nation that has the declaration of independence read to them every Fourth of July, and profess to believe it. Yea, in the presence of civilized man, I hold up the constitution of my adopted country, as clear from the blood of men and from a tyranny that would make crowned heads blush. The parties who prostituted the constitution to the support of slavery are traitors; traitors not only to the liberties of millions of enslaved countrymen, but traitors to the constitution itself, which they have sworn to support. A foreigner upon your soil, I go not to the platforms of contending parties to find truth. I go, sir, to the constitution of my country. The word "slave" is not to be found. I read, "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice,"—yes, sir, establish justice,—“to promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America.” These were the men that had proclaimed to the world that ALL men were created equal, that they were endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights—life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—and contented even unto death for seven long years. Can it be, sir, that these great men, under cover of those hallowed words, intended to make a government that should outrage justice and trample upon liberty as no other government under the whole heavens ever did? This dreadful power that has compelled the great political parties of the country to creep in the dust for its power; that has debauched to a large extent the Christianity of the nation; that bids a craven priesthood stand with golden rule in hand and defend the robbing of

mothers of their babes and husbands of their wives; that bids courts decree injustice. Sir, I plant myself upon the constitution, or demand for justice and liberty, and say to this bloody Moloch, away! Sir, the world has never furnished so great a congregation of hypocrites as those who formed the constitution, if they designed to make it the greatest slave-holder, slave-breeder and slave-catcher on earth. He is a great slave-holder that has a thousand slaves, but if this law is a true exponent of the constitution, this government, ordained for justice and liberty, holds four millions of slaves.

No, sir! no! for the honor of the fathers of my country, I appeal from the bloody slave-holding statute to the liberty-loving constitution. While these fathers lived, state after state, in carrying out the spirit of the constitution, put an end to the dreadful system. The great Washington, in his last will and testament, carried out the spirit of the constitution. But, sir, the law under which you may sentence me violates both the letter and the spirit of the constitution. I have a word to say upon the articles of the constitution, which it is claimed the fugitive slave law is designed to carry out. "No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation thereof, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor is due." This is the provision that is claimed transforms the government into a monster of iniquity. I have read over and over that article interpreted by all laws of language known to a plain man. How these three or four lines can transform this government, ordained to secure justice, into a mean tool to aid the plunderers of cradles, the destroyers of homes, the ravishers of women, and the oppressors of men, to carry on their hellish work—how can it do this thing. I cannot see. That article binds the several states separately not to pass a certain law, but where in it do we find a fugitive slave law? Where do you find a commissioner? Where do you find that the government is to hunt up and return at its own expense a slave that flees from his cruel and bloody master? Where in those lines is the authority to compel me to be a partaker in the crimes of the man-stealer? The general government is not once mentioned; but the states in their separate sovereignties are named. But sir, this article expressly provides that the party making the claim shall have owed him service or labor due from the party claimed. If Jim Grey owed service or labor, or money, to Phillips, I am the last man in the world to raise my

voice or hand to prevent Phillips, or any man from obtaining their dues. What I would grant to the devil himself I would not withhold even from the slave-holder—his due. Jim Grey claims that he does not owe Phillips a day's work or a dollar of money. Phillips claims that he owes him every day's work that has been deposited in his bones and sinews; yea, the toil of his body and mind both, till death shall end the period of stipulated toil. Here is a question for legal examination and judicial discussion. Does the man Grey owe this man Phillips anything? The constitution is very clear and very plain in pointing out the way this question is to be settled.

But, sir, I have one consideration more that I will urge why sentence ought not to be pronounced against me. This law, which I think I have proved outrageous to the rights of man, is so obviously at variance with the law of that God that commands me to love Him with all my soul, mind, might and strength, and my neighbor as myself, and the Redeemer that took upon Him my nature and the nature of the poor Jim Grey, has been so particular in telling me who my neighbor is that the path of duty is plain to me. This law so plainly tramples upon the divine law that it cannot be binding upon any human being, under any circumstances, to obey it. The law that bids me do to other men as I would have other men do to me is too plain, too simple to be misunderstood. But, sir, I am now left to the general law of love in searching for my duty in this particular case. Permit me to refer your Honor to the oldest law book in existence, though it may not be in use in this court, yet I think it better authority than Blackstone, or any law book that ever was written. It is the Book of books. In that Book I find some special enactments given to the Hebrew commonwealth that leaves me no doubt as to my duty in reference to this law: "He that stealeth a man and selleth him, or if he be found in his hands, he shall surely be put to death." Again: "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee; he shall dwell with thee, even among you, in that place which he shall choose in one of thy gates where it liketh him best, thou shalt not oppress him." These plain statutes, with many more that I might give, leave me in no doubt as to the mind of the unchanging Jehovah in reference to man-stealing and slave-hunting. Sir, the whole system of slavery originated in man-stealing, and is perpetuated by fraud and violence and plunder. Others may have their doubts as to their duty under this law. I, sir, have none. This law is just as binding on me as was the law of

Egypt to slaughter the Hebrew children; just as binding as the law that said, worship the golden image, worship not God; just as binding as the law forbidding Christ and his Apostles to preach the gospel. Send me a law bidding me to rob or murder my neighbor; I must decline to obey it. I can suffer, but I must not do wrong. Send me a law bidding me to join hand in robbing my fellowmen of their freedom; I cannot do so great a wrong. Yea, send me a law bidding me stop my ears at the cry of the poor, I can suffer the loss of all these hands have earned, I can suffer bonds and imprisonment, yes, God helping me, I can give up my life, but I cannot knowingly trample upon the law of my God nor upon the bleeding prostrate form of my fellowman. I go not to Missouri to relieve oppressed humanity, for my duty has called me nearer home; but when He that directs the steps of men conducts a poor, oppressed, panting fugitive to my door, and there I hear his bitter cry, I dare not close my ear against it, lest in my extremity I cry for mercy and shall not be heard. Sir, this law so flagrantly outrages the divine law that I ought not to be sentenced under it.

A single remark and I am done. From the testimony, part of which is false, and from your rendering an interpretation of the law, the jury have found me guilty; yes, guilty of carrying out the great principles of the declaration of independence; yes, guilty of carrying out the still greater principles of the Son of God. Great God, can these things be? Can it be possible? What country is this? Can it be that I live in a land boasting of freedom, of morality, of Christianity? How long, oh how long shall the people bow down and worship this great image set up in this nation? Yes, the jury say guilty, but recommend me to the mercy of the Court. Mercy, sir, is kindness to the guilty. I am guilty of no crime; I, therefore, ask for no mercy. No, sir, I ask for no mercy; I ask for justice. Mercy is what I ask of my God. Justice in the courts of my adopted country is all I ask. It is the inhuman and infamous law that is wrong, not me.

My feelings are at home. My wife and my children are dear to my heart. But, sir, I have counted the cost. I am ready to die, if need me, for the oppressed of my race. But slavery must die, and when my country shall have passed through the terrible conflict which the destruction of slavery must cost, and when the history of the great struggle shall be candidly written, the rescuers of Jim Grey will be considered as having done honor to God, to humanity, and to themselves.

I am told there is no appeal from this Court, yet I do appeal to the court of high heaven,

where Judge Drummond and Judge Caton, the rescuer and the rescued, shall all have to stand at the judgment seat of the Most High.

I have, sir, endeavored to obey the divine law, and all the laws of my country that do not conflict with the laws of my God. My humble wish is that it may then appear that I have done my duty. All I wish to be written on my tombstone is: "He feared God and loved his fellowmen."

THE LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE.

History was making rapidly in the '50s. The slavery question, which we have seen so profoundly affected the people of La Salle County, was causing like desperation all over the country. The constant efforts of the Democratic and the Whig parties were directed toward keeping down agitation on this question. The Missouri Compromise of 1820 was thought would take the question out of national politics. This law decided definitely which could be slave territory and which must be free. It was thought that the slave states would be satisfied and that the northern people would now be quiet on the subject, for they had nothing to fear.

But the people who fought the institution on moral grounds would not be quiet. The Abolitionists grew more numerous and vehement. The cry that to discuss this question endangered the Union and that every patriot should at least keep still was quite effective. The agitators were generally looked upon as traitors to the country. Then came the war with Mexico in 1846, which was clearly a slave holders' war to secure more territory for slavery. This again brought a more bitter discussion of the dread question, but was allayed by another compromise measure and a more drastic fugitive slave law.

Now that every northern man could be compelled to become a slave catcher, feeling rose to a high pitch among those who had been trying their best to keep still on the question.

So much feeling was aroused over the slavery question during and after the Mexican war, that in 1848 a large number left the Democratic party, nominated Martin Van Buren for president and called themselves "Free Soilers." The new party favored the abolition of slavery by the United States government wherever it could do so constitutionally, the prohibition of slavery in the territories and the non-interference with slavery in the slave states. Being composed of Democrats it helped to elect General Taylor, a Whig.

In 1854 Senator Douglas from Illinois introduced an amendment to a bill admitting Kansas and Nebraska, which repealed the Missouri Compromise. This was enacted into law and thus

permitted slavery in the territories. Close upon this came the Dred Scott decision of the United States Supreme Court, declaring that a slave holder could take his slaves into any state and keep them there. This opened every state to the despised institution.

So intense was the feeling against Douglas that he said he traveled all the way from Washington in the light of the fires which were kindled to burn him in effigy. When he returned to Chicago and on a Saturday night in a public meeting tried to explain his course, the audience howled until midnight. Douglas unable to speak pulled out his watch and said, "It is now the Sabbath. I am going to church and you may go to hell."

Douglas was a candidate for re-election to the senate in 1858. Two years before the new Republican party had elected its candidate for governor, Wm. H. Bissell. They hoped to elect a senator and put forward as their candidate Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Lincoln challenged Senator Douglas to a joint debate of the political issues. This Douglas hesitated to do. He told his friend Lincoln had everything to gain and nothing to lose, while he being well known, had nothing to gain and everything to lose. Then, too, he said Lincoln was more able in debate than was generally known.

But the agreement was entered into and the first meeting was to take place in Ottawa on the 21st day of August.

By this time all the dissatisfied, excepting a few uncompromising Abolitionists had allied themselves with the new Republican party, Whigs, Free Soilers, Anti-Nebraska Men and a few Know-Nothings. The losses from the Democratic party both in numbers and in the character of its men were by no means insignificant. The question no longer was merely political, it was moral and took deep root in the conscience of the people.

The Buchanan administration was against Douglas and desired him defeated. This unfair attitude of the administration, together with Douglas' great name and winning personality, aroused the enthusiasm of his friends. They were eager that the Little Giant should win and put forth every effort to that end.

The Republicans entered upon the contest with the greatest enthusiasm, yet not without misgivings. Douglas' great ability, extensive experience made him appear in their eyes a little giant not to be despised. Lincoln's awkward and ungainly figure, his record that of an unsophisticated country lawyer, seemed even to his closest friends as a poor match for Douglas. But Lincoln himself seems to have had no misgivings. He knew

himself, he knew his opponent, he knew his cause and he knew the people. He was like them, just one of the common people.

We can readily believe this was a great day for La Salle County. About everybody went to Ottawa. The account of it in the Ottawa Republican of August 29th gives and makes real how it appeared to the Republicans. It is to be regretted that the files of the Free Trader do not contain the copy of that paper of the same date.

FROM THE OTTAWA REPUBLICAN.

Should the weather be pleasant we expect to see many thousands of people in Ottawa, who will come to hear the great contest between free and slave labor for the supremacy, discussed by their respective Illinois champions, Lincoln and Douglas. Mr. Lincoln will be received by thousands of warm hearts, but in a simple, unostentatious manner, that being more agreeable to his wishes. The Douglas worshipers have bled themselves freely for money to make an imposing reception for their idol. They intend to repair to Buffalo Rock and take Douglas from the cars, and tote him into town as the Hindoos would a pagoda. The Republican committee have made the following arrangements for the Republican procession, and it is hoped that all will join:

REPUBLICANS, ATTENTION.

The following will be the order of proceedings on tomorrow—between Hon. A. Lincoln and Hon. S. A. Douglas:

Mr. Lincoln is expected to arrive at 11:45 a. m. on a special train from Chicago. He will be met at the depot by the committee and the Republican citizens en masse—and he will be received with a salute of thirteen guns. The Republican citizens will then be formed in procession, and escort Mr. Lincoln through the principal streets, to the residence of Hon. J. O. Glover. The following named persons are appointed marshals and they will meet the various delegations on reaching town, and assign them their place in the procession:

James Keeler, Chief Marshal.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS.

Chas. Paver,	Thos. Hickey,
J. M. Tarbell,	Thos. R. Courtney,
A. C. Putnam,	William Fox,
J. B. Miller,	O. A. Bates,
Albanus Grow,	O. H. Bullen,
Frank Whitmore,	John D. Olmstead,
E. W. Chamberlin,	B. C. Mitchell,
D. W. C. Gooding,	Chauncey Wade,
H. W. Hopkins,	Solomon Degen,
	Capt. John Hossack.

The speaking will take place at the stand in Washington Square at 2 o'clock p. m., Mr. Douglas will open and will speak one hour. Mr. Lincoln will follow for one hour and a half and Mr. Douglas will rejoin for half an hour.

By Order of the Republican Committee.
Ottawa, August 20, 1858.

POOR DOUGLAS.

In the past, while opposing Senator Douglas and his principles, we have ever accorded to him commanding talents, and, in point of ability, have ranked him among the first of our statesmen. So regarding him, we were surprised—amazed—at his opening speech on Saturday last. Had we not heard it from his own lips, we could scarcely have believed him capable of giving utterance to one so perfectly puerile and pointless. As a pot-house harangue it would take high rank, but as a vindication of principles it would disgrace a tyro in politics. Instead of boldly proclaiming the principles by which he expects to stand or fall, he indulges in low and ribald allusions to his opponent instead of laying down his platform and giving his reason for the faith that is in him,—he catechizes his opponent on irrelevant issues; from this he proceeds to glorify himself in consequence of the position he has reached from an humble origin, while in the next breath he attempts to throw obloquy upon Mr. Lincoln's early life, who, according to his (Douglas) own showing has, like himself, risen to his present position by the force of talents acquired in the face of difficulties and adverse fortune. It is with regret that we witnessed this descent of Senator Douglas from the high-toned gentleman to a pot-house brawler. We say it with regret, for we have heretofore felt a state pride in his acknowledged abilities, and it affords us no pleasure to see this evidence of his having passed the zenith of his greatness, and to mark how rapid is his decline. Even now, when the wrongs he has, through the promptings of mad ambition, committed upon a people who trusted and honored him, are about to be terribly avenged and himself blotted from political existence, we pity him,—aye, we pity him—and would to God we could do away with the wrongs he has done himself and attempted to do the cause of human freedom. But the fiat has gone forth—mene, mene tekel upharsin will be his doom, and we will hear that doom rung loudest by many of the noble and honest hearts who aided to place him in his present position, but who now discard and disown him. Poor Douglas!

GREAT POLITICAL DEBATE

IN OTTAWA

BETWEEN LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS!

At an early hour processions began to arrive from the country, and until noon the stream of teams pouring from every direction were incessant. The extra train of cars from the west about 11 o'clock brought from three to five hundred from counties west of us; the eastern train a little later, had sixteen cars well filled, containing not less than a thousand. The Marseilles and Morris delegations, nearly three hundred each came on canal boats, with banners and mottoes. They were nearly all Republicans and were received with tremendous shouts from the Republican crowd. As Douglas came from Peru in a private carriage, his worshipers were all sent by the marshals that way to meet him. The Republicans repaired to the railroad depot to meet Mr. Lincoln who came on the special train from Chicago, about 12 o'clock. By this time the crowd about the depot had become immense, and as Lincoln made his appearance from the cars, three hearty cheers rent the air from thousands of Republican lungs, and the whole multitude appeared wild with delight. Mr. Lincoln was conducted to a carriage which had been beautifully decorated by the ladies; two bands of music struck up a lively air and the procession moved down La Salle street—thence along Columbus to the mansion of Mayor Glover, whither Mr. Lincoln was conducted amid the cheers of the immense crowd. All then dispersed to find dinner as best they could.

Mr. Douglas came in between eleven and twelve in a carriage which had been sent for him at Peru. As he reached the limits of the city, he stood up in his carriage, bowing and waving his hat to men, women and children whom he happened to discover standing in the doors or looking out of the windows, as his train passed along. Arriving at the Geiger House, W. H. W. Cushman, Esq., made the reception speech and Mr. Douglas answered.

About half past two the speaking commenced, Douglas opening. Mr. Douglas knew that he could not stand up with Lincoln before the people in a fair discussion and escape a total discomfiture. To avoid this, he had recourse to stratagem and forgery to draw his antagonist from the discussion of the real issue. He took from his pocket a newspaper, which he said contained the proceedings of the Republican State Convention held at Springfield, October 5, 1854. He then read a portion of the resolutions which he said

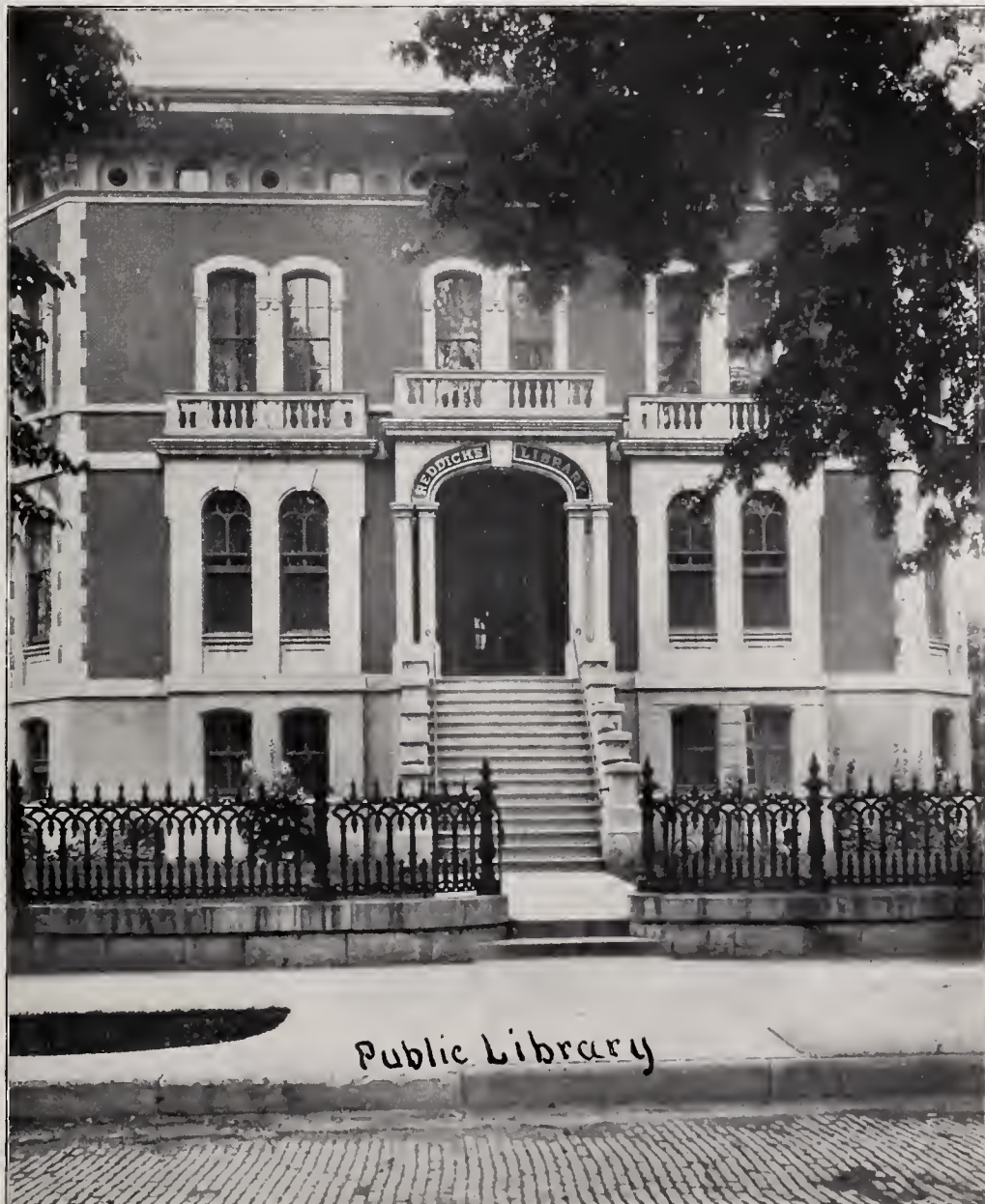
were passed by the convention, and charged Mr. Lincoln with being present and assisting in preparing them. With this he vehemently called upon Mr. Lincoln to answer every proposition separately, to do which would have consumed all his time, and Douglas would have accomplished his object of avoiding the issues of the campaign. Of this part of Douglas' speech, which in fact was about all there was of it, it is only necessary to say, that it was a base forgery, and he knew it was a forgery when he perpetrated it. No Republican State Convention was held in 1854. The party had no state organization until two years afterward. A convention of opponents to the Nebraska bill was held at Springfield on the day as stated by Douglas, which took the name of 'anti-Nebraska'! At that convention no such resolutions as Douglas read, were even introduced and he knew it when he perpetrated the forgery upon the stand. The paper which he held in his hand has since been found to contain the proceedings of a people's meeting held at Aurora sometime in 1854. Having this fact before him, Douglas had the baseness to charge the proceedings to a Republican state convention, and furthermore to reiterate the charge that Lincoln helped draft the resolutions, when he knew that Lincoln was not at the convention and had nothing to do with it. As Lincoln took no part in the anti-Nebraska state convention, he had no distinct recollection of what was done, and so did not detect the forgery on the stand. Douglas foresaw that this would probably be the case and therefore put it forth, thinking that a great portion of his ignorant worshipers who do not see the papers, would not be undeceived before election. It was a desperate game of a man in desperate circumstances. We can give but little idea of the appearance of the speaker while perpetrating his fraud. His face was livid with rage and despair; he threw himself into contortions, shook his head, shook his fists; his whole body shook as with palsy; his eyes protruded from their sockets; he raved like a mad man. His voice at times descended to a demoniacal howl; and such looks as he gave his antagonist! They were those of a fiend in despair. The most considerate part of his worshipers were disgusted with their champion.

At the close of Douglas' hour, Mr. Lincoln came forward and was greeted with rousing cheers from full three-fourths of the vast crowd. He disposed of Douglas' grand onslaught, by simply affirming that he was not at the convention mentioned, had nothing to do with its resolutions and consequently was not subject to criticism on them, whatever they were. This was answer enough for a fair opponent. Having dis-

posed of this, he entered upon leading topics and in a very gentlemanly and masterly manner gave Douglas such an excoriation as he will not get over before November. He did not retort upon Douglas by pronouncing his assertions 'infamous falsehoods,' but proceeded to show by the facts that they were such. His reference to Douglas' record upon Supreme Court decisions, cut Douglas up so badly that he did not attempt a reply, but occupied most of his closing half hour, in enlarging upon his forgery, with more vehemence than before. Subtract the forgery from his two speeches and there is nothing left. Candid, intelligent men of all parties are free to say that Lincoln won the field. Douglas lost friends and lost votes by the exhibition that made of himself in Ottawa, and when his wilful forgery becomes generally known, he must lose every decent man in his party. As Douglas closed his second splurge, he left the stand and was caught on the steps by two stout Hibernians and led along to the Geiger House, followed by four or five hundred men and boys. He soon left for Chicago for fear his forgery would be detected before he left town. With him his worshipers disappeared and the Republicans had the ground to themselves. A few moments after Douglas left the stand Mr. Lincoln descended the steps, accompanied by Mayor Glover, and had proceeded a few steps when he was caught up by three or four Republican mechanics, and despite of his protests, was borne on their shoulders high above the crowd to the house of Mayor Glover, preceded by a band of music, and followed by a crowd of four or five thousand, the whole swinging their hats and rending the air with cheers. Arrived at headquarters, Mayor Glover was called out and made a short and pithy speech, and then Mr. Lincoln shook hands with hundreds of warm-hearted Republicans, after which the crowd gradually dispersed.

In the evening the Court House was brilliantly illuminated, a procession was formed and escorted Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Lovejoy to the Court House steps, where the latter gentleman delivered an able and telling speech to an audience of a thousand or more. This was one of Mr. Lovejoy's best efforts, and the plain, forcible manner in which he brought out and exposed the iniquities of the democracy, left among his audience a high opinion of his abilities as a public speaker. The doubting were convinced that he is not the ultra man that the opposition would fain have him. He made votes by this speech.

At the close of Mr. Lovejoy's speech, a torchlight procession was formed, which conducted Mr. Lincoln back to his lodgings, where he thanked the people in a few words and retired.



PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Maj. W. H. L. Wallace was called out, who made a short and pithy speech, at the close of which the crowd gave three times three and retired in the best possible spirits, all determined to bear Abe Lincoln to the Senate with their votes as triumphantly as they bore him to his lodgings on their shoulders. Thus ended the proceedings of the day. It is the general impression that Lincoln gained hundreds of friends in Ottawa, and Douglas lost as many. The friends of Douglas look discomfited. Some of the leaders for a while stood about the street corners, and boasted that Douglas had got Lincoln tight on those resolutions, but when the Chicago Press and Tribune came on Monday noon, with a complete exposure of the forgery, they retired to look up the documents. Finding their idol guilty, they refrain from appearing in public. The Republicans are jubilant and confident of rousing majorities in November."

The reader must make allowance for the partisan spirit which pervades this report, yet the main facts are stated. Douglas suffered greatly from the unfairness to which he resorted. Lincoln so impressed the people with the seriousness of the situation and the absolute honesty with which he was dealing with them, that he won many Democrats to his way of thinking. Douglas suffered no loss in his reputation as an orator and a great man, but he did lose the confidence of serious-minded people. Lincoln not only brought the truth home to them, but also won the confidence of his hearers and caused them to know that it was indeed "Honest Abe Lincoln," as his friends loved to call him.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

The early settlers of the county coming largely from Ohio and Pennsylvania in the days of Andrew Jackson, it is not strange that the voters were largely adherents of the Democratic party. But a good many coming from New York and the New England states, the Whigs were not without representation. While the Whigs occasionally elected a candidate for a county office, the Democratic party was generally successful. In the '50s there was a strong anti-Catholic and an anti-foreign feeling in the country. This feeling was strongest among those who adhered to the Whig party. The large Irish immigration to the country at that time naturally joined the Democratic party. The organization of the American or "Know Nothing" party in the '50s caused many of the Germans to affiliate with the Democrats.

There was not a large number belonging to the

Abolition party, but those who did were earnest and outspoken and while they could not cast a large vote, they could talk and cause a stir. In 1852 they cast 552 votes in the county and carried the towns of Vermillion, Adams, Freedom and Ophir. Eden was a tie between the Democrats and Abolitionists. This was the last election in which the Whigs took part. They cast 1,203 votes, the Democrats 1,895 votes.

Senator Stephen A. Douglas had many warm personal friends in the county. His personal following was large and enthusiastic. But when he championed the Kansas and Nebraska bill and Dred Scott Decision, which made it possible to spread slavery into all the territories and even into the free states, a large number left the Democratic party and joined those who called themselves the Anti-Nebraska men. Among these were many of the ablest and best men in the Democratic party. Their influence was very great in causing others to desert the Democratic party. In 1854 the Anti-Nebraska party, already called Republican in La Salle County, was successful in electing F. Warner sheriff by 823 majority and coroner by 622 and so popular a man as G. W. Armstrong was defeated for representative on the Democratic ticket. In 1856 in the presidential election Fremont, the Republican, defeated James Buchanan by a majority of 1,056.

It is interesting to note how the towns divided in this contest: The townships carried by Fremont were twenty-one: Adams, Bruce, Dimmick, Eden, Earl, Farm Ridge, Freedom, Grand Rapids, Hope, Mendota, Manlius, Mission, Northville, Ophir, Peru, Serena, South Ottawa, Troy Grove, Vermillion and Waltham. Fillmore, the Know Nothing candidate, did not carry any townships. Those going for Buchanan were eight in number: Brookfield, Dayton, Deer Park, Eagle, La Salle, Ottawa, Rutland and Utica.

ORGANIZATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

La Salle County lays claim to being the place where the name Republican was first chosen for the party in opposition to the Democratic. The call was made in June of 1854 in which the name was used. The state convention of Michigan met on July 6th and adopted the name in its platform. But at least this was the beginning of the new party in the state of Illinois, as will be learned from the history of the movement given by its father, Judge E. S. Leland.

Judge Leland was a Whig, but became more and more restless at the aggressions of the slave power. It was with great joy that he was received by the anti-slavery people who knew

the great influence which his accession would have.

JUDGE LELAND'S STATEMENT.

"The Republican party originated from a belief that the institution of human slavery was a great wrong, and because of strong disapprobation of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and of the conduct of Northern politicians, who were disposed to tolerate slavery in consideration of the assistance which they hoped to receive from the people of the slave states in obtaining the honors and emoluments of office for themselves.

"After consultation with friends in this country who coincided with me in sentiment on the subject, I drafted, in the month of June, 1854, a call for a mass meeting to be held at the courthouse in Ottawa. I do not recollect the exact date when it was written, but in the number of the Ottawa Republican, dated June 24, 1854, a copy of it is given, with a statement that it was then in circulation for signatures. The call was as follows:

"Believing that the time has now arrived, when the opponents of the further extension of slavery, driven by a common and pressing danger, should waive the differences of opinion which have heretofore existed between them on other points, and which have now nearly ceased to exist, and should now unite in resisting the unjust demands and wanton encroachments upon freedom, which have been submitted to for the sake of peace, till submission has ceased to be a virtue:

"We, the undersigned, respectfully request that the inhabitants of La Salle County who are opposed to continual agitation of the country and the breach of its peace and quiet by the advocates of the further extension of human bondage to free territory, and who are consequently opposed to the late appeal of the Missouri Compromise, which, in the opinion of Senator Douglas in 1849, 'had become canonized in the hearts of the American people, as a sacred thing which no ruthless hand would ever be reckless enough to disturb,' and who will continue to oppose this and other ruthless and reckless measures, the end and object of which are, under the name and pretense of Democracy, to spread and extend the evils of slavery, will assemble together in mass convention, at the courthouse in Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 1st day of August next, at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of reasoning together, and so concentrating their power, that it may be fully felt at the ballot box at the approaching fall election, and so that those in a land of liberty, who, spaniel-like, will fawn upon the

hand that smites them, and whine for crumbs, shall be taught at the polls—the only place where such instruction can affect them—that officeholders are the people's servants, not their masters.'

"On the first day of August, 1854, in pursuance of the call, a meeting was held in the courthouse yard, on the south side of the courthouse, the court-room not being large enough for the purpose. The speaking was from a two-horse wagon, loaned by some friend for a platform for the use of the officers of the meeting and the speakers. The resolutions offered had been previously drafted by myself, and they were reported by the committee without change, and were unanimously adopted. The proceedings of the meeting, as published in the Ottawa Republican, dated August 5, 1854, were substantially as follows:

"Agreeably to previous notice about 500 persons assembled at Ottawa on Tuesday last, for the purpose of organizing a party opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the further extension of slavery. On motion Wells Wait was chosen temporary chairman. The permanent officers were Edwin S. Leland, of Ottawa, president; E. T. Bridges, of La Salle, T. Hampton, of Ottawa, and J. F. Linton, of Peru, secretaries. After speeches by the president of the meeting and by Rev. M. P. Sweet, of Peru, and the reading of a letter from the Hon. Jesse O. Norton, dated at Washington, July 24, 1854—the Member of Congress from this district—in answer to a request from Isaac D. Harmon, T. D. Brewster, H. L. Tuller, J. H. McMillan, William Paul, F. S. Day and S. A. Winston, that he would be present and address the meeting, the following persons were appointed a committee on resolutions: Churchill Coffing, Richard Thorne, Abner A. Fisher, Alson Woodruff, John Hosford, L. D. Smith, Wells Wait, Samuel R. Lewis and Giles W. Jackson. The committee reported the following:

1. "Resolved, That since slavery with insultingly aggressive spirit, recklessly and ruthlessly tramples upon all compromises and disregards all sacred and time-honored compacts, which she has made with freedom—agitates unceasingly to extend her blighting influence and bitterly denounces all agitation against such extension, we have ceased to put our trust in compromises upon this subject, and henceforth and forever we are uncompromisingly opposed to violating the self-evident truth 'that all men are created equal,' by permitting another inch of slave territory whether north or south of 36 degrees and 30 minutes, to become part and parcel of this Union, and we do earnestly recommend to all true-hearted men, who love their country—to whom liberty is dear and

slavery detestable, that waiving the differences of opinion that have hitherto existed between them on other minor points, and which have now nearly ceased to exist, they rally around the banner of freedom to sustain her sacred cause.

2. "Resolved, That we have no confidence in the political honesty of the man, who in 1859, publicly expressed the opinion that the Missouri Compromise 'had become canonized in the hearts of the American people as a sacred thing which no ruthless hand would ever become reckless enough to disturb,' and who, in 1854, himself became reckless enough, with ruthless hand, in the hallowed name of Democracy, to assist in throwing down this rampart, behind which freedom had entrenched herself to defend against the assaults of slavery.

3. "Resolved, That we are tired of, and disgusted with, the tricks of political gamblers, and that we fervently hope that the people will rise in their majesty, and in spite of the wily devices and fraudulent chicanery of unscrupulous time-serving politicians, will demand for the next President of the United States some reliable opponent to the extension of slavery, possessing the real, not nominal Democracy, incorruptible patriotism, sterling integrity and Roman fortitude, of Thomas Hart Benton, of Missouri, to turn the money changers out of the political temple, before it shall entirely become a den of thieves; and we recommend to our friends in other parts of the Union that a convention be held at such time and place as on consultation shall be deemed advisable, for the purpose of selecting candidates for President and Vice-President, who are opposed to the further extension of slavery.

4. "Resolved, That we have reason to fear that in the present position of affairs, national conventions, Whig and Democratic, so called, if managed as they have heretofore been, cannot be relied upon to present candidates who can be trusted as true to the principles of freedom, and we recommend that reliance be not placed on them or either of them.

5. "Resolved, That in co-operation with the friends of freedom in other parts of the Union, we hereby form ourselves into the Republican party, pledged to the accomplishment of the following purposes, to wit: To bring the administration back to its original principals of liberty; to restore the prohibition of slavery to the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and to prohibit it in all other territories now belonging to, or to be hereafter acquired by, the United States; to repeal the fugitive slave act of 1850; to permit the states, where slavery exists, to continue to be weakened and injured by it till reason, removing the veil from before their eyes, shall in-

duce them to benefit themselves by its abolition; to protect the constitutional rights of all citizens going to other states; to advocate the democratic and oppose the aristocratic principle at all times, on all occasions, and without exception.

6. "Resolved, That inasmuch as squatter sovereignty is alleged to have been established in Kansas and Nebraska, we are highly gratified to hear that the free North has, in good earnest, undertaken to furnish squatter sovereigns, and we hope that they may be furnished in sufficient numbers to secure the blessings of freedom to themselves and their posterity, in spite of all threats of ruffian bullies to keep them out by force and violence.

7. "Resolved, That we tender to our Representative in Congress, our State Senator in the State Senate, and our Representative in the House of Representatives of this state, our warmest thanks for their opposition to slavery.

8. "Resolved, That we will not knowingly (and we will take a great deal of care to avoid being deceived) be guilty of the great moral wrong of supporting for office any man who is in favor of the late repeal of the prohibition of slavery in Kansas and Nebraska, or who, for the sake of standing well with his party, is willing to wink at the iniquity, or acquiesce in the enormity of such an insulting attack upon the rights of freemen, and of such violation of the first principles of true Democracy.

9. "Resolved, That liberty and all attempts to secure its blessings to ourselves and our posterity are national in their character, and the main object for which the constitution was adopted; and that slavery and all attempts to impose its acknowledged evils upon posterity are sectional in character, and at war with the principles upon which our nation was founded.

10. "Resolved, That we are opposed to this continual thrusting of this sectional issue upon the country, and to repeated agitation of the country by a sectional party, seeking to extend its local evil. And we believe it to be the duty of every lover of liberty in relation to this subject to know no North and no South, but, desiring the well-being of our whole country, to unite in causing the further spread of this local pestilence to our national domain, to be stayed by an act of our National Congress.

11. "Resolved, That the course of the Missouri slaveholders, who are now attempting by violence to prevent the citizens of the free states from immigrating to Kansas and establishing homes there for themselves and their families, is as unfair and as dishonest as the late repeal of the law prohibiting slavery, and is exceeded in brutality only by slavery itself.

12. "Resolved, That the power of the United States to govern a territory purchased and belonging to the United States, which has not, by becoming a state, acquired the means of self-government, results necessarily from the fact that it is not within the power and jurisdiction of any particular state, and is within the power and jurisdiction of the United States, and that the right to govern must be the inevitable consequence of the right to acquire territory, and that the possession of this power by Congress is unquestionable. We therefore believe that the sovereignty over the Territories of the United States, until they shall have become sovereign states, must necessarily be in the people of the Government of the United States, and that Congress has, and it ought to have, the power to approve or disapprove of the acts of their Legislature; that in relation to their legislation concerning their ordinary, temporary and domestic matters Congress should allow them the greatest liberty, and approve of their acts, unless they are manifestly unjust; but in relation to matters which may permanently affect injuriously the Republican principles upon which our nation was founded, such as the establishing a monarchical or aristocratical form of government, the enactment of a law of primogeniture, or the practice of polygamy, or the acquiring a property qualification for electors, tolerating the wrong of permitting some of the inhabitants to own others, or the like, Congress should intervene. It is the duty of the United States to see that the inhabitants of these territories during their minority have a liberal Republican education, Congress should never tolerate anything tending to the formation by them of immoral and despotic habits.

13. "Resolved, That we recommend to the voters of this congressional district, who desire to unite in the organization of a new party to be called the Republican party, upon the platform of the foregoing resolutions, to assemble in their several counties and elect delegates to a convention to be held at Bloomington, in the county of McLean, on the 12th day of September next, at 12 o'clock M. of said day, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, who will be supported by the opponents of the further extension of slavery, without regard to their former party organizations. And we recommend further that the voters of La Salle, Grundy and Livingston counties who desire to unite with said Republican party elect in their respective counties delegates to attend a convention, to be held at Ottawa on the 2d day of September next, for the purpose of electing candidates for the Legislature of the state.

"We recommend that there be one for each 2,000 inhabitants, and one in addition, if the fraction exceed 500. We also recommend that Richard Thorne, Alson Woodruff, Giles W. Jackson, Philo Lindley and Madison E. Hollister be, and they are hereby, appointed a committee to call a convention of said Republican party, for the purpose of nominating county officers for the county of La Salle."

W. T. Hopkins being called upon addressed the meeting in his eloquent style.

Mr. Bronson Murray presented the following resolution, which motion was adopted:

"Resolved, That this convention hereby names the 16th day of August next and the city of Bloomington as a suitable time and place for holding a state mass meeting of those favorable to these views, and we ask our fellow-citizens to meet us then and there."

Similar organizations took place in other states, but I cannot state definitely to which state belongs the honor of taking the first steps toward forming the party which has since become the dominant one in the nation. My impression is that the call for the mass meeting in this county was prior to the commencement of a similar organization elsewhere, and that it may be said that the party had its origin in the county of La Salle, in this state. The first starting of the new party in this state, and in some of the others, induced by the same cause, was, however, so nearly at the same time, that it is of little moment which was actually first. The name the party adopted was one known in the earlier history of the parties in the United States, and the signification of the word 'Republican' was deemed an appropriate one for the new party. I do not recollect distinctly whether the name had been suggested to me prior to the time I inserted it in the fifth resolution, but my impression is that I heard of the name being used in Michigan previous to the time I wrote the resolution. At the time I wrote the call, in June, I was not aware of any similar move elsewhere, though I then supposed that similar causes would produce similar effects in other states.

On the 30th day of August, A. D. 1854, the first Republican county convention was held, at which, according to the account published in the Ottawa Republican of September 2, 1854, Abner A. Fisher was selected as chairman and James Strain, of La Salle, and Oliver C. Gray, of Ottawa, as secretaries.

The convention selected as congressional delegates David Strawn, E. T. Bridges, P. Behrend, Alson Woodruff, J. C. Champlin, J. F. Linton, James Smith, Wells Wait, D. L. Hough, Sam-

uel R. Lewis and William H. Price, and as delegates to the representative convention: Oliver C. Gray, H. J. Reed, William H. Price, Bronson Murray, F. Dean, John Hosford, H. S. Bebee, William Cullen, Elmer Baldwin, E. L. Waterman, and A. McGirr; and as county executive committee: Alson Woodruff, Bronson Murray, Richard Thorne, Philo Lindley, E. T. Bridges, B. F. Demeritt and F. S. Day. The chairman also selected Bronson Murray, John C. Champlin, S. Austin, Wells Wait and D. P. Jackson as a Committee of Resolutions, who reported the platform and resolutions of the mass meeting, which, with one or two others, were adopted.

Francis Warner was nominated for sheriff, and Azro C. Putnam for coroner, and they were elected over the Democratic nominees—Lucian B. Delano for sheriff and John Morris for coroner.

At the Republican convention to nominate representatives to the state Legislature, held at Ottawa, September 2, 1854, Frederick S. Day and David Straw were nominated and afterward elected.

At the congressional convention held at Bloomington, on September 12, 1854, the Hon. Jesse O. Norton was nominated. There was a great deal of discussion as to whether Norton should be nominated as a 'Republican' candidate, but finally the Ottawa platform, name and all, was adopted, and he was nominated and elected as the Republican candidate. The mass meeting called under the resolution of Mr. Murray, for August 16, 1854, had been postponed until the time appointed for the congressional convention, and at this time it was further postponed to be held at Springfield, October 5, 1854. Of course, many prominent politicians opposed to the Democratic party were at Bloomington on the 12th of September and the opposition to the new name was considerable in and out of, the congressional convention. Among those who did not yet deem it wise to apply the name of 'Republican' to those who were the opponents of the then Democratic National administration, was Abraham Lincoln, afterward the first Republican president of the United States.

The state mass meeting heretofore mentioned was held at Springfield on the 5th day of October, but it was not named in the account of the proceedings as a Republican meeting. In the account, as published in the Ottawa Republican of October 14, 1854, it is called an 'anti-Nebraska State mass meeting.'

The convention was called to order by Tuthill King, Esq., of Cook County, and A. G. Troop was made president and C. C. Flint, secretary. The following named gentlemen were appointed

as a committee on resolutions: Joseph T. Marsh, of Woodford County; Erastus White, of Sangamon; Dr. Henry Wing, of Madison; Bronson Murray, of La Salle; Jesse Penrose, of Whiteside; T. B. Hurlburt, of Madison; Dr. H. K. Jones, of Morgan; S. N. Coe, of Whiteside; William Butler, of Lee; and N. B. Geer, of Lake.

The resolutions were somewhat similar in sentiment to those of the Ottawa mass meeting.

On motion of Owen Lovejoy, seconded by Ichabod Coddington, John E. McClun, of McLean County, was nominated for state treasurer. McClun afterward declined to accept the nomination, and as the time was so short before election James Miller, of McLean, at the request in writing of some prominent citizens, was substituted as a candidate, and was voted for by Whigs, Republicans and anti-Nebraska men, afterward fused and blended, as Republicans. The majority at the mass meeting at Springfield, like Mr. Lincoln, was not quite ready then to adopt the name 'Republican.' Miller was defeated by the Democratic candidate, John Moore.

As is usually the case with new parties, there was not the same eagerness to join it before it became strong that there was afterward. Its growth was, however, quite rapid from 1854 until the election of Abraham Lincoln, its candidate for president, in 1860. The history of the party after the name 'Republican' was fully adopted by the state and national organizations, is so well known that I have traced its history only up to the mass meeting at Springfield, October 5, 1854. The opposition party was called anti-Nebraska for a while, but finally the name 'Republican' was universally accepted. The foregoing account with its dates, can be relied upon as accurate. The new party was composed of those who had previously been members of the Democratic, Whig and Abolition parties, respectively, with a much larger portion of the latter two than of the former. If it be of sufficient importance to ascertain in what county and state the first attempt at organizing the Republican party was made, perhaps this communication, if made public, may lead to a settlement of the question. The affinity between the northern politicians who entertained the hope of assistance heretofore mentioned and the people of the southern states, was perceptible during the war of the Rebellion, and notwithstanding the war, it does not seem to have been yet entirely obliterated. There is a change, however, going on, and stranger things have happened than it would be to see friendly relations, and an affinity established between those who were the most bitter enemies during the war. 'When the reason for a

rule ceases the rule ceases.' Slavery dead, the animosities it created should be buried with it. Let us have peace."

The election in 1855 was close. The Republicans elected the circuit clerk and the Democrats elected treasurer, surveyor and school commissioner. The election of 1856 has been noted. That of 1857 was very close, the Republicans winning by very small majorities.

The election of 1858, the year of the Lincoln-Douglas debate, the Republicans won by majorities ranging from 700 to 800. The vote was the heaviest ever cast. The effect of the debate is apparent.

In 1860 Lincoln's majority over Douglas was 954. In 1861 no partisan nominations were made. There was but one ticket—called the Union. The Democrats again won in 1862. After this the county went Republican except for an occasional county officer until 1882, when Cleveland Democrats carried the county by 247. It remained Democratic until 1894 and has been Republican since to 1906.

LA SALLE COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

The election of 1858 resulted in a majority of the members of the General Assembly in favor of Mr. Douglas for the Senate. Mr. Lincoln was unsuccessful in his canvass for that office, but the debate with Mr. Douglas not only gave him prestige at home, but made him known all over the country. His friends at home began to look upon him as the best man for president in 1860. They were successful in making him the nominee at the meeting of the National Convention at Chicago in 1860.

The southern leaders became more bold and now openly threatened to secede from the Union and proposed to form a government of their own with slavery as one of its foundation stones. Douglas was the logical candidate of the Democratic party. His doctrine was popular with the masses of the people. The idea that the people themselves shall decide all questions of government took deep hold upon them. Douglas himself was sincere in this thoroughly democratic doctrine. He was such an adept at winning and holding popular favor that he was almost worshiped by his partisans. Had he been nominated and supported by the united party, he would easily have been successful at the polls. But the Southerners who were bent on secession knew that Douglas was too much of a patriot for their purposes and his doctrine of squatter sovereignty was only seemingly in their favor. For the North could settle territories faster than the South and thus slavery must lose in the end.

The Southern Democrats bolted the convention and nominated Breckenridge and adopted a platform favorable to slavery. The Northern Democrats nominated Stephen A. Douglas and adopted a platform embodying his ideas of popular rule. Still other Democrats nominated John Bell, decrying slavery agitation and favoring the Union. Thus divided success for the Democratic party was hopeless.

The canvass of 1860 was spirited on the part of the Republicans, for success seemed certain. But plans for secession went forward at the South and as soon as the result of the election was known secession began. By the 4th of March when Lincoln was to be inaugurated the Southern Confederacy had been organized. So well had the Southerners laid their plans that six weeks after the election South Carolina held a convention and seceded from the Union. On February 4th, a month before Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, the Southern Confederacy was a completely organized government.

During these anxious months a peace convention was held. But all to no purpose. The bloody conflict was at hand.

In the election of 1860 the state went for Lincoln and the county cast a majority of about 1,000 votes for him. The people were keenly alive to the issue. The Republicans intensely loyal to Lincoln, and the Democrats equally loyal to Douglas, although they saw the hopelessness of his cause. This brought them real grief. It was not simply friendship for him, though that was strong, but they thought Republican triumph must bring war and destroy the Union, while Douglas' triumph would avert war and save the Union. Events after the election of Lincoln in November caused many a loyal man to think seriously. When the fatal day came and the Southerners fired upon the flag on April 12, 1861, the partisans of Douglas were ready to join those of Lincoln in the preservation of the Union, by war if it could be preserved no other way.

Mr. Douglas took a decisive stand in support of the administration to preserve the Union, peaceably if possible, by war if necessary, and did more than any other man to show how wrong and how unnecessary was secession. He prepared the way for a united North. A million men who voted for him, followed him in his determination to prevent the destruction of the Nation. At the close of the session of the Senate, he came home and made a speech before the General Assembly at Springfield in which he said there were now only two parties in the country, patriots and traitors. He died on the 3d day of June. His death was a great calamity to this country. James G. Blaine truly says:

"His last days were his best days. The hour of his death was the hour of his greatest fame. In his political career he had experienced the extremes of popular odium and of popular approval. His name had at different periods been attended with as great obloquy as ever beset a public man. It was his happy fate to have changed this before his death, and to have secured the enthusiastic approbation of every lover of the Union." Nowhere was this union of members of all parties to help preserve the Union more in evidence than in La Salle County.

When the news came that Fort Sumter had been fired on, the people met in the Court House and listened to speeches by O. C. Gray, William Reddick, J. O. Glover and H. W. Hopkins. On the 18th of April the Court House was crowded. Judge Dickey, William Reddick and L. B. Delano voiced the sentiment of the people. This resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That we will stand by the flag of our country in this, her most trying hour, cost what it may of blood and treasure." By the 18th of April Captain Houghtaling had organized a company. By the 20th Captain W. L. Gibson's company had organized and by the 23d Captain T. C. Gibson's was ready. On the 22d the first two were accepted by the governor and were on their way to Springfield. Captain T. C. Gibson's followed in a few days.

Two other companies were formed, but were not accepted. That of Captain Burleson, a veteran of the War of 1812, was composed of men above the age of forty-five. That of Captain Reed's was composed of Germans. The members of the Turner Society formed the greater part of it.

The excitement was so great that business was almost suspended. The people gave themselves up to preparing for the war. The young men eagerly rushed into it. The fathers and mothers knew much better than they what it meant. Every young man expected to get back home having achieved glory or at least have had the outing of his life. But fathers and mothers felt that they were looking upon their loved ones the last time.

The young men busied themselves in getting ready and getting their comrades to enlist. The ladies occupied themselves with needles preparing clothing and flags. When Captain Houghtaling's company left for Springfield they marched to the Court House square, where many thousand people from all over the county awaited them. The ladies had embroidered a beautiful silk flag which was presented in their behalf by O. C. Gray. Captain Houghtaling accepted it for the company. Captain W. L. Gibson's company marched to the residence of Miss Sarah

Miles, where a flag was presented. The presentation speech was made by Miss Ellen Fisher. She said:

"Beloved soldiers: We present you this banner. It is the flag of our native land. It represents our dearest hopes for country, home and life. Our hands have made it, yours must defend it; and if needed for that purpose, the choicest blood in your veins, we doubt not, will be freely poured out. Our best wishes attend you. Our prayers will follow you; and if you fall in your country's cause, we promise that your names shall be often spoken with tender pride, so long as we shall live. See to it that this flag is never insulted with impunity. God bless you; and God bless our native land. Farewell!" Mayor W. H. L. Wallace responded most eloquently. The great throng of people escorted the companies to the three o'clock train and they were off for the front.

Captain T. C. Gibson received word on Tuesday that his company had been accepted and on Wednesday he was ready to start. George C. Campbell presented a flag on behalf of a committee of ladies. Julius Avery on behalf of another committee of ladies presented Captain Gibson with a beautiful Knight Templar sword. Captain Reed's and Captain Burleson's companies escorted the company to the train. Thus within ten days of the firing on Sumter, three hundred men left the county for the war for the Union.

It is interesting to note that the men who were so decidedly opposed to each other during the previous years on political questions were now united when the truth of Lincoln over which they had disputed was upon them: "A house divided against itself cannot stand. Neither can this country endure permanently half slave and half free." The Free Trader which had voiced the sentiments of those who were opposed to the Republican policy on slavery, like the great leader of the Democratic party, Senator Douglas, came out strongly for the integrity of the Union. It said:

"This then is our position. We acknowledge allegiance to the government of the United States, of which Abraham Lincoln is the head. When the rightful authority of that government is assailed, its very existence endangered—we care not whether by the folly of the party to which we belong or to which we stand opposed, or by the machinations of enemies from within or without—when that government, we say, is assailed, and the powers the people have chosen to administer its affairs call upon us to come to its defense, we cease to be true men—we become traitors—if we refuse to respond to that call. The time we humbly conceive to discuss the party measure by which the present state of

things was brought about or could have been avoided, has passed, should be forgotten, and merged in the infinitely greater and common concern—the defense of the existence and maintenance of the authority of the government.”

The Board of Supervisors met in special session to aid in equipment of soldiers. It voted to give \$8 to every volunteer between the first day of April and October, to aid in equipping such volunteers. It voted \$10,000 to be expended for the support of families of volunteers in the service during the first six months. John Hise, S. W. Cheever and Elmer Baldwin were appointed a committee to expend the money as directed by the Board.

In other parts of the county the enlistments went as bravely on. At Tonica a company was raised in a few hours. C. K. Potter was unanimously elected captain and George W. Howe first lieutenant. Captain Potter left at once for Springfield to tender his company to the governor. The ladies of that village began making clothing. Over \$1,500 was raised to supply the needs of families of volunteers and to support the company while it was drilling and not accepted.

The people of the city of La Salle raised a company of which Henry H. Carter was elected captain.

There was little prospect of more companies being accepted by the government. But the war spirit would not down. Earlville, Peru and Utica organized “home guards” and drilled them to be in readiness should the government ask for more.

Captain J. B. Ford organized an Irish company at Ottawa. There being no call for its services it disbanded, but soon after was reorganized and became a part of the “Irish Brigade” of Chicago, commanded by General Mulligan and made a great record during the war.

The German company of Ottawa was accepted and became a part of General Hecker’s regiment. In August of 1861 two more companies were raised and became a part of the Irish Brigade, that of Captain Moriarity, of La Salle, called the Douglas Guards and the Earl rifles, raised at Earlville. Other companies were that of Captain Rush, the Ottawa Rifles under Captain Jaque. In all eleven companies or over 1,000 men had gone to the front.

Captain E. J. Shepardson raised a company in the country and came to Ottawa to Camp Hunter, where Colonel T. Lyle Dickey was organizing a cavalry regiment. A company of sharp shooters was organized on the ridge in Waltham, Ophir and Freedom. It chose John H. Morrill captain.

Colonel Dickey’s cavalry regiment was com-

pleted in October. Ottawa had quite the appearance of a military station. The men were all in uniform and having been well drilled made a fine appearance. When the time of their departure came the usual ceremonies of speeches and flag presentations were indulged in. But when Judge Caton exhibited the flag borne by the La Salle County boys in the battle of Lexington, Missouri, all riddled with bullets, war seemed to be a serious matter. Colonel Mulligan and his Irish boys had greatly distinguished themselves. It seems here was the place where La Salle soldiers were first in line of battle.

By February, 1862, Colonel W. H. W. Cushman had raised the Fifty-third and left for Chicago. His regiment spent some time guarding Confederate sympathizers in Camp Douglas. When Northern men became too outspoken for rebellion, they were arrested and sent to Camp Douglas. The Fifty-third got to Pittsburg Landing in Tennessee at the conclusion of the battle of Shiloh and just in time to help carry off the wounded and bury the dead.

The Eleventh Regiment, composed principally of La Salle County men, and commanded by Colonel W. H. L. Wallace, has a brilliant history. It was organized at Springfield in May, 1861, and stationed at Villa Ridge, near Cairo. Colonel Wallace named it “Camp Hardin” in honor of his commander in the Mexican war. In the latter part of June the regiment moved to Bird’s Point, Missouri. It took part in the engagements of Fredericksburg, Charleston and Belmont in Missouri. These were regarded as important before larger ones made them appear insignificant. The summer was spent in equipping and drilling. By the spring of ’62 the farmer and shop boys had been transformed into veterans. The Eleventh acted a most brilliant part in the battles of Forts Henry and Donnellson.

General Wallace wrote to his wife on February 17th, two days after the battle: “Our victory, great as it was and great as I hope it will be in its results, has been dearly bought. The Eleventh suffered terribly, much more than any other regiment engaged. We buried on the battlefield today sixty-eight belonging to the Eleventh, not including Captain Shaw, Lieutenant Boyce and Sergeant Bedard, whose bodies were sent home. I fear the entire loss of killed and wounded will not be less than three hundred, from less than six hundred men on the field. The colors of the Eleventh were riddled with bullets breaking off the spear at the top. Color Sergeant McCaleb was shot down and Color Corporal Armstrong bore it from the field. The color guard consisted of eight men, all of whom were shot down. Tell Eelen Fisher that the pledge that I made to her when she in behalf

of the Ottawa ladies presented the flag to the company, I have redeemed. The Eleventh lost nearly everything but their flag and their honor. It was the first American flag planted on the inner fortification of Fort Donnellson."

We cannot give the rest of the history of this regiment, only this to show how serious a matter the war became in less than a year and to show how well the La Salle County boys had borne themselves in the heat of battle.

By August, 1862, the war had assumed immense proportions and it became a much more serious matter than at first, when it was thought a few months would see the end. The President had called for 600,000 men. Governor Yates had promised that Illinois would furnish the full quota without a draft. La Salle County was called on to furnish 1,000 men.

In order to fill the quota called for counties offered bounties to men who would enlist. The bounties offered by Chicago drew from La Salle County about 300 men. In order to stop this drain and to fill her own quota the county, through the Board of Supervisors, raised sixty thousand dollars.

The 15th of August was the last day of enlistment. Ottawa was crowded with men desiring to enlist. It was difficult to determine whom to take and whom to reject. They could take only 1,000 men. The rule was adopted that those companies would be accepted first which had the full number of sworn-in men. As long as a man had not been sworn in he could change his mind, but once in, he had to stay. The recruiting officers became active and calling the name of a man, if he hesitated he was passed by. In this way the thousand men were soon selected and he who was left out had himself to blame.

Twelve companies were raised: 1, Captain Wardleigh's company, from Groveland, eighty-five men; 2, Captain Ludington, Wenona, eighty-six men; 3, Captain Howe, Tonica, one hundred and six men; 4, Captain Palmer, Peru, eighty-nine men; 5, Captain Shackelton, Eden, eighty-five men; 6, Captain Hazlett, Mendota, eighty-four men; 7, Captain Collins, La Salle, one hundred and one men; 8, Captain Misner, Mission, eighty-eight men; 9, Captain Doty, Ottawa, eighty-six men; 10, Leighton and Osman, Ottawa, eighty-six men; 11, Captain Bruce, eighty-five men; 12, Captain Hudson, Eagle, eighty-six men. Total, 1,085.

This made 1,085 men, but as the commissioned officers, thirty-six in number, were deducted in assigning the bounty, the excess was but forty-nine, and their bounties were paid by private subscription and by an extra appropriation of \$3,000. From 600 to 1,000 men came in that

were not received, and failed to get the bounties they had anticipated. Among the companies that failed to get in were five from Ottawa, one from La Salle and one from Mission township.

The One Hundred and Fourth, or "La Salle County Regiment," under Colonel A. B. Moore, moved to Louisville early in September. Douglas Hapeman was elected Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain Widmer, of the Eleventh Infantry, Major. R. C. Stevens, of La Salle, was appointed Adjutant.

In September, an enrollment of the militia, or men liable to bear arms, was made for this county by Commissioner R. Thorne, and presented the following footings. The first column gives the total number in the different townships between the ages of eighteen and forty-five; the second column the number that volunteered up to that time:

Allen	103	19
Adams	206	58
Brookfield	209	67
Bruce	270	134
Dayton	216	25
Deer Park	162	41
Dimmick	330	32
Eagle	276	56
Earl	333	99
Eden	391	119
Farm Ridge	248	65
Fall River	96	29
Freedom	261	50
Grand Rapids	234	113
Groveland	182	89
Hope	240	60
La Salle, City	883	63
La Salle, Township	106	15
Manlius	408	176
Mendota, City	430	72
Mendota, Township	184	24
Meriden	184	32
Mission	224	61
Northville	278	77
Ophir	209	50
Osage	142	31
Ottawa, Township	113	17
Ottawa, City	1,352	136
Peru, Township	59	15
Peru, City	629	163
Rutland	210	35
Serena	188	48
South Ottawa	123	..
Troy Grove	251	60
Utica	122	19
Vermillion	138	35
Waltham	242	35
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	9,022	2,131

During the war recruiting was constantly going on, men were going to the front to take the place of those who had fallen or were disabled. The President was frequently obliged to call for more men, but La Salle County kept up its quota. No draft became necessary until October, 1864. This was conducted in this manner. Conscribing officers enrolled all the able-bodied men in a township and determined how many that township should furnish. The names were placed in a box for the purpose and then the number of names needed were drawn out. Those drawn out were compelled to go into the army. The only way to escape was to hire a substitute, or go to Canada. To avoid a draft a township could raise the required number. Some of the township offered \$500 bounty and filled their quota. In October, 1864, 200 men were called for and were drawn. Most of them left the country, a few furnished substitutes and a small number reported for duty.

Another draft became necessary in the spring of 1865. The commissioners reported 6,531 men able for service, out of which 700 were to be taken. But just as the drafting was to begin the news of Lee's surrender came. The war would surely come to an end soon. The war department stopped the enlistment of men and this draft was never made.

The close of the war and the home coming of the soldiers is thus described in the La Salle County History of 1886:

"Of course the news of Lee's surrender was received with the greatest enthusiasm in the various towns of the county. The surrender occurred on Sunday, April 9, 1865, and at half past nine a message to that effect was received by Hon. J. D. Caton, at his private telegraph office. The Judge was alone in his office, his family and neighbors in bed, and the city telegraph office closed. He ran in person to the house of his neighbor, Colonel T. Lyle Dickey, called him out of bed and they in turn got out Lorenzo Leland, the Clerk of the Supreme Court. After a moment's consultation an illumination was determined on, and in twenty minutes the residences of these three gentlemen and their grounds were ablaze; and being situated on the north bluff, made a most magnificent display. In a short time the residence of John Hossack, on the opposite bluff, was also brilliantly illuminated. The news spread like wildfire over the city, which was soon alive with the most intense excitement. Every bell in the city was rung, and everybody tried to see who could make the loudest noise, without regard to its being Sunday night. Bonfires were lit. About eleven o'clock a large concourse of people proceeded to the bluff and were

addressed by Judge Caton and Colonel Dickey in the most stirring speeches. They then returned to the city, and the jubilation kept up until morning.

"During the next day, Monday, business was pretty generally suspended throughout the city, and people universally went into the rejoicing business. During the day bills were issued by the Mayor requesting a general illumination in the evening, which was complied with by nearly all the citizens. Almost all the houses were ablaze with light from 8 to 11 o'clock, and the effect was certainly grand. Bonfires, cannon firing, processions, etc., also formed a part of the diversifications of the evening; and taken all in all, it was decidedly ahead of the 4th of July in importance, and was probably the most spirited merry-making the people of Ottawa ever engaged in. Other communities also celebrated in their own way.

"It was planned to give the returning soldiers a formal reception; but when it was learned that they would not return in a body to any one point, but scattered after reaching Chicago, it was decided to have a "Soldiers' Grand Reception and Celebration" at Ottawa, as a central point for the whole county, on the succeeding 4th of July. The day was ushered in by the firing of guns. As early as 8 o'clock in the morning the people from the surrounding towns began flocking in; by 10 o'clock the streets were pretty well filled and by 12 o'clock the principal thoroughfares were perfectly jammed.

The grounds selected for the occasion were a beautiful grove immediately west of the south end of the Illinois River bridge (now known as Allen Park) and thus within full sight of the city, and distant only a pleasant walk. They had prepared a spacious stand for the officers, speakers, musicians, etc.; a capacious kitchen in which to place the provisions previous to going upon the table; a range of tables, ten in number, each three or four hundred feet in length; and then plank seats had been placed in different parts of the grove for convenience generally. Besides these, in the midst of the grounds, where they were crossed by the pipes of Judge Caton's water works, a beautiful fountain had been extemporized, which sent its jets up some forty or fifty feet into the air, imparting an effect both beautiful and delightfully cooling and refreshing. An immense tank of ice water was also kept filled for general refection.

"Five or six hundred soldiers met at the grove, where they and their wives and sweethearts and friends were addressed by Hon. Burton C. Cook in an eloquent and admirable oration, which was replied to by Private Meade, of the One Hun-

dred and Fourth Regiment. They then surrounded the tables, which were loaded with the contributions of Ottawa and all parts of the county. There was not only enough for the soldiers, who were the especially invited guests, but after them a thousand or more others also partook at the general tables; while hundreds of others, who had brought their baskets with them, gathered in groups under trees and on grassy plats in all directions, and had their own pleasant, social dinners."

THE WORK OF THE WOMEN IN THE WAR.

We must not get the impression that the men only suffered, fought and won heroic renown in the struggle for the preservation of our country. The women were not in the front in such large numbers but they were there and as nurses won as heroic renown as their brothers.

It was at home that the women labored and suffered. The father went to the front, the mother remained at home and the care and support of the family of children fell upon her alone. Bodies were to be clothed, mouths to be fed, sick to be cared for and the dead to be laid away. We take note of the fall of the soldiers on the field or in the hospital, but we do not give sufficient heed to the widow and the orphan left at home to meet the unequal struggle. The women not only suffered and endured, they labored, to cheer the soldier, to care for him when wounded or sick, and to clothe him more comfortably for the hardships yet to come.

Upon a call from the Sanitary Commission at Washington a meeting was held in the Baptist Church in Ottawa November 7, 1861, and the Soldiers' Relief Society of Ottawa was formed. Rev. Coleman was a leading spirit in the movement. Mrs. C. P. Clark, President; Mrs. S. E. Henshaw, Secretary; Mrs. J. F. Nash, Assistant Secretary; Mrs. J. A. Covarly, Treasurer. Others who held office during the existence of the society were President, Mrs. D. W. C. Gooding; Vice President, Mrs. Vorce; Assistant Secretary, Eelen Fisher; Treasurer, Miss Fanny M. Earl; President, Mrs. F. A. Slack; Treasurer, Mrs. T. J. Sanford; President, Mrs. J. Dickey; Vice President, Mrs. Ward Lockwood; Recording Secretary, Miss Louise Evans; Corresponding Secretary, Miss E. D. Tenny; President, Mrs. Ward Lockwood; Vice President, Mrs. M. E. Hollister; corresponding secretary, Mr. M. E. Steele; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Lizzie Dow; Treasurer, Mrs. Sarah Wade; Vice President, Mrs. Hervey King; Recording Secretary, Mrs. G. R. Lodge; Treasurer, Miss Lizzie True.

Auxiliary societies were formed in different

parts of the county. The work of this society was by all the ingenious means known to women to raise money and supplies for the alleviation of suffering of the soldiers at the front, and of the needy families of soldiers at home. Sociables, sewing societies, concerts, entertainments, lectures, festivals, fairs, excursions and direct solicitations were some of the means used to gather the supplies and money needed.

"What has been done is well known to the faithful, tried members, who have stood by the society from beginning to end, through evil report and through good report, not only when it was popular to belong to the Soldiers' Aid Society but when many well intentioned persons seemed to think our day for doing good to the soldiers was over. We honor and respect those women (and they are not a few) who, coming at the call of our government, the first Tuesday in November, 1861, have faithfully toiled through summer heat and winter cold, until honorably discharged by the head of the Sanitary Commission at Washington."

Besides large quantities of supplies sent to the front and distributed to the needy at home, the society raised and disbursed during its existence \$11,060.32. This is a record of which women may well be proud.

MEN WHO SERVED WITH DISTINCTION.

GENERAL WILLIAM HERVEY LAMME WALLACE.

La Salle County's most distinguished soldier is Gen. W. H. L. Wallace. In his death at the Battle of Shiloh the career of one of the greatest generals of the war was cut short. His rise from colonel of a regiment to major-general was rapid and due to the recognition of superior officers of his military ability shown in actual work.

The people here at home know too little of the life and character of General Wallace. By the kindness of Miss Isabel Wallace, daughter of the general, I have been given access to private papers which I hope will enable me to tell the story of his life so that young and old may learn to know him as he was. Not to admire and to love him then will be impossible.

When twelve years of age he came with his father's family of eleven children to La Salle County from Champaign County, Ohio, in 1834. The lad helped to drive a large drove of sheep all the way. They settled on a farm in Deer Park Township, near the junction of the Vermillion and Illinois rivers, south of the Illinois and east of the Vermillion. Here he lived four

years, helping on the farm. He was a thoughtful and refined boy, and it was his delight when not at work to roam through the woods exploring the canons and picking up arrow heads. The story of the extermination of the Illini was fresh in the minds of the people. This tragic story and the picturesque scenery appealed to the heroic and poetic in his soul. His father, John Wallace, determined to have better facilities for schooling his children than La Salle County afforded. He moved to Mt. Morris, where the Rock River Seminary was opening its doors to students. He bought a farm near the village and did much to build up this school which did so much for the children of the pioneers. William did his full share in doing the work of the farm, while attending the seminary and helped to pay his way as a tutor in the school. Young as he was, he took part in ridding the county of a den of horse thieves that infested the region.

He decided to study law. In 1844 he went with Samuel Hitt, a member of the Legislature, to Springfield, expecting to apply to Logan and Lincoln for the privilege of studying law in their office. On the long journey by stage he became acquainted with T. Lyle Dickey, a lawyer, who was on his way to try cases at Springfield. They rented a suite of rooms together, and young Wallace helped him prepare his cases for trial. This led Mr. Dickey to ask him to study with him. The application to Logan and Lincoln was never made and Wallace went to Ottawa and began to study with Mr. Dickey. In a year he was admitted to the bar.

Then came the Mexican war. Mr. Dickey raised a company and was made captain. Entering Col. Dickey's regiment he was soon made orderly sergeant and then second lieutenant. When Col. Dickey was obliged by sickness to resign, Capt. Prentiss took his place and Wallace was made adjutant of the regiment. He was at the side of his almost idolized Col. J. J. Hardin when that intrepid soldier fell in the battle of Buena Vista. After a year's campaign he returned to his law practice in Ottawa and rose rapidly in his profession.

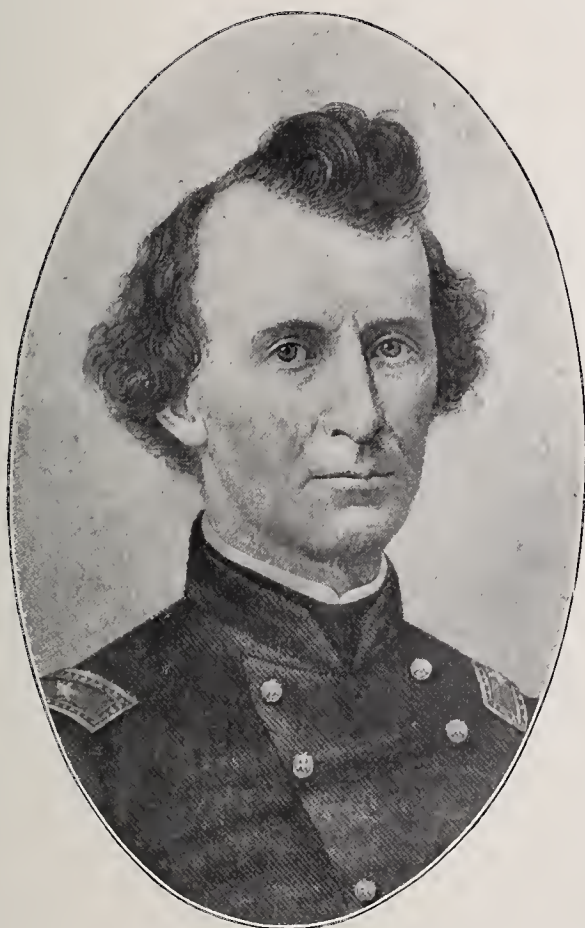
In 1850 he was appointed Deputy U. S. Marshall and took the census of the county. In 1851 he married Martha Ann, daughter of T. Lyle Dickey. In 1852 he was elected State's Attorney. During his four years' term he grew strong in his profession and attained high standing in the community. In 1856 he joined the Republican party, was a delegate to the convention that nominated Fremont and a member of the committee to notify him of his nomination. He was a warm supporter of Lincoln both for the senate and for the presidency.

In February, 1861, fearing as did many others that the president might be assassinated he went to Washington as a secret body guard to help protect him if necessary. A letter dated March 5, 1861, shows what his feelings were: "Yesterday I looked upon a scene and realized my dearest political hopes. I saw an honest and able man stand up before his countrymen in the presence of the representatives of the civilized world and surrounded by the insignia of power without mental reservation, take the oath to protect and defend the constitution of our country and *to take care that the laws are enforced*. It was an imposing scene. It seemed to me that our country had passed the darkest hour of her history and that the future was brightened by the dawn of a happier day. The fearful feeling of foreboding that seemed to pervade the whole atmosphere is changed to one of confidence and trust in the future."

He had been at home only a few days when the news of the firing on Fort Sumter came. Mr. Wallace began at once to prepare to enter the army. In May he was commissioned colonel of the Eleventh Illinois. At Bird's Point in Missouri he was placed in command of the post and Col. T. E. G. Ransom took charge of the Eleventh. In February General Grant placed him in command of a brigade in Gen. McClelland's Division. On the day of his death he was commanding a division. His responsibilities were always greater than his rank. His commission as major general was on its way to him when he fell. He was promoted brigadier general after Fort Donelson. He was in the thickest of the fight at both Fort Henry and Fort Donelson. In the account of the Eleventh Illinois a quotation is given from one of his letters showing how he fared in the contest.

He was winning laurels on every hand. But it was true with him, "The path of glory leads but to the grave."

At Pittsburg Landing. Gen. Wallace and Gen. Prentiss were each in command of a division and were stationed in the front. They were attacked early in the morning at the point called the Hornets' Nest. They held the confederates back all day. Had they given way the whole of Grant's army would have been driven back into the river. About 5 p. m. Gen. Wallace was falling back to place his men in a better position, having been outflanked because of the inefficiency of Gen. Sweeney. He was coolly directing the movements of his men, being between them and the enemy, who were only seventy-five yards distant. A ball struck him, passing through his head and he fell from his horse. Gen. Prentiss' command was then captured but the stubborn fight had saved the day. During the night



GEN. W. H. L. WALLACE.



JUDGE T. L. DICKEY.

General Grant was able to get his forces in shape to meet the enemy next day.

William Preston Johnson, in an article in the *Century Magazine*, said:

"On the Federal left center W. H. L. Wallace and Hurlburt were massed with Prentiss' fragments in position so impregnable and thronged with such fierce defenders that it won from the Confederates the memorable title of Hornets' Nest. These generals have received scant justice for their stubborn defense. They agreed to hold their position at all odds and did so until Wallace received his fatal wound and Prentiss was surrounded and captured with nearly 3,000 men. This delay was the salvation of Grant's army."

Another Southern writer in a Philadelphia paper, a member of the Mobile bar, says: "Toward four o'clock in the afternoon the troops of Bragg and Polk engaged in a death struggle with Prentiss and Wallace. These Federal generals were dealing blow for blow. They felt keenly their responsibility. On them depended the safety of General Grant and the rest of the army. Wallace fell mortally wounded, the hero of this battle on the Federal side. The total loss of Shiloh will show this. Many northern writers have tried to make Sherman the hero of this fight. It is the old story of the living dog and the dead lion."

General Walter Q. Gresham, who was in the battle of Shiloh, said on hearing of his death, "We have lost our General."

When General Grant returned from his trip around the world and was at Chicago, Captain Town, of Rockford, asked him, "What did you think of the abilities of Gen. W. H. L. Wallace?" Reflecting a moment, he said, "Had Gen. Wallace not been killed at Shiloh, I would not be where I am." The reason for this statement was, after the battle Gen. Grant was out of favor with Gen. Halleck, the commander-in-chief, and was deposed from command. Gen. Wallace had so distinguished himself that he was in high favor with Gen. Halleck and President Lincoln and would undoubtedly have been made commander of the western army. Thus the career of General Grant would have been open to General Wallace. There is no doubt it would have been as distinguished.

Speaking of the capture of Fort Donelson, Captain Rumsey says, "I remember well at this time his remark, his face glowing with satisfaction, as we sat on our horses, 'Rumsey, this is glorious!'; to which I replied, 'Yes, General, but my heart aches as I think of the comrades and true soldiers lying on the field who forty-eight hours ago were with us.' To which he replied, 'Yes, but they died in a noble cause.' So all

through the dreadful three days' battle, he showed his tender and loyal soul."

The 17th of March, 1862, the day after the capture of Fort Donelson, Gen. Wallace wrote to his wife:

"This has been a day full of sad sights, collecting and caring for the wounded, burying the dead, and doing what could be done to allay the distress of those who suffered in the terrible fight. But among the saddest duties is one just accomplished of writing to Mrs. Irwin and Mrs. Captain Shaw the details of the death of their husbands. Thank God, Ann, no man has been called to do this sad duty for me. I will not attempt to give you the details of the terrible conflict through which we passed. The papers will fully advise you of that. It was the greatest battle ever fought on this continent. I hope the fruits of victory may be the speedy restoration of peace."

The life of General and Mrs. Wallace must have been ideal. His letters are full of the most tender expressions of the home love, as the following extract shows:

"I have read over and over again your very dear letter of Tuesday evening last wherein you give me an account of your first lesson to Blossom and her first prayer. I have been unable to read it through without a swelling heart and a damp eye and you are the truest and best woman in the world. I feel that I am unworthy of so great, devoted and powerful love as you bear me, yet I know I am a better man from the consciousness of possessing it, and would sooner part with life than lose it."

Under all the multiplied perplexities of the camp and din, conflict and carnage of battle, his thoughts reverted to the dear ones at home. He speaks scarcely at all of the honors to be won and glories to be achieved. He speaks mostly of anxiety to do his whole duty and that longing to be at home, to walk under the trees with wife and child. The trust which he had in the care of a Divine Providence was often the theme of his letters. How he looked upon the fate that befell him is shown from the following:

"Don't let thoughts of me prevent your enjoyment of matters passing around you. If I am successful and come out safely it is all right. If I fall it is glory enough to die in such a cause, and furnishes no reason for regret. Man must die sometime and to die nobly is a boon granted to few. Not that I am tired of life, dearest—the hope of spending the future with you makes me wish for long life more than ever—but in the soldier's existence death is always a contingency that must be regarded. Of course, the ordinary chances of life are diminished in such a calling and it would be folly to overlook

it. You may rest assured, Ann, darling, that you have no occasion to blush for me whatever may befall."

After the battle of Fort Donelson Gen. Wallace was much exhausted and sick for a few days. His letters to his wife showed his depression. This affected her very deeply. She had frequently asked to be allowed to visit her husband in camp. His reply was that the presence of officers' wives interfered with the service and being in command he could not refuse others if his own wife were in camp. Strict orders had also been given to allow no women to pass Cairo.

But Mrs. Wallace was so deeply impressed with the tone of her husband's letters that she determined to go to him without his consent. Judge Caton gave her a letter to Gen. Strong at Cairo asking for a pass for her. The general was absent but his adjutant took the risk and gave her a pass, though this was against the strictest orders. Mrs. Wallace arrived while the battle was in progress and was on the boat under fire which was ferrying Buell's men across the river.

Shortly after the death of Gen. Wallace she wrote the following letter to a paper called "The Loyal People of the Northwest":

"The lower deck of our boat and that of others were used to ferry the reinforcements over. Over and back, over and back, we moved. I was earnestly watching these scenes, more hopeful than most around me. Elder Button came up the steps with a worn, depressed look, for he had been partially disabled by a spent ball while caring for the wounded on the field. I felt sorry for him, knowing he had looked on so many loved faces that day for the last time, and that he was suffering somewhat from his own injuries. Looking still more depressed, he came near me and a little behind me, and said, 'This is an awful battle!' I replied, 'Yes, but these fresh men will yet win the day.' He said, 'You have a great many relations on that field today—you cannot hope to see them all come in safe.' I answered, 'They all came safely through Donelson, and today my husband is in command of a division and is comparatively safe.' He repeated from behind my shoulder, 'It is an awful battle.' My heart was touched by his depressed tones, but I thought his exhausting day's work had caused them. I turned to console him and raising my eyes to the face of Hartley, who sat in front of me, and whose countenance reflected horror as he gazed full in the face of Elder Button, the dread truth fell on my heart like a thunderbolt—like the cold hand of steel.

"Words needed not to tell it; 'twas before me! I was stunned—chilled—almost paralyzed! Suffering came hours afterward. Very soon

Brother Cyrus came to me self-charged with the duty of telling me my life had been darkened. He was spared the task; his work was already done. He gave me some of the details. Will's division was falling back under orders and in order, he leading them. They had been outflanked by the enemy and at the time were under a heavy cross-fire of rebel musketry. Cyrus had just directed Will's attention to some move of the enemy and he raised in his stirrups apparently to see better; but a shot had reached him, and the next moment he fell upon his face on the ground. He was in full view of the whole division at the time and from that moment confusion reigned. Their hopes of success had gone; Cyrus and an orderly (one who loved Will) carried him—whom they supposed dead—over a quarter of a mile. They had passed by their own lines and the enemy was madly upon them. To remain was to court death and with no hope of finally saving their precious charge. They laid him tenderly beside some ammunition to shield him from the trampling feet and tearfully left him—narrowly escaping with their own lives.

"My husband was dead, and the enemy had possession of the ground where he lay. 'Twas all they could tell and it was enough!

"In a few minutes Cyrus left me to go to Col. Ransom of the Eleventh, who lay wounded on a steamer near by, and he was by mistake carried down to Savannah. So I was quite alone that fearful night. God gave me strength and I spent much of the night in bathing the fevered brows and limbs of the sufferers around me. Action was a relief to me and some slight help to aid men who were suffering in the cause for which 'Will' had given his life.

"On Monday morning about 10 o'clock, as I was sitting beside a wounded man just brought in, Cyrus came to me with the word that Will had been brought in (after the rebels were put to flight) and—oh, joy,—he was breathing! I flew to the adjoining boat where he was. There on a narrow mattress on the floor in the middle of the cabin, he lay mortally wounded. His face was flushed, but he was breathing naturally, so like himself, save that fearful wound in the temple. A ball had passed through his head in a manner that made it marvelous that he could still live. But the greatest joy was yet to come—Will recognized my voice at once and clasped my hand. I was thrilled and exclaimed, 'He knows me—he knows me!' Others said that could not be, but Will's lips moved and with difficulty uttered 'Yes.' Words fail to tell how sweet it was! I believed my husband dead, and he is alive and knows me! Father, I thank thee! I could appreciate the feelings of Mary and Martha at the tomb of Lazarus. The boat was

now taken to Savannah, and we were permitted to place him in a large room at post headquarters. Brother Cyrus Dickey, Martin Wallace, Hitt Wallace, and several of Will's staff were there, and all was done that ready hands and loving hearts could do. He seemed so happy and satisfied to have me near him, but lay in calm self-control even in death, conscious that his moments of life were continued only by this rest. But hope with us grew brighter until after periodical delirium, caused by excessive inflammation, passed away, and his pulse began to fail; we knew his moments with us were few. My darling knew that he was going and pressed my hand long and fondly to his heart. Then he waved me away and said, 'We meet in heaven.' They were the last words upon those loved lips, and he faded away gently, and peacefully, and hopefully. My father snatched a moment to come to my side, as he was breathing his last. I had now lost him in very deed, but the blow was not so heavy as when I first heard he was killed on the battle-field. Those last days had been so cherished, so unexpected. I raised my heart in grateful thanks for this, and also that the dearest friends of both were with him at his death. God had led me there, so that I should not meet the great sorrow alone. He had permitted me to soothe the last hours of my husband and had given him appreciated knowledge of the act.

"After he could no longer see me, he would pass his fingers over every hand he touched to assure himself by the ring that he held mine. In his restlessness he would drop the hand for a moment, but the next instant he would reach for it and search for the ring. If he took the right hand and found no ring, he would pass quickly on the left hand, and touch the ring as evidence of my presence."

The body of General Wallace was brought home. Thousands of people paid their tribute of respect and he was laid to rest in a private burying ground at his home on the north bluff of Ottawa. Honored in the history of his country, his memory cherished by the soldiers who knew him and to be loved by all who shall in future learn of his kindly, gentle, brave and faithful soul, he sleeps well.

COLONEL SETH C. EARL.

Colonel Seth Clark Earl, of the Fifty-third Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, was born on the Island of Nantucket, April 15, 1809. His father, Captain Joseph Earl, was for many years commander of a whale ship, and his son, the subject of this sketch, was left during his childhood to the sole care of a most worthy mother, under whose influence his character was molded.

At the age of twelve he engaged as a clerk in the hardware establishment of Peter Grinnell & Sons in Providence, Rhode Island, where he remained eight or nine years, and acquired those correct business habits for which he was remarkable. In 1830 his father abandoned the sea, and removed with his family to Cayuga County, New York, his son, who had just attained his majority accompanying his parents. During a residence of three years in Cayuga County, Colonel Earl was married to Miss Deborah Lathrop, of Norwich, Connecticut, antecedents and in 1833 removed with his family to Nashville, Tennessee, and engaged in business. During his residence in Nashville his upright character and courteous bearing joined to the natural kindness of his heart, secured for him the esteem and respect of those with whom he was associated to a very marked degree. In 1844 Colonel Earl suffered severely from the financial revulsion which swept over the country, which fact, together with the desire to educate his family in a free state, induced him to move to Ottawa, where he engaged in business, and until he entered the army as a captain in the Fifty-third Regiment enjoyed the esteem and confidence of those who knew him, having hosts of friends and not a single enemy.

The breaking out of the rebellion found him pleasantly and comfortably situated and surrounded by hosts of friends with nothing wanting to make the decline of life tranquil, and happy, but he could not hear his country's call unmoved, and influenced, as all who knew him well understood, by as pure and ardent a patriotism as ever prompted human action, he resolved to give up the society of his family and the comforts of his home and devote himself to the service of his country; and in the autumn of 1861 he enlisted in Company F, of the Fifty-third Regiment, which was raised by William H. W. Cushman. He was soon elected captain of the company, and from that time until the day of his death he never left his regiment, but devoted himself with all his strength and energy to the discharge of the duties of his position. The Fifty-third Regiment was sent south in March, 1862, and became a part of the division commanded by General Hurlbut. Very important services were rendered by it in clearing the country about Memphis of guerrillas and in affording protection to loyal citizens. Colonel Cushman resigned September 3, 1862, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hitt was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment and Captain Earl was made major. Colonel Hitt had been severely injured just before his promotion and in consequence of those injuries was never able to take command of the regiment, and from the time of the resignation of Colonel Cushman, the command of the

regiment devolved upon Major Earl. At the battle of the Hatchie, October 5, 1862. Major Earl greatly distinguished himself by his intrepidity and coolness, and led his men into the thickest of the fight in a manner that secured to him the consideration and confidence of his men and the warm approval of his general.

On the 2d day of January, 1863, Major Earl was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment, which was then in the Army of the Mississippi under General Grant, and took part in the memorable siege of Vicksburg. Perhaps no commander ever secured more thoroughly the affection of his men than Colonel Earl. All loved and honored him. High-minded, just and generous; no personal considerations could induce him to swerve from an impartial discharge of every duty, and his officers and men felt that they could safely trust him. After the surrender of Vicksburg, the Fifty-third Regiment was attached to the division of General Lawman, and with the Twenty-eighth and Forty-first Illinois and Third Iowa formed the First Brigade commanded by Colonel Pugh. This brigade led in the unfortunate attack upon the rebel works at Jackson, Mississippi, on the 12th of July, 1863. It was evidently the design of the general commanding to advance upon a line with the command of General Hovey, but from some misunderstanding the First Brigade was thrown considerably in advance of its supporting brigades and the Fifty-third Regiment came upon a rebel battery composed of a number of Parrott guns, variously reported at from nine to fifteen, which opened a terrible fire of grape and canister upon them.

Colonel Earl immediately halted and formed his regiment under the destructive fire, and for fifteen or twenty minutes the regiment held its ground. During this time Colonel Earl was seen to pass along the front of his regiment coolly and quietly encouraging his men to stand firm. After maintaining their ground for fifteen or twenty minutes under the terrific fire of the rebel battery, the regiment, having suffered fearfully, began to give way slowly and just at this moment Colonel Earl was struck by a grape shot in the right thigh, which nearly severed his limb from his body, and fell to the ground. The lieutenant-colonel, who was also wounded, directed four men to carry the colonel to the rear. These men were all wounded while endeavoring to do so, and two other soldiers made the effort to raise him from the ground, and while so doing the colonel was struck by two grape shot, one of which passed through his head and one through his body, instantly killing him. The two soldiers who were assisting him were severely wounded at the same time, and

left the colonel's body upon the field. When the battle-ground was occupied by our troops the place was found where the colonel was buried. Suddenly and without warning he was called upon to give his life for his country and he fell at the post of duty, the post of danger, and the post of honor.

MAJOR JOHN H. WIDMER.

Major John H. Widmer, attorney-at-law, Ottawa, Illinois, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, February 17, 1835, the fourth of five children of Frederick and Elizabeth (Horner) Widmer, his father a native of Switzerland and his mother of Montreal, Canada. He was reared in his native state, receiving a good education, and in September, 1856, began teaching school in Magnolia, Putnam County, Illinois, remaining there till 1859, when he began the study of law with O. C. Gray, of Ottawa, a prominent attorney of La Salle County at that time. In the fall of 1860 he began the practice of law with Frank J. Crawford, continuing with him till April, 1861. After the firing on Fort Sumter, he was one of the first to enlist in defense of his country, from La Salle County, and was a private in William Gibson's company, Eleventh Illinois Infantry. After the expiration of three months he assisted Greenbury L. Fort, of Lacon, Illinois, to recruit that company for three-years' service, and was commissioned its first lieutenant. They were in camp at Bird's Point, Missouri, till February, 1862, making several raids in Missouri in the meantime. They then participated in the engagements at Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, where Lieutenant Widmer had command of the company, and was subsequently promoted to captain for meritorious conduct in the latter engagement. At the time of the battle of Shiloh he was in the hospital at St. Louis, that being the only engagement of the command of which he was a member that he did not participate in during the war. In September, 1862, he was promoted to major of the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Infantry, recruited in La Salle County, and with it participated in the battle at Hartsville, where he was captured and taken to Libby Prison. On being released, he rejoined his regiment at Brentwood, Tennessee, thence with it to Murfreesboro, and from there on the Tullahoma campaign, and the battle of Chickamauga, the siege of Chattanooga, the battles of Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, and the Atlanta campaign; thence with Sherman to the sea, through the Carolinas and to Raleigh, where the regiment, then commanded by him, was the first infantry that entered the city. From there to Richmond, and to Washington, where he was in line at the

grand review of the army. He was discharged at Chicago, June 19, 1865, after a service of four years and two months. After the close of the war he located at Henry, Marshall County, Illinois, remaining there till 1869, when he came to Ottawa and formed a partnership in the practice of law, the firm being Mayo & Widmer. In politics Major Widmer is a stanch republican. He is in no sense a politician, preferring the quiet practice of his profession to the vexations of public life.

COLONEL DOUGLASS HAPEMAN.

Colonel Hapeman's portrait and the record of his services are found elsewhere in this history.

SOME OF THE MAKERS OF LA SALLE COUNTY.

ELSIE STRAWN ARMSTRONG.

A history of La Salle County would be incomplete without something more than a passing mention of Elsie Strawn Armstrong, who was a sister of John, Joel, Jeremiah and Jacob Strawn, all early settlers of this part of the state of Illinois.

Mrs. Armstrong was the daughter of Isaiah Strawn and Rachel Reed; was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1789; was married to Joseph Armstrong of the same place, May 19, 1808; and was the mother of nine sons. She spent her life until marriage with her parents in her native state, of which she wrote in her old age:

"I do love Pennsylvania,
It is the place that gave me birth;
I love it still the best
Of any place on earth."

At the age of twenty-one she went upon horseback with her husband to Licking County, Ohio, where they cleared away the forest and built their home in the wilderness among the wild beasts and still more savage Indians. There she and her husband endured all the privations of frontier life and were often in deadly fear of the scalping knife of the treacherous red man, for she tells in one of her poems how the British bribed the Indians to murder the whites for eight dollars per scalp; how Squire Ruffnors and his large family were slaughtered, their cows driven off and their house burned; and how all the people of the frontier were warned by Captain Coulter, who came on horseback to tell

them to flee for their lives, in much the same way as she says she was warned twenty years later after she had settled in Deer Park, La Salle County, by Squire Cloud, who came riding in great haste along the frontier settlements on the 21st day of May, 1832, to warn all to flee, for the Indians had massacred the Davis family and captured Rachel and Sylvia Hall upon Indian Creek.

In the year 1831 she took her large family of boys, with the exception of the oldest, who had come to Illinois two years before, with the second son, George W., then but nineteen years old, as her chief reliance, and with her train of wagons and horses, bedding, furniture and provisions, made her way for hundreds of miles through the trackless forests and the wild prairie, until at length she arrived at Lacon, Illinois, and in the fall of that year her caravan appeared in what is now Deer Park township, as she says, "below the mouth of the Fox," only to be met by the very important officials of the town and detained for a considerable time before she was allowed to pack her belongings lest she should become a pauper and a public charge. And this august body having satisfied themselves upon examination of her fat horses and many yoke of oxen, her wagons with their wide and deep wagon beds and her household implements, that she would not be liable to become a charge upon the town, graciously permitted her to unload upon the spot she had examined upon horseback but a little time before, and which she had selected because it had springs of water, building stone and timber, the three indispensable requisites. The prairies were considered to be too cold and coal unheard of; hence she chose the timber lands.

Here at the age of forty-two this remarkable woman settled, and the following year the hostile Indians were making war along the frontier. At Ottawa was the fort and here were assembled the state militia. In the spring of 1832, on the 21st day of May, came the not unexpected messenger, Colonel Cloud, upon his horse, crying, "Indians! Indians! Indians!" and "send a son on horseback to warn the people below," and she says:

"He said to my second son,
'You must come to town this night
With your gun and ammunition
And be ready for the fight.'"

And next morning found the said son with his flint-lock in camp at Ottawa, having come under cover of the night and the timber, and mother and children many miles in the opposite direction at Bailey Falls, where they but narrowly es-

escaped drowning in their efforts to ford the Vermillion River, which was swollen with the spring rains. After Mrs. Armstrong and her family were rescued from the river at this point, she was invited to remain over night with Mr. Bailey's family, and on the following day went on her way southward, not, however, until Mr. Bailey returned from Ottawa, where he went to learn the news, and reported as she says, thus:

"Three families in one house;
When the Indians came that day
They killed and scalped fifteen
And took two girls away."

And after describing the capture and rescue she further says in verse:

"They are living in this county
And both are living still,
Both Rachel Hall and Sylvia,
Not far from Munson's mill.

"They both long since were married,
And families they have raised,
As wealthy and respectable
As any in those days."

After a month or more she returned with her second son to look after the property, but the season was so far spent that little of crops could be raised, but she says that she and her son Washington planted potatoes on the 18th of June, and the yield was very good. She did not dare bring her family from Lacon until later in the summer. There she settled seven miles from the nearest neighbor.

These are but a few of the trials and privations the pioneers and frontiersmen had to suffer as told by Mrs. Armstrong in her poems. Mrs. Armstrong lived on the spot where she settled near Deer Park township until 1853, when she left her farm and moved to Ottawa, where she owned several houses and here she remained until 1861. Then she went to Brookfield and lived with her son Washington until 1866. She then went to Morris, purchased a home near her son Perry's and there she spent her declining years and died May 31, 1871.

Mrs. Armstrong the first twenty-one years of her life lived with her parents in Pennsylvania; the next twenty-one years as a pioneer in Ohio; her third twenty-one years as a pioneer in Deer Park township in La Salle County, Illinois, rearing her sons. She was never idle, for up to the time of her last sickness she was ever busy and when her hands were not at her needle work she was composing and writing poems, for she found time after retiring from farm life to chron-

icle much of the lives and deeds of the pioneer life of which she herself was a prominent factor, which she did in verse.

Her sons John, William, George Washington, Joel, Perry, Jeremiah and Isaiah have performed well their part, and the history of La Salle and Grundy counties could not be written without recording the deeds of the Strawns and Armstrongs of the last generation, and their descendants are legion. And notwithstanding her busy life, Mrs. Armstrong took time to write a large number of poems which she modestly called rhymes, most of which were written in her old age while she resided with her son Washington, and at a time when she could not see to do her own writing.

These poems have been published by her grandchildren, Marshall N. Armstrong and Charles G. Armstrong, and this brief account of this very remarkable woman could not be better concluded perhaps than by quoting a few lines, written by Charles G. Armstrong by way of preface in dedicating a copy of his grandmother's poems to his father, George W. Armstrong, wherein he pays tribute to the memory of his grandmother thus:

With palsied hand and dimming eye
She wrote these lines, as silently

The sands of life ran down so fast
Upon the hill, that marked the past,

In the upper glass the minute store
Had faded 'till but little more

Remains; but in the lower chamber lay
The countless grains that marked each day

That together made the glorious whole
Of a life near to its heavenly goal.

Her fearless heart seemed made of steel
Yet quickly could she see and feel

The sorrowings of humankind.
Throughout her verse I ever find

The guide and beacon of her days,
The Star of Bethlehem's shining rays.

Within these tales so quaintly told
The secrets of her life unfold.

And tell in no uncertain way
Of the noble spirit of that day;

When men and women left the east
And builded where the fiercest beast

And still more savage red men roam,
Disputing them their humble home.

'Tis thus they lived and made this land
A Nation; that on every hand,

From north to south, from east to west,
The world fears most, yet loves the best.

GEORGE WASHINGTON ARMSTRONG.

The Hon. George W. Armstrong, the subject of this brief sketch, more generally known as "Wash" Armstrong, was born in Licking County, Ohio, December 11, 1812, and came to La Salle County, Illinois, with his mother, Elsie Strawn Armstrong, and his younger brothers, William, Joel, James, Perry, Jeremiah and Isaiah, his oldest brother, John, having settled in this state prior to that time.

He was but nineteen years old and had the responsibility upon him of bringing his mother and this large family of small children, with the horses and cattle and household effects for hundreds of miles, often fording the rivers and cutting their road through the forests, until at length he succeeded in settling his charge in Deer Park, where he constructed a log house and the following year "broke up" the prairie and planted the corn and sowed the wheat, carrying his old flint-lock gun and keeping his horses tethered nearby ready to escape in case of an attack by the Indians. Here on May 21, 1832, when a messenger came announcing the massacre by the Indians at Indian Creek, he got the cattle, horses and wagons together and sent his mother and younger brothers off with their effects for Lacon, after which he finished sowing wheat, hid his tools, ran some bullets, locked up the house and went to Ottawa, eight miles away to the fort as his mother says,

"With his gun and ammunition,
To be ready for the fight." **

Several weeks later, he gathered the family together and brought them home, but the season was too far advanced to get much farming done. In November, 1831, he, with his brother, William, and Shabbona, the Indian chief, built a two-story house, at a point which is now the south end of the Illinois River bridge, to be used by Mr. Walker as a store. It was made of logs and shingled with clap-boards. This was the first public house constructed in South Ottawa, the writer believes, if not the first building there of any kind, and it was occupied and used as a store and dwelling for many years.

Mr. Armstrong later attended a business college at Jacksonville, this state, and there while at his uncle, Jacob Strawn's home, met Miss Anna Green, a younger sister of Mr. Strawn's wife. An attachment grew up between Miss Green and Mr. Armstrong and in March, 1835, they were happily married, the father of the bride, a minister of Jacksonville, performing the ceremony.

Mr. Armstrong constructed the Illinois and Michigan Canal most of the way from Ottawa to Utica, while his brother, William, constructed the same through Ottawa to Rutland. In 1833 Mr. Armstrong purchased a large farm in Brookfield township, in this county, and Vienna township in Grundy county, where with the exception of some time spent as contractor of said canal, he resided for nearly seventy years. He was a large cattle-dealer, driving many large droves to Chicago every year, and later the first to ship cattle by rail.

He was ever a public man. Was president of the Morris, Illinois River Bridge Company, and of the Seneca Bridge Company, and owned the ferry boats at both of these points before the bridges were constructed across the river; was a large stockholder in the said bridge companies, and it was he who caused these companies to cease to collect toll for crossing their bridges and who induced the counties to purchase them.

He was always loyal to his country and with his sons rendered valiant services for the Union cause in the war of the Rebellion. He spent much of his time and money during the period from 1861 to 1865 as a recruiting officer, and for three months was with the boys in blue at the front, for which attention the Fifty-third Illinois Infantry presented him with a beautiful sword, which it is needless to say was highly prized by him.

Mr. Armstrong was a politician and affiliated with the democratic party. He was supervisor of his township for a quarter of a century; was chairman of the county board for fourteen years; was chairman of the building committee, which committee had charge of the construction of the Court House and jail of this county. He was a member of the Legislature of this state for many years, serving his people in that capacity in the 14th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th General Assemblies; was defeated by Owen Lovejoy for Congress in the '50s and yet retained the friendship of that gentleman to the last.

When Mr. Armstrong settled upon his land in Brookfield there was but one house between his home and Ottawa, and that was the home of Ambrose Trumbo. Land sold for \$1.25 per acre, and the choice land was timber with building

stone and springs of water. The prairie land was not considered of much value. There was no coal dreamed of and fuel and building material must be had, besides the prairies were too cold, so the timber land was taken first.

Mr. Armstrong was a life-long friend of Senator William Reddick, and was appointed by the latter as executor of his last will. Mr. Reddick's estate was ably and honestly administered upon by Mr. Armstrong in the latter's old age.

Mr. Armstrong and wife had nine children: John G., now deceased; Capt. William, of Pueblo, Colorado; Julius C., D. D., Congregational minister of Chicago; Permelia Eliza Crotty, of Burlington, Kansas; Joseph L., of Seneca; Marshall N. Armstrong, attorney-at-law, of Ottawa; Susan I. Loughlin, of Chamberlain, South Dakota; James E., principal of Englewood high school; and Charles Gould Armstrong, of New York city.

Mr. Armstrong lived upon his large farm, which was always kept in the best order until his death at the age of ninety years; his excellent wife having departed this life a few years before. In his prime he had a remarkable faculty for remembering the names, as well as the faces of people whom he had met, and it was said of him that he could recognize and call by name more people than any other man in La Salle county; hence it was perhaps that he was always sure to get a larger vote when running for office than his colleagues.

It may be said with the utmost truth that Mr. Armstrong had as much, if not more to do and played as large a part in forming the history of this part of the State of Illinois, as any other man of his generation, and the best thing that can be said of him is that, he was a thoroughly honest and scrupulously upright man; and that everyone who had to deal with him was the better for having known him.

JUDGE JOHN DEAN CATON.

John Dean Caton, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, born in Monroe, Orange County, New York, March 19, 1812, came to this county in 1842. His father, Robert Caton, was a farmer and Quaker preacher; had sixteen children born to him, all of whom grew to maturity. He died when John Dean, his fifteenth child, and twelfth son, was but three years old. The subject of this sketch came to Chicago in 1833, when that place contained but two hundred inhabitants. Here he commenced the practice of law, and for want of better accommodations, was compelled to receive, hear and advise his clients on a log or dry-goods box, or upon the river

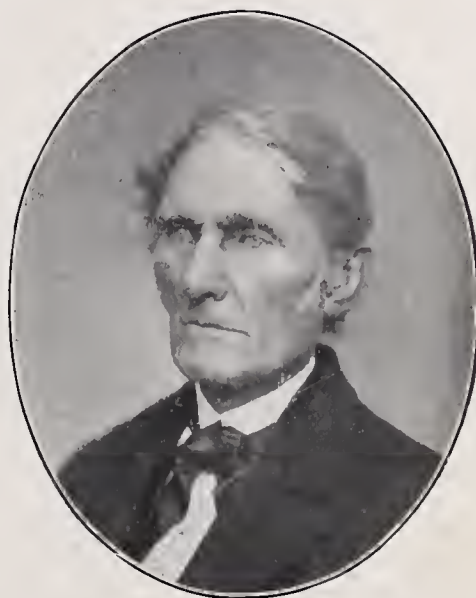
bank. With the exception of one gentleman, who preceded him by a few days, he was the first resident lawyer who brought a case into the Court of Record of Cook County. He soon after made a journey of three hundred miles, on horseback, to Granville, Illinois, where he was admitted to the bar of the State. The exposure to which he was subjected on this trip prostrated him with a severe illness, from which he did not recover until the close of the year. Early in January, 1834, he conducted the first United States post coach that ever went through Ottawa, and reached its destination safely. He was really the only man then to be found who had been over the route and knew the way. In July, 1835, Mr. Caton went to New Hartford, near Utica, New York, where he married on the 29th of the same month, Laune Adelaide Sherrill, of that place. Returning to Chicago he engaged in his profession with so much earnestness that after a few years his health gave way, and he removed to Plainfield, Illinois, to recuperate his overworked brain and system. He purchased a farm of fifteen hundred acres near this place, where he followed for a number of years the dual profession of farmer and lawyer, which restored him to robust health and strength. In 1842 he was appointed by Governor Carlin as Supreme Judge of the State for the winter term, being then only thirty years of age. There were nine of these judges, each holding a Circuit Court in the summer, and together constituting in the winter a General Supreme Court. His circuit embraced twelve counties, including La Salle, and at Ottawa, the county seat of that county, he took up his residence immediately upon his appointment. In 1858, by resignation of Chief Justice Scates, he became Chief Justice and continued in this distinguished capacity until 1864, when he resigned. For nearly twenty-two years he served the state in its highest judicial tribunal. He still owned and managed a farm of fourteen hundred acres at Plainfield, one of the finest in Will County. Was president and principal owner of an extensive glass factory at Ottawa. Attached to his fine residence in Ottawa was a beautiful park of about one hundred and thirty-five acres, in which he kept deer, comprising every species known to North America, and many others from foreign countries. After retiring from his profession in 1864, he traveled in every section of his own country, visiting the Pacific coast three times. He visited Europe twice, traveling extensively in England, Scotland, France, Italy, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, stopping for a time at Hammerfest, the most northern town in the world. He was author of several deservedly popular



MRS. ELSIE STRAWN ARMSTRONG.



GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG.



REV. GEORGE MARSH.



S. R. LEWIS.

works, which do credit to his reputation as a ripe scholar and racy writer. Among some of the most noted are, "Origin of the Prairies," "American Deer," "Summer in Norway," and an exhaustive work on the "American Cervus." In 1874 he purchased a residence in Chicago, where he passed his winters, living in the summer at his beautiful home in Ottawa. There was no man in Illinois, perhaps, who stood higher in the estimation of the public, as a jurist and civilian. His fame was not confined to his own state; but he was widely known to both hemispheres as a scholar and an author.

HON. T. LYLE DICKEY.

Hon. T. Lyle Dickey was born October 2, 1811, in Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky. In 1826, at the age of fifteen years, he entered the Ohio University, where he remained a close student for four years. He then entered the senior class of Miami University, and graduated with honor from that institution in 1831. December 6, 1831, he was married to Miss Juliet Evans. After his marriage he taught school in Ohio and Kentucky with great success. In the winter of 1834 he came to McDonough County, Illinois, where he made the acquaintance of Hon. Cyrus H. Walker, who, becoming attached to the young and ambitious teacher, induced him to commence the study of the law. His progress in this branch of study was so great that he practiced law at Macomb before he was regularly admitted to the bar, and attained considerable renown. In 1835, at the age of twenty-four years, he was duly admitted to practice in the courts of Illinois. After this he removed to Rushville, Illinois, where, in addition to his legal business, he edited a thriving Whig paper. Here he became largely interested in real-estate speculations, which proved disastrous, owing to the panic of 1837, and for many years afterward he was financially crippled by being required to meet large notes, the majority of which carried interest at twelve per cent. In 1836 he removed to Ottawa, Illinois, where he soon built up a large and lucrative practice as an attorney. He remained in Ottawa in the peaceful pursuit of his profession until 1846, when the Mexican war occurred. He then raised a splendid company of men from the city and surrounding country, of which he was commissioned captain, and which was afterward attached to the First Regiment, Illinois Volunteers. He was obliged to resign on account of ill health and he returned home and resumed his practice of the law. He was elected judge of the Circuit Court, which then comprised twelve counties, but after four years of judicial service he

resigned and again resumed the practice of an attorney. He came to Chicago in 1854 and opened a law office, but continued his residence at Ottawa. On December 31, 1855, he had the misfortune to lose his wife, who died after an illness of several weeks. It was not until 1858 that he was enabled, by dint of hard application to business and the practice of the closest economy, to pay all his indebtedness, but he did so, and settled with his creditors in full, paying both principal and interest. In that year, with his mind relieved from its weighty load, he returned to Ottawa, resolved to take life easier. During the year 1858 Judge Dickey, although heretofore an ardent Whig, warmly espoused the cause of Stephen A. Douglas during his famous contest with Lincoln, and delivered a number of eloquent and forcible addresses in various parts of the state.

He became connected in business with W. H. L. Wallace, of Ottawa, and his son Cyrus E. Dickey, and the firm transacted a large legal business until 1861, when the rebellion broke out. Judge Dickey immediately set about forming a regiment of volunteers, which was mustered into the service as the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, and the judge was commissioned its colonel. For two years Colonel Dickey was an active and intrepid soldier. He took part in the capture of Fort Henry, and led the brilliant advance at Fort Donelson. At the battle of Shiloh he took an active part. Both of his sons and General W. H. L. Wallace were with him during this desperate struggle, and General Wallace was killed during the engagement. In 1862 he was appointed to the position of chief of cavalry on the staff of General Grant and was placed in command of Memphis, Tennessee. He also participated in the battle of Iuka. After this he assumed command of the four brigades of cavalry in General Grant's army. He was engaged in a desperate encounter with General Pemberton far in advance of his supports for four days, on the retreat from Tallahassee. At one time he selected six hundred men and engaged in an extensive and successful raid through a region of country swarming with Confederate soldiers, and returned safely and without losing a man. The celebrated raid of Grierson in 1863, during which the railroads around Jackson, Mississippi, were completely destroyed, was suggested and organized by General Dickey.

In the latter part of 1863 he resigned his commission and returned home, where he formed a law partnership with John B. Rice. In 1866 Judge Dickey was the Democratic candidate for Congressman-at-large. In 1868 he was appointed Assistant Attorney-General of the United States,

and had full charge of the Government suits of the court of claims. His labors in that branch of litigation of the United States Supreme Court were performed with great ability and with undiminished fidelity. He was frequently complimented by the judges of the Supreme Court for the thorough and able manner in which he performed his arduous duties. Among the more important cases which were tried in the Supreme Court during Judge Dickey's term was the Floyd acceptance case, and although opposed by Jere Black and Judge Curtis, Judge Dickey was sustained by the court. He held this position for about two years, when his health failed him, and he resigned and spent the succeeding winter among the tropic groves of Florida. He married again in 1870, and his second wife was a Mrs. Hurst, of Prince Ann, Maryland, after which he returned to Ottawa and again began the practice of the law. In December, 1873, he removed to Chicago. In December, 1875, he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court to fill a vacancy. The manner in which he fulfilled the duties of this trying and responsible position was so satisfactory that in 1879 he was nominated as an independent candidate, and so great was his personal popularity that he was elected over Thomas Dent, a most worthy gentleman and the regular nominee of a party that was then in the ascendancy. After that time he remained upon the bench of the Supreme Court of Illinois, which position he so ably filled for nearly ten years. Perhaps no other judge upon the bench has gained the popularity and universal respect which justly belongs to Judge T. Lyle Dickey.

Possessed of a wonderful memory and with a remarkable power of analysis, his judgments were always received with profound consideration, and his opinions on important cases have generally been sustained.

As a lawyer he was a most brilliant advocate. His arguments were lucid, logical, and possessed of an aptness of illustration that carried with them all the elements of conviction. His power of quick and telling repartee was marvelous. In the social circle Judge Dickey was universally a favorite. Genial, whole-souled, intellectual, and with a fund of humor that was almost boyish in its exuberance, he was warmly welcomed at the firesides of our best and wealthiest citizens. Perhaps no one in Chicago had as many warm and devoted personal friends as Judge T. Lyle Dickey.

In his decease, which occurred July 22, 1885, at Atlantic City, New Jersey, the city and state lost an able jurist, an eminent citizen, and a legal counselor whose place will be difficult to fill. So-

ciety mourns the loss of the most genial and courteous of gentlemen, and the hearts of many friends are sad at the demise of one of the warmest and most thoroughly friendly spirits in this active, bustling and progressive age.

COLONEL CUSHMAN.

Colonel Cushman was born at Freetown, Massachusetts, May 13, 1813. He was educated at the American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy, Norwich, Vermont. He was only eighteen years of age when he began his mercantile career at Middleboro. October 18, 1823, he married Othalia Adaline Leonard, of Middleboro, and one year after removed to this county, engaging in the business of a country merchant and also running a mill at Vermillionville. His wife died in 1835, leaving a daughter fourteen months old, who also died the same year. His second wife was a sister to the late Samuel B. Gridley. She bore him one child and died in 1841. His third and last wife was a daughter of Hon. Cæsar A. Rodney, of Delaware, whom he married in Springfield in 1843. Possessing talents of the highest order for instituting and successfully conducting large enterprises, he was identified with nearly every movement having for its object the development of the resources of this city and county. Many of his financial schemes were vast and complex, and, through the exercise of a foresight and judgment rarely equaled, he accumulated a colossal fortune, amounting at one time to not less than three millions of dollars. For many years, no matter to what he turned his attention, or in what he invested money, he met with unbroken success, and his credit was as sound as that of any man in the state. Mr. Cushman was elected a member of the House of Representatives in 1842, and again in 1844, serving his constituents creditably. This was the only office held by him. He was a Democrat in politics.

He took an interest in military affairs early in life, and was adjutant of a regiment of Massachusetts militia. Governor French commissioned him "captain of the Ottawa Cavalry, Fourteenth Odd Battalion," June 24, 1847, which commission he held several years. He was commissioned colonel of the Fifty-third Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, September 23, 1861, and resigned September 3, 1862. His regiment was a part of what was known as "Cushman's Brigade," composed of the Fifty-third, Cogswell's Battery and Ford's company of cavalry.

Mr. Cushman organized and was the owner of the Bank of Ottawa, which became the First National Bank of Ottawa in 1865.

When the change was made he retained \$25,000 in stock, which he transferred to his son William, who became its cashier. He was also principal stockholder in the bank of Cushman & Hardin, Chicago, which flourished for several years after his removal to that city. He was one of the leading spirits of the Hydraulic Company and principal owner of the stock of the Gas Company. He built and for many years operated the Ottawa Machine Shops and Foundry. He speculated largely in lands, not only in this county but also in the vicinity of Chicago, notably at Riverside. He likewise dealt in Chicago real estate and had large lumber interests in Michigan. He was one of the builders of the Chicago, Paducah & Southwestern Railroad and a member of the firm of Cushman, Force & Co., which constructed the O. O. & F. R. V. R. R., under contract.

Colonel Cushman's career as a successful business man and speculator ended with the Chicago fire, by which he lost \$500,000. From that on misfortune succeeded misfortune, and heavy losses followed each other at quick intervals. His large fortune soon melted away in spite of his efforts to check and turn the current of his reverses. The calamities destroyed his health and impaired his mental faculties, culminating in softening of the brain. He passed a portion of the summer of 1878 in the East, without, however, receiving any material benefit. He was brought back to Ottawa in August, a wreck in body and mind. During the last six weeks of his life he was unconscious. He died October 28, 1878, leaving a wife and five children—two sons and three daughters.

REV. GEORGE MARSH.

Rev. George Marsh was born in Walpole, Norfolk County, Massachusetts, November 23, 1796, and died in Brookfield, La Salle County, Illinois, December 10, 1877. At the age of eleven years he began the study of Latin under Master Joseph Hall, afterward attending Williams College. When twenty years old he began teaching in Sutton, Massachusetts, at twelve dollars per month and board. His father died that year. The ancestral home was of Colonial design, with many fire-places. During the year 1817 he taught school in Bethlehem, Albany County, New York, and Westboro, Worcester County, Massachusetts. In 1818 he began study for the ministry with Rev. George Bourne, in Westchester County, New York. During this time he became proficient in Latin, Greek and Hebrew. He was licensed to preach by the Windham County Association of Connecticut in 1825, and preached his first sermon in Dr. Backus church in Wood-

stock, Connecticut. In June, 1826, he went to New York city and became one of the faculty in the school of which Prof. James B. Requa was principal, whose sister he afterward married. Here he belonged to the Spring Street Presbyterian Church, Dr. Samuel H. Cox, pastor, whom he often assisted in the church service. He was for nine years a director of the New York Tract Society, and for three years superintendent of the New York Orphan Asylum. In the spring of 1835 he and his wife removed to Brookfield, La Salle County, Illinois, where he settled on section 16. He was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian Church, and for a time represented the American Home Missionary Society. He was the founder and pastor of the Brookfield Presbyterian Church, seeing it grow from a small membership, meeting at their homes and in schoolhouses, to large congregations and a commodious church building. He taught the only school in Brookfield for many years. He was afterward Deputy Superintendent of Schools for that part of the county. He was town clerk, and township treasurer for many successive terms, his education and experience being of great value. For nearly forty-three years he lived among his people, a conspicuously upright and pure life, always ready for any service he could render, sympathizing with those in trouble and affliction, and rejoicing with the prosperous and happy. He officiated at funerals in a sympathetic way unequaled, and those who heard him never forgot his quotations from the scriptures, and the added words of comfort and consolation. He was very popular with young people, and in the marriage service made the twain one in such an impressive way that it really added to their happiness, no possible computation can be made of the influence of such a life, it is far-reaching. Among those who received their earliest and most lasting impressions from this faithful friend, teacher and pastor are men and women in every walk of life, and in all parts of the country, clergymen, teachers, authors, business men, men of influence in political life, and mothers who have instilled his teachings into their children's lives, so there are many to call him blessed and revere his memory.

They had six children, three of whom died in infancy in New York city, and three born in Illinois are still living: George, in Washington, D. C., and John J. and Mary E. A. in Marseilles, Illinois.

GEORGE H. RUGG.

The great services to the people rendered by George H. Rugg are not known as they should be.

George H. Rugg was born in Lancaster, Mas-

sachusetts, in 1823. He came with his parents to Illinois in 1838, and located with them on Grand Prairie. By using the carpenter and blacksmith tools of his father, he became mechanically expert in that sort of a general way that so often leads to invention, and was thus well fitted to undertake the improvements that the necessities of agriculture at that time demanded.

In the spring of 1845 Mr. Rugg, then in his twenty-second year and living on his father's farm at Grand Prairie, about nine miles southwest of Ottawa, conceived the idea of building a reaper. There was but one reaper in that county at that time, a Hussey, brought from Ohio the year before. Mr. Rugg picked up a wheel in Joliet and got some castings made in Chicago; "and to show how small Chicago was then," said he, "there was but one foundry in the place and that not in blast. I was informed that if I wanted to make many castings they would make a melt, and they did so, fitting them up as I directed." The cutting device was patterned after Hussey's, but, as the driving wheel was much bigger, "I had," quoting from Rugg's statement, "to make a different attachment which was a reach attached with a bolt, as wagon tongues are fastened to a wagon; and to hold the cutters to the right height I had a chain I could shorten or lengthen, to make the machine cut high or low, as desired. This device of a hinge reach was never patented, although in use at the present day, and no mowing machine could ever be used without it." But it is the cutting device we are tracing, so will return to it. Mr. Rugg cut one hundred and twenty acres with his machine in 1845. The Hussey cutting device, which he was then using, was a scalloped sickle or knife, with smooth-edged sections, reciprocating or vibrating through double closed guards. It did not cut well unless sections were kept sharp, and it clogged in the guards when the grain was damp. In order to overcome these difficulties, in the harvest of 1846 Mr. Rugg made a scalloped sickle, the sections of which he serrated—"cutting the serratures so that the teeth point in a parallel, or nearly so, with the line in which the sickle is designed to move." With this sickle in the machine and operating through double guards the cutting was perfect; and when, soon after it was put in combination with the open double guard, which was patented by Hussey, the perfect grain cutter was at last produced, that is, one that cut perfectly and did not clog.

The success of the Rugg sickle was so marked that the year following its invention, 1847, owners of the Hussey and McCormick reapers brought them in to him from all directions to have his sickle put into the Hussey and McCor-

mick machines. This replacement went on from year to year until all the neighboring machines were equipped with the serrated sickle and open guard.

As stated, Mr. Rugg made his first machine in 1845, and two more in 1846. His success with these and the increasing work of putting his sickle and guards into other reapers, induced him to build a shop in Ottawa and to go into the manufacture of reapers. In 1847 he brought out a ten-foot push machine, which did so well that in 1848 he built twenty-five of them; but in 1849 he reduced the size to a six-foot two-horse machine. During the '50s he put out several hundred a year, and established an excellent reputation for the Rugg reaper, which took several premiums at state fairs and trials, notably the one at Urbana, Illinois, July 22, 1857, but the panic of 1857, the hard times that followed into the breaking out of the war, and his losses south in consequence, caused him to abandon his business in 1861.

Mr. Rugg was one of the most energetic and enterprising men in this community. He was well posted on all the leading topics of the day, and while not engaged in manual work he would engage himself with his books and papers. It was a source of much regret to Mr. Rugg that he was denied the rights to his inventions, as he always contended, but the proof of his work is unquestionably authentic.

The McCormicks and Deerings being able to weather the storm of 1857, got control of the trade. Mr. Rugg's excellent business failed and because of poor work on the part of his attorney, he failed to secure the patents which he should have had.

RINALDO WILLIAMS.

Rinaldo Williams was the first professional teacher to become county superintendent of schools. Previous to his time business men, lawyers and preachers filled the office. He was first appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the removal of Mr. Wedgwood, a lawyer, who embezzled about \$10,000. He served from 1871 to 1882. He did much to build up the schools and increase their efficiency.

A complete sketch of his life is given elsewhere in this history.

HON. ELMER BALDWIN.

Mr. Baldwin was one of the most useful men among the early settlers. The reader is referred to the biographical part of this work for a complete sketch.

PIONEERS FROM 1824-1840.

The facts about the pioneers were gathered by Hon. Elmer Baldwin and published in his *History of La Salle County*, 1877.

This information is of such value and interest that it should be preserved.

The people owe Mr. Baldwin a lasting debt of gratitude for the labor which cost him more money than he ever received in return.

OTTAWA.

Thomas R. Covell came from Alton, in 1824. He settled on Covell Creek, giving his name to that stream. He traded with the Indians, and built a mill near where the creek emerges from the bluff on to the Illinois bottom. He moved to Salt Creek, Cook County, about 1833, and died there.

George Brown came in 1824; was here three or four years, and moved to Galena.

Joseph Brown came in 1824; was here four or five years, and then moved to Wisconsin.

Wilbur F. Walker, from Virginia, 1825, son of Dr. David Walker, brought up the first keel-boat on the Illinois River; resided in Ottawa till 1857; then removed to Union County, Illinois. He married Eliza Bradford, of St. Louis.

Edmund Weed, from Virginia, 1825, married Keziah Walker, daughter of David Walker; removed to Holderman's Grove in 1828, then to California in 1849, and died there in 1857.

Dr. David Walker and wife, Phebe Finley, came from Rockingham County, Virginia, in 1826, a practicing physician; was the first County Clerk of La Salle County. Dr. Walker and his numerous family were a large element in the settlement and business of Ottawa during its early history. He died in 1835. Of his children Keziah married Edmund Weed, and went to California. Huldah married Vitall Vermit, and lived at Vermit's Point for many years. Elizabeth married Daniel Newton, a hardware merchant, and Methodist preacher. Adeline married William Hickling. Jane N. married Joseph Cloud.

George E. Walker, son of Dr. David Walker, from same place, came to Ottawa in 1827, and married Margaret Thomas from St. Clair County; she died in 1848. He traded with the Indians, and was a captain of scouts in the Black Hawk war; was the first Sheriff of La Salle County, and for many years an active and successful merchant in Ottawa. He died in 1874, leaving two living children: Mary Ann, married Edward Coleman, and a son, Augustus Evans.

David Walker, youngest son of Dr. David Walker, came with his father in 1826, married Lucy Tozer, of Pennsylvania. They had one son, George L. Mr. Walker was Mayor of the

city of Ottawa, a member and President of the Board of Education, and Alderman, and filled many other positions of trust.

James Walker, from Virginia, in 1826, a relative of Dr. David Walker, settled on the north side of the Illinois near the mouth of the Fox, went to Plainfield, and died there.

Horace Sprague, from Massachusetts, first came to Bailey's Grove and then to Ottawa in 1825; kept the first school in South Ottawa; married Miss Pembroke, and afterwards Miss Disney. Went to Indian Creek, then to Galena, and finally became a Mormon elder.

George Sprague, a brother to Horace, from the same place, first came to Bailey's Grove, then to Ottawa and Indian Creek; married Mary Warren, and went to Galena.

Colonel Sayers, came from Alton in 1826; was here three or four years, and removed to Galena.

Joseph Cloud came from Kentucky in the fall of 1832; married Jane N., daughter of Dr. David Walker; in 1834 was appointed County Clerk; held the offices of County and Circuit Clerk, Justice of the Peace, Postmaster, and Probate Judge. He died in 1841.

William Hickling came from England to Ottawa in 1834; married Adeline, daughter of Dr. David Walker; for about twenty years was a partner of George E. Walker, under the firm name of Walker & Hickling, a popular house, which probably sold more goods to the old settlers than any other firm. Mrs. Hickling died in 1848.

James B. Campbell came from West Tennessee to the south part of Illinois in the fall of 1829; was State Agent for sale of canal lands, and one of the first County Commissioners; went to Galena in 1836.

Col. Daniel F. Hitt, from Champaign County, Ohio, in 1830; came as one of the corps of engineers locating the Illinois and Michigan Canal; lived with his brother-in-law, Martin Reynolds, of Deer Park. He served through the Black Hawk war; a surveyor and engineer; he was for several years County Surveyor of La Salle County; was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifty-third Illinois Regiment Volunteers in the war of the rebellion. He married Phoebe Smith, of Maryland, and lived mostly in Ottawa; had four children: Andrew Jackson; H. Houghton; Eleanor; Rector Cass.

Henry L. Brush, from Vergennes, Vermont, came to Ottawa in 1830, as surveyor in employ of the United States government. Settled in Ottawa in 1833, removed to Galena in 1842, returned to Ottawa in 1846. Married Caroline E. Gridley; his children were: Charles H., William E., died in the army; Catherine E., Caroline E., Edward P., Adele E.

Pyam Jacobs, from Fall River, Massachusetts, in 1837, merchant and partner with H. L. Brush, went to Galena in 1842.

John V. A. Hoes, from Kinderhook, N. Y., in 1836, a lawyer by profession, practiced at the bar for several years, but devoted his time mostly to financial affairs and real estate; he was Judge of Probate from October, 1837, to August, 1843. He married Fanny Reynolds, of McHenry County. His children were: Ella A., widow of M. B. Peak, of Green Bay, and Edward.

Dr. Aaron Bane, from Kinderhook, New York, came with J. V. A. Hoes in 1836, a practicing physician and a young man of much promise; he was drowned by the swamping of the ferry boat crossing the Illinois River in 1840, much regretted.

Seth B. Farwell, from New York to Ohio, and from Ohio here, in 1835. A member of the legal profession, was prosecuting attorney; went to California, and was there elected judge.

Adam Y. Smith, from New York, 1835, was here three or four years, was law partner of S. B. Farwell; went South, and died there. He acted for the State Bank as loan agent. The loans were generally a bad investment from the depreciation of values.

W. T. S. Lavinia, from Pennsylvania, in 1836. Lawyer, preacher, plow inventor and manufacturer, and pawn broker; died in Chicago about 1870. A man of talent, but of peculiar temperament; when poor, an excellent preacher, but with money in his pocket better suited for a lawyer or pawn broker.

Loring Delano, a native of Vermont, and wife, Sarah Hardaway, from Utica, New York, in 1833, kept a hotel, and is well remembered as the host of the old "Fox River House," at that time the crack hotel of Ottawa; he was very fond of hunting, and kept his larder well supplied with game. He died in 1849. His widow married Oranzo Leavens. His children were: Charles, James, Edward.

Lucian Bonaparte Delano, brother of Loring, from Utica, New York, 1836, a stone mason by trade, and an active Democratic politician; witty, and quick at repartee, his burlesque stories and bon mots will be long remembered. He died in 1870. He left four children: Lucian; Cornelia; Benton; Elizabeth married George Porter.

Dr. Allen H. Howland, and wife, Katherine Reed, from Saratoga, New York, 1833, a prominent physician in Ottawa for nearly a third of a century; he died in 1866, his wife died in 1864, leaving two children: Henry, who married Miss Clark, and Elizabeth, who married Dr. Morrison.

Alson Woodruff, from Onondaga County, New York, 1834, was County Commissioner, and for

several years, Sheriff of the county; died in 1856. First wife, Maria Goodell; second, Miss Burgett. Children: Maria; Nathan; Rathbun; Elizabeth; Minnie.

Ralph Woodruff, brother of Alson, from Onondaga County, New York, in 1834, was County Commissioner one term, an active Democratic politician. He died in 1850.

Charles Hayward, from Lebanon, Connecticut, to Cleveland, in 1818; from Ohio here, 1835 or 1836; was School Commissioner of the county. Died July 20, 1849. Mr. Hayward left two children: George, married Nettie Strickland, and Estella J.

Henry J. Reid, from Pennsylvania, 1834, carpenter by trade.

Nathaniel Perley, from Massachusetts, 1836, with Haskell, built a mill on Indian Creek, and lived in Ottawa several years; went west.

William Haskell, from Boston, Massachusetts, 1836, a merchant; removed to Streator.

Daniel Newton, from Ohio, 1835. Married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. David Walker, a hardware merchant, and a Methodist preacher. He moved to Ohio.

Oranzo Leavens, from Vermont, last from Canada, in 1836. Was deputy under Sheriff Woodruff, and magistrate for eighteen years. He married the widow of Loring Delano. One daughter.

Downey Buchanan, from Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, to St. Louis, 1827; came to South Ottawa, October, 1834; a tailor, by trade; kept a boarding house and shop; removed to North Ottawa, 1836. Mr. Buchanan was fond of hunting, and kept a pack of greyhounds. Many of the early settlers shared the rare, exhilarating sport of coursing over the wild, unoccupied prairie, with Buchanan on his white horse, following his pack, led by his pet hound, Speed. A good mechanic, and a worthy man, he was as diligent in business as in chasing the wolf or deer. He died in 1850. Had one son, Ralph.

Isaac H. Fredenburg, born in Ulster County, New York, came from Owego, Tioga County, New York, to Ottawa, June 14, 1834. Married in 1835, to Priscilla Platt, of Plattsburg, New York. A tailor, by trade; followed that business in Ottawa, went to and kept a hotel in Utica. Had seven children. His son Augustus went to Syracuse, New York; Henry was killed when thirty-two years of age, by the blowing down of the sidewalk, east of Fox River bridge, in Ottawa; Elizabeth married Napoleon Beaubian; Platt died when twenty-one years of age; Mary married Charles Moss; Charles went to Kansas, and Ella.

George W. Forsyth, from Burlington County, New Jersey, in 1834, was the first lawyer that



LA SALLE COUNTY OLD SETTLERS.

settled in Ottawa; went South. Lorenzo Leland was the second, Smith & Farwell next, and Edwin S. Leland next.

Edwin S. Leland came from Massachusetts, in the fall of 1835. He was born in the State of Maine, and when quite young, his father, Judge Sherman Leland, removed to Roxbury, Massachusetts. Edwin S. read law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar in 1834. A year later he located in Ottawa, and in 1839 removed to Oregon, Ogle County. In 1840 he was married to Margaret B. Miles, of Boston. He returned to Ottawa in 1843, and in 1852 he was chosen Judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit, composed of six counties, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Dickey, who had resigned. In 1866 he was appointed by the Governor to fill the unexpired term of Judge Hollister, and in 1867 was elected by the people to the same bench, for the full term of six years; in 1873 he was re-elected for the Sixth Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Bureau and La Salle. Judge Leland was President of the Board of Education of Ottawa, and identified with the educational interests of the place, and was Mayor of the city. He was one of the principal actors, if not the prime mover, in the formation of the republican party. A mass meeting was held at Ottawa on the 1st of August, 1854, a large and very distinguished one, which organized a new political party, and christened it Republican. Judge Leland presided at that meeting, and drew up the platform of principles then adopted, as well as the original call for the meeting. The principles enunciated in that platform were soon affirmed throughout the Northern States.

Judge Leland had three children. George M., a lawyer, married Frances C. Cross; Sherman E., married Louise Foote; and Georgiana J., married H. F. Gilbert.

Roswell Goodell, from Connecticut, in 1834, settled near Buffalo Rock, and died there in 1837. His daughter, Emma, married Alson Woodruff. Eaton was Deputy Sheriff, under Woodruff, and Sheriff from 1851 to 1853. He married a daughter of Governor Matteson, removed to Joliet, then to Springfield. Althea married Colonel Irwin.

Dr. Harmon Hurlburt and wife, from Vergennes, Vermont, in 1834; was a physician of large practice, in Ottawa, for several years; he died June 8, 1845.

Henry Hurlburt, brother of Dr. Harmon, came from Vermont at the same time; married Olive Tichener; was Sheriff of this county from 1846 to 1850.

Philip R. Bennett, from Fall River, Massachusetts, here in 1848; partner with Jacobs & Brush;

went to Ogle County, 1840, and died in 1873. Lorenzo Leland, from Grafton, Massachusetts, to Peoria, November, 1834, and to Ottawa, July 1835; a lawyer by profession. He served as Clerk of La Salle Circuit Court from 1842 to 1849, and as Clerk of the Northern Division of the Illinois Supreme Court from 1848 to 1867, an able and popular officer. The children are Cyrus A., who married Nellie Thompson, and Lorenzo, Jr., banker in Ottawa, and Marcia.

Milton H. Swift, from New Preston, Connecticut, came to Ottawa in 1838. By profession a lawyer, but devoted his life mostly to financial pursuits; was for several years President of the First National Bank of Ottawa; was Mayor of the city of Ottawa. He married Susan W. Miles; had three children; two accomplished daughters, Sarah and Helen, died at the opening of life; one son, Edward S. a lawyer and capitalist.

Dr. Peter Schermerhorn, from Schodac Landing, on the Hudson, New York, and wife, Sarah Ryder, from Sing Sing, New York, came to Illinois in 1832, located at Chanahan, Will County, in 1834, and brought his family in 1837. Was a practicing physician and leading man in that thriving settlement; he removed to Ottawa in 1841, where he practiced his profession successfully till his death in 1848. His widow survived him, lived with her daughter Anna, the wife of Charles Hook. They had one son, Edward.

Christopher Champlin, a native of Connecticut, moved to Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1802; came to Ottawa in 1835; moved his wife, Betsey Lee, and family, in 1836. He was a deacon of the Baptist Church, a radical Abolitionist, and most worthy man. He died in 1862; his widow died in 1875. Their children were: John C., who married Miss Kennedy, practiced law in Ottawa, was County Judge, and was killed by the cars when crossing the track in 1873; Elizabeth, married Isaiah Strawn; Caroline, married Howard Chester, second, Chester Morton, third, R. W. Griswold; Sarah, married Thomas Bassnett; Cordelia, married Joel W. Armstrong; Mary C., married Cyrus B. Lewis; Bertha A., married William Glover; Fanny, married Alvin Ford.

Otis O. Wakefield, from Jefferson County, New York, September, 1839; first at Marseilles, then on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 20, town of Fall River. First wife, Maria Cummings; second, Jane Cone. One daughter, Adda.

Henry Green and wife, from Cheshire County, New Hampshire, 1833; first to South Ottawa, then to East Ottawa in the spring of 1834. The first settler in East Ottawa, and built the first house on the east side of Fox River. He patented

a mowing machine, the first in this locality. He was County Commissioner in 1839-40; died in June, 1860. His children are: Charles Henry, who married Jane Loyd, and settled on S. 3 in Farm Ridge; William; Mary P.; Martha E.

Benjamin Thompson and wife, Margaret Lindley, from Massachusetts, came in 1834; a merchant, and partner of W. H. W. Cushman; he died in Massachusetts in 1846. His widow and two children went to California; she married there, and returned and died in Illinois.

William H. W. Cushman, from Middleborough, Massachusetts, 1834; merchant, miller, banker, capitalist, and manufacturer. Wielding a large capital, he filled a prominent place in the business of Ottawa and the county at large. He was twice elected a member of the Legislature. He raised the Fifty-third Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, and was commissioned its Colonel. His first wife was Athalia A. Leonard; she died in 1835. In 1837 he married Harriet Gridley, of Ottawa, a daughter of Rev. Ralph Gridley; she died in 1841. In 1843 he married Anna C. Rodney, daughter of Cæsar A. Rodney, of Delaware. His children were: William H., who married Miss Douglass; and George.

Rev. Ralph W. Gridley, from Middleborough, Massachusetts, in 1834; died February 2, 1840; his wife died January 19, 1841. His children were: Harriet, married W. H. W. Cushman; Samuel B.

Samuel B. Gridley, son of the Rev. Ralph Gridley, was a merchant for many years, a partner of W. H. W. Cushman, and for the last few years of his life superintendent of the Ottawa Gas Works; he died in 1876. He married Miss Stone, daughter of Dr. Stone, from Vermont, and left one son, Ralph.

Madison E. Hollister, from Cayuga County, New York, came to Illinois in 1834, and settled permanently in Ottawa, with his wife, Delia A. Tichener, in 1836. His youth was spent on a farm. He had a taste for military life, and held a Colonel's commission in the New York Militia. But his life was mostly devoted to the profession of law. He was Postmaster at Ottawa under Van Buren's administration, resigning after the election of Harrison. He was Justice of the Peace for two terms, and Presidential Elector in 1848, voting for Lewis Cass, but left the Democratic party in 1854, and afterward acted with the Republican party. In 1855 he was elected Judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit for a term of six years, was re-elected in 1861, and resigned in 1866 to accept the office of Consul at Buenos Ayres. Was recalled in 1869, and re-

turned to the practice of law in Ottawa, with Messrs. Glover and Cook. In 1871 accepted the appointment of Associate Justice of the Territory of Idaho. A short time before the term expired, he received the appointment of Chief Justice of the Territory.

Thomas Basnett, from England, came here in 1835; kept a drug store; his first wife was Matilda Buchanan; his second, Sarah Champlin; moved to Florida.

Benjamin Thurston, from Boston to Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and from there here, in 1834; settled near Buffalo Rock. He died about 1839. His widow, Sarah Robinson, married Martin Reynolds. They had four children. Mary married a Mr. Howard; Susan married Bradford Eels; William married Miss Young; Priscilla married D. Snediker.

Eri L. Waterman, from Oneida County, New York, came to Ottawa in 1836. He married Jane Burgett; was Sheriff of La Salle County from 1858 to 1860, and from 1860 to 1862, and United States Assessor in 1862. He had ten children. Emily married Lathrop Perkins; George; Fred; Rebecca; James; Mary; Adda and Ida (twin sisters); Effie and Fanny.

Isaac Burgett and wife, Lydia Fellows, from New York, settled near Buffalo Rock, in 1835; resided here a few years; had three sons: Mandeville went to Missouri; Rodolphus and Orville went to Wisconsin.

Three sisters, Misses Burgett, nieces of Isaac, came about the same time. Rebecca married Lorenzo Leland; Betsey was Alson Woodruff's second wife; Jane married E. L. Waterman.

Joel Strawn, from Perry County to Sandusky, Ohio, and to Illinois on an exploring tour in 1822, and settled on S. 18, T. 33, R. 3, in 1834. His first wife was Sarah Tannahill. Her children were: Isaiah, who married Jane Nice, and for his second wife, Elizabeth Champlin; Jemima, never came to Illinois; James married Hopy Eels; Sarah Ann married William E. Armstrong. Joel Strawn's second wife was Lydia Chalfant; she had two sons; Robert married Elizabeth Ann Rhoades; Abner married Eliza Hardy, daughter of Nathan Hardy, from Vermont, in 1850. Abner lived on the old homestead—a large farmer, and breeder of improved stock.

Nathan Eels, from Franklin County, Massachusetts, came to Beardstown in 1822. Mr. Eels died soon after. The widow, Hopy Peterson, and family, came to La Salle County in 1834, and made a claim on the Illinois Bottom, below Buffalo Rock, and bought their land at the sale in 1835. Of their children, Nathan

died single, in 1849; Hopy married James Strawn; Bradford V. married Susan Thurston, and died in 1847; Varanus married Elizabeth Dresser, and died in California, in 1874; Hubbard married Harriet Uhler; his second wife was Lucy Bennett; Adoniram J., married Fanny Bridges; Jonathan, died single; Lydia married J. G. Stone; Franklin, married Jane Buckley, and was killed at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky.

John A. Shuler and wife, Eliza Sides, came from Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, in 1836; tailor by trade; carried on a large business in Ottawa for about thirty years. His children were: John N., who married Mary Bener, lives in Ottawa; Henry A., married Anna Mitchell; Mary E., married John A. Snelling, of Nebraska; Rebecca J., married John N. Brady; Josephine married John V. Snack.

Abner S. Fisher, born in Vermont, came from Rochester, New York, to Ottawa in 1840, with his wife, Lovina Smith. Mr. Fisher was a prominent citizen and politician, and was a magistrate for many consecutive years. He had five children: George S., who married Martha Mann, was Consul to Japan; Janet, the wife of G. L. Thompson; Susan, married Perry H. Smith; Charles, married S. Porter; Helen married Dr. Hobart.

Chester B. Hall came from Canada in 1832, settled in Ottawa in 1834. He married Jemima Hess; his second wife was Mary Foster; he was a carpenter by trade; he lived in Ottawa twenty-two years; removed to the town of Adams.

Joseph O. Glover, from Oswego, New York, in 1835; held the office of Justice of the Peace and was admitted to the bar in 1840, and with B. C. Cook, under the firm name of Glover & Cook, constituted one of the leading law firms of the county for twenty-five years; in 1869 he was appointed United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois and removed to Chicago. He married Janette Hart, and had three children: Julia, wife of George C. Campbell; Henry S. and Otis R.

Burton C. Cook, from Monroe County, New York, arrived in Ottawa, July 21, 1835; was absent one year completing his education, and came back in 1837; was admitted to the bar in 1840. There was a class of four admitted at that time: B. C. Cook, Joseph O. Glover, Joseph True, who died soon after, and John M. Carothers, afterward a partner of T. L. Dickey and for many years Clerk of the Circuit Court of Kendall County; he died about 1860. Mr. Cook was elected State's Attorney for the 9th Judicial Circuit in 1846; the circuit embraced the counties of La Salle, Grundy, Kendall, Kane, De Kalb, Ogle, Bureau, Putnam, Stark, Peoria,

and Marshall; after two years' service he was again elected for four years; in 1852 he was elected to the State Senate and re-elected in 1856; he was a member of the peace conference in 1861; and was elected to Congress in 1864-66-68 and 1870, and resigned in 1871, and became Solicitor for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, and resided in Chicago. Mr. Cook married Elizabeth Hart, daughter of Hon. Onis Hart, of Oswego, New York; he had one daughter, Nellie, who married C. H. Lawrence.

Jerry and Frank Church, brothers, came from New York about 1831 or '32; they made a claim near Ottawa, and after a brief absence finding it floated, they left in disgust. Jerry was an eccentric genius, and published an autobiography.

Jeremiah Strawn came from Perry County, Ohio, in 1828, brought out his family in 1830, and settled in Putnam County. In 1858 removed to Ottawa. He served as Quartermaster in the Black Hawk war. On January 7, 1845, his house was robbed by the noted Birch and others, a part of the gang called the "Bandits of the Prairies." His children are: Eli (see below); David (see South Ottawa); Isaiah; Eliza, married Thomas Loyd, she died 1859; Matilda, married Walter Cowen; Phebe, married S. W. Cheever; Mary; Henry C., married Mary E. Powell; Zilpa, married Moses Osman; Susan married Thomas Dent.

Eli Strawn, son of Jeremiah, came from Ohio with his father's family in 1830; he married Eleanor Broadus, of Putnam (now Marshall) County, a native of Virginia. He located, July, 1838, on a farm on S. 5, three miles northwest of Ottawa. His wife died January, 1861. In March, 1864, Mr. Strawn married Mrs. Mary H. Dean, of La Salle, whose maiden name was Hartshorn. In 1869 he sold his farm and removed to Buckley, in Iroquois County. He held the office of Town Supervisor for five consecutive years. Mr. Strawn had seven children. His eldest son, Christopher C., completed his education at the Northwestern University and Albany Law School, was admitted to the bar, served as a volunteer in the war, and, is successfully practicing his profession at Pontiac, Illinois. He married Clarie F. Bouvarier. Franklin resides in Massachusetts; Martha married George D. Cook; Nancy married Samuel H. Thompson, of Lacon; Henry L. married Clara Ball; Buckley; and Douglass.

T. Lyle Dickey was born in Kentucky October 11, 1811, graduated at Miami University in 1831, taught school three years, came to Illinois in the fall of 1834 (first to Macoupin County) read law with Cyrus Walker, was licensed to practice in 1835, located at Rushville, in 1836,

and in the fall of 1839 came to Ottawa, and, till 1848, followed a circuit practice, going to each county in the circuit. In 1846 he raised a company of infantry, which was part of Colonel Hardin's regiment in the Mexican war. After six months' service, he resigned on account of sickness. He was elected Circuit Judge in 1848, the circuit being composed of twelve counties, which office he resigned in 1852. In 1854 he opened a law office in Chicago. Judge Dickey states that in the speculation previous to 1837, and in the revulsion then, he became bankrupt for several thousand dollars, and remained so for twenty-one years; that he opened the law office in Chicago to enable him to pay off his old debts, in which he succeeded, paying both principal and interest, some of it at twelve per cent for the twenty-one years. In 1841 he inherited one-third of an estate of negro slaves worth \$15,000, which he refused to use or sell, but gave the slaves their freedom. He opened an office in Ottawa in connection with General Wallace and his son, Cyrus E. Dickey, where he practiced till 1861, when he raised and commanded the Fourth Regiment of Cavalry. Was one year Chief of Cavalry on General Grant's staff. He was in the army two years: from 1861 to 1863. In 1867, with General Hurlbut and the Governor, he was a commissioner to urge upon Congress the building of the Illinois and Michigan Ship Canal. In 1866 was the Democratic candidate for Congressman at large, and ran against John A. Logan, the latter being elected. From 1868 to 1870 he was United States Assistant Adjutant General; practiced law for three years; then moved to Chicago, and was Corporation Counsel till elected Judge of the Supreme Court in December, 1875.

Judge Dickey was twice married. His first wife was Julia Evans; his second Mrs. B. C. Hirst, of Maryland. He had four children, all by his first wife: Martha, widow of Gen. W. H. L. Wallace; John J. married Carrie Honey, of Wisconsin; Charles H. married Anna Alexander, of the Sandwich Islands, daughter of an early missionary; V. Belle married C. H. Wallace, brother of General Wallace. Judge Dickey's oldest son, Cyrus E., was killed at the battle of Cross Roads, Red River, at the time of Banks' defeat. He was Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain.

George H. Norris, from Orange County, New York, arrived in Ottawa May 20, 1835; first in South Ottawa, then to Ottawa in the fall of the same year. His wife was Lydia M. Hoxie; his children were: Fanny E., wife of Dwight R. Cameron; George F.; Hart A., and Frederick

E.; Isabella M. He engaged first in surveying, and owned the ferry a short time. Was County Surveyor for about ten years; Justice of the Peace; admitted to the bar in 1839; established the Bank of Ottawa, in company with George S. Fisher, and sold to Fisher; while surveyor, laid out 10,000 lots in La Salle County; dealt in real estate; helped to build the starch factory, and lost heavily by it; was attorney for the Rock Island Railroad, getting the right of way.

Charles Campbell, from New York, about the year 1835. His children are: C. C. Campbell, George C., for some time a member of the law firm of Glover, Cook & Campbell, married Julia, daughter of J. O. Glover; Elizabeth, is the wife of Dr. H. B. Fellows.

David Sanger, from Massachusetts to Ohio, to near Lockport, Illinois, in 1836, and to Ottawa in 1838. He was contractor for building the canal aqueduct across the Fox River at Ottawa, under the firm of D. Sanger & Sons. He died in 1851; his widow died in 1854. His children were: Lorenzo P.; Dr. W. A.; J. Y.; Lucian P., and two daughters: Louisa; Harriet, married Dr. Henriks, of Indiana.

William H. L. Wallace, son of John Wallace, of Deer Park, moved with his father from Deer Park to Ogle County, in 1838, attended school at the Rock River Seminary, studied and practiced law in Ottawa, served through the Mexican war, was Prosecuting Attorney from 1852 to 1856. In 1861, he raised the eleventh regiment of infantry for three months, and also for three years. He was made Brigadier General, and mortally wounded at the head of his command at the battle of Shiloh, and died two days after, on the 8th of April, 1862, with the rank of Major General.

John Manley, from Clinton County, New York, settled in Ottawa in 1837; has kept a hardware store either alone or with a partner, for nearly forty years, probably the oldest house in town. A daughter, who had just completed her education, was drowned in the Hudson River. A younger daughter is the wife of Richard C. Jordan.

Washington Bushnell came to Illinois with his father in 1837, graduated at the State and National Law School in Poughkeepsie, New York, and was admitted to the bar in New York in 1853, and came to Ottawa the same year. Practiced law two years, and was a member of the firm of Bushnell & Gray two years.

He was elected to the State Senate in 1860, and re-elected in 1864; was elected Attorney General of the State in 1868 for four years; was City Attorney three years, and Prosecuting Attorney

four years. Mr. Bushnell married Phebe M. Charles, and had five children: Vincy; Theron D. Brewster; Julietta; Susan, and Sylvia.

William True, from Salisbury, Massachusetts, and wife, Rebecca Mariner, from Cape Elizabeth, Maine, came to Ottawa in 1835; was a merchant, and for many years one of the pillars of the Methodist Church. He died April 6, 1850.

G. L. Thompson came to Peoria in 1837, and to Ottawa in 1840. He married Janet Fisher; kept a drug store for several years. He had seven children: Edward; Abner F.; Lovina, married Charles Vane; Louise, Mary, Ella, and Matty.

William Osman, from Dauphin County, Pennsylvania; his wife was Mary Hine, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; has three children, Eaton Goodell, Mary E., William H. He has been connected with the Ottawa Free Trader since 1840, and its principal editor and manager; is now the oldest editor in the county and state.

John S. Mitchel, born in Penn Yan, New York, came to Indiana in 1814, and to La Salle County in 1832; he married Inger Nelson, in 1836. He had five children. Amanda, Warren N., Louisa, Arthur J., and Harly B.

John Hise, from Pennsylvania, to Ottawa, in 1839. He married Lucy S. Cotton; he was connected with the Free Trader as editor and publisher, and followed farming for several years. He was Supervisor and a member of the Legislature from both La Salle and Cook counties.

John Dean Caton, from Monroe, Orange County, New York, came to Chicago in 1833, and to La Salle County in 1842. His wife was Laura Adelaide Sherrell, of Utica, New York. They had three children: Carrie; Arthur, and Laura.

Judge Caton was nearly the first lawyer in Chicago. He was Judge of the Circuit Court for the circuit embracing La Salle County, and subsequently one of the Supreme Judges and Chief Justice of the State. He was largely connected with the telegraph interests, and accumulated a large fortune.

William E. Bell, from Virginia to Ohio, and from Ohio to Ottawa in 1836, worked for Lovell Kimball at Marseilles. Married Elmira Headly; had three children: Armina married James Hosack; William S.; Frank E. Mr. Bell was the author of a standard work on Carpentry.

William E. Armstrong, son of Elsa Armstrong, came from Ohio with his mother in 1831. He married Sarah Ann Strawn, daughter of Joel Strawn. He was for some time captain of a steamboat running from the head of navigation on the Illinois River to St. Louis. He and his wife died several years since.

SOUTH OTTAWA.

Enos Pembroke, from New York, came to Alton in 1818, and from there to Ottawa, May 1, 1825, and settled on S. 15, T. 33, R. 3; he died in 1832, his widow surviving him. She kept a hotel at the foot of the bluff; was a Methodist, and Stephen R. Begg says, a leading sister in the church. She died in 1862.

Their children were: David, married Mary Reynolds, lived in Fall River from 1844 to 1870, removed to Macoupin County, had eleven children; Ursula, married William Kessler; Richard; Enos, married Miss Chew; Calvin, married Mary Gorbit; Jeremiah, married Rachel Sprague, second wife Rosa Densmore; Mary Ann, married Horace Sprague, and died soon after.

Josiah E. Shaw, from Whitestown, New York, came here in 1827. He married Rosanna Test; he was a stepson of Enos Pembroke; he died in 1875. His children, one son and two daughters.

Reuben Reed, from Monroe County, New York, in 1822; stopped in Kentucky two years, then removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where his wife died, leaving six children. He married a Miss Hibbard, and soon after with the Hibbard family, fifteen persons in all, moved to Illinois in 1827, stayed in Chicago two months, then moved to Ottawa, and wintered in the cabin with Colonel Sayers in South Ottawa. Leased the widow Pembroke's farm in 1828, and made a claim on S. 17, T. 33, R. 4.

Henry Hibbard made a claim on S. 5, T. 33, R. 4, and sold to Disner, and he to McKernans in 1831, and then sold to Ebersol in 1834.

Eleazar Hibbard, who married a daughter of Reuben Reed, made a claim on S. 32, T. 33, R. 4,

Charles Brown and wife, Abigail Hogaboom, came from Ulster County, New York, and arrived here November 30, 1830; bought a claim of James McKernan, on S. 32, T. 33, R. 3, where he spent the remainder of his life, a good citizen and honest man; he died in May, 1874; his wife died in November, 1874. Their children were: William, who married Betsy Ellsworth, died in 1869, aged forty-nine, leaving six children: Louisa, married Calvin Eels, now deceased; Clarinda, married a Mr. Mills; Russel, married Susan Hopple, and lived on S. 33, T. 33, R. 3; Ann, married P. C. Watts; Jane, married Frank Libbey.

John Hogaboom married Miss Hopkins, and came from Ulster County, New York, here, in the fall of 1830; settled on S. 33, T. 33, R. 3. After his wife died he married widow Brooks; had fourteen children. Adelia married Nathan T. Carr; Emily married Morgan Marion; Mary

married Frank Ocean; George and Loring; Edgar married Miss Wade, and Charlotte married a Mr. Robins, and Frances married Henry Gilbert.

Richard Hogaboom, brother of the above, from the same place, in 1830, married Phebe Farnsworth, and settled on S. 32; removed to Green Bay, in 1837, and then to Nebraska. Had four children: Eliza, married D. C. Mills; Cornelia, married Joseph D. Lewis; Harriet, married a Mr. Robinson; William.

Abel Hogaboom, brother of John and Richard, came from the same place, and settled on S. 6, T. 32, R. 3. He married Charlotte Jones, and after her death, he married the widow Horn, daughter of Jacob Gruber.

Richard Hogaboom and wife, Hannah, parents of the foregoing brothers, came from Ulster County, New York, in 1830. He died in 1845, aged eighty-three; his widow died in 1857, aged eighty-four.

John McKernan, from Kentucky, settled on Covell Creek, in the fall of 1828; lived there one year, and then went to Brown's Point, and made a claim on S. 32, T. 33, R. 3; in 1831 sold the claim to Charles Brown, and bought a claim of Disney, on S. 5, T. 33, R. 4. In 1832, Mr. McKernan was drowned in the Illinois River. In 1834 the widow sold the claim to Joseph Ebersol, and with the family, removed to S. 22, T. 31, R. 4, at the head of Otter Creek, where she died, in 1872. Two sons, Hugh and Patrick, died previously.

James Edgecomb came from New Providence, West Indies, in 1835, and settled on Covell Creek, west of Ottawa, and died soon after.

David Strawn, son of Jeremiah Strawn, came with his father's family from Perry County, Ohio, in 1830; bought land on S. 35, in South Ottawa, at the sale in 1835. He married Sarah Loyd, of Ohio, and occupied his land soon after. He was a large farmer, and extensive raiser and dealer in stock, and one of the owners and builders of the Paducah Railroad. He died in 1873, leaving seven children. Theodosia married J. W. Ebersol; Susan married a Mr. Porter, and is now deceased; Bertha married Thomas Morgan; Walter married Florence Parr; Clara married Mahlon B. Linton; Ella, Harlan L., and Cora Belle.

John Rockwood, and wife, Sally Green, a sister of Henry Green, of Ottawa, came from Cheshire County, New Hampshire, in fall of 1834, and settled on Section 26, where he made his home till his death, about 1840. They had seven children: Loring Otis; John, married Sarah Jane Lewis; William, married Maria Doolittle; Elisha, married Deborah Cox; Levi, died young; Mary, married J. R. Dunn.

Judge James Glover, father of J. O. Glover, came from Oswego, New York, in 1833, and settled in South Ottawa; he had held the position of County Judge in New York for a considerable time. He died about 1849.

James Day, mother and sister, came from the city of New York in 1832; the sister died, the mother returned to New York, and James became insane, and left. Mr. Day laid out the original town of South Ottawa. Their family history is a sad one; they were educated, refined and intelligent people; Miss Day died of calomel salivation, the result of the murderous medical practice of that day.

Henry Gorbett, from Clermont County, Ohio, in 1837, with his wife, Sally Robinson, settled on S. 31, T. 33, R. 3. His second wife was the widow Holland; he had fifteen children: Mary, married Calvin Pembroke; John; Debby Ann, married David Clark; Francis Asbury; Mary Ann, married John Quimby; George; Margaret, married James Wilson; Peter; Sarah, married a Mr. Fisk; Joseph; Angeline, married Edward Smith; Henry and Samuel.

William Thompson, from New York city, in 1833; settled on S. 32, T. 33, R. 3; was here seven or eight years; sold to William Richardson and went to St. Louis.

Solon Knapp, from New York in 1835; died of cholera.

Jabez Fitch, from Plattsburg, New York, in 1835; he was a merchant, and County Treasurer several years; he died in New York.

Ebenezer Tracy, from New York in 1831 or 1832; went back to New York.

Thomas Tracy, brother of the above, from same place, had a wife and several children; died in Michigan; his family have all left the county.

Silas Tracy, brother of Thomas, came here in 1831 or 1832; he settled on Covell Creek, where he died many years since; his widow married Jesse A. Clark, and went to Madison, Wisconsin.

Dr. Roberts from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1832; died of cholera.

Dr. Constant Abbot, from New York, in 1836; a physician; went to Cincinnati.

Henry Matson, from Owego, New York, in 1834; went to Texas; died in Central America.

Silas Matson and wife, Lydia Stanton, from Owego, New York, in 1839; settled in South Ottawa. Had four children: Charles Henry; David; Jerome, and Mary.

Calvin Eells, from Oneida County, New York, came to La Salle County in 1831, went west for a year or two, then returned to New York, and in 1836 removed with his widowed mother to South Ottawa, and settled on Section 28. He married Louisa Brown, who died about 1850. He afterward married S. A. Tucker. His first wife's

children were: Frederick, who married Ernestine Maines; Charles B., married Eliza Maines; Nathaniel; Lucian; Susan O. married George H. Maines; Marcus; Isabella, married Samuel Poundstone. The second wife had two sons; Douglass A.; Horace.

Russell Kimball came at an early day from New York. He married Mercy Hogaboom, and settled on Section 28, sold to Calvin Eells, kept a hotel in South Ottawa, afterward moved to Sheboygan.

Sheldon Bartholomew came from New York with Brown and Hogaboom, married Charlotte Hogaboom, and settled on Section 28; he sold to Thomas Hodgson; died in Ogle County; his widow came back to La Salle County, and died a few years after.

Mr. Beers came from New York at same time with Bartholomew; he married Prudence Hogaboom, and died soon after; his widow married Peter Minkler, who moved to Kane County.

George B. Macy, from Connecticut, first to Peoria, and to Ottawa, 1836; he married Mary Jennings, who died in 1854. He died about 1864. They left five children: Charles, Eliza, Mary, Anna and Clara.

Bartlett Dennison and wife, Jane Lindley, came about 1834. He sold goods, and owned a saw mill on Indian Creek; went to California, and died there.

Erastus Allen, from Plattsburg, New York, came in 1834; sold goods with Crook; went to Galena.

Robert Fowler, and wife, Polly Platt, from Plattsburg, New York, kept a boarding house; died here.

Burnett Miller, from Clinton County, New York, went to Wisconsin.

Daniel Farnsworth, from Clinton County, New York, in 1832; he died in 1870. His widow was fatally burned by her clothes taking fire. Children: Albert, died in California; William, married Miss Dix, he died in South Ottawa; Robert was killed; Elizabeth, married S. Crook; Electa; Phebe, married Richard Hogaboom, and was fatally burned by a like accident as that which befell her mother.

Samuel Tyler, the first wagonmaker in Ottawa, came in 1833; moved to Wisconsin.

Platt Thorn and wife, Betsy Platt, from Clinton County, New York, a glove maker by trade; went to Pontiac, returned and died here. His widow and children went to California.

Sylvanus Crook, from Clinton County, New York, in 1832, a merchant and farmer; he was a Justice of the Peace for several years, and died July 9, 1871. He married Elizabeth Farnsworth. Lucy married Albert Pool; Minnie and Charles.

John Parish, from Glasgow, Kentucky, and brother, came in 1832; one died, the other went to Rock River.

Moses Booth, brother-in-law to Christopher Long, came here in 1827 or 1828, and lived with Long, on Covell Creek. His wife died, and he married Miss Alvord. He went to Kendall County, lost a leg, and died soon after.

Christopher Pavier came here about 1834, from Yorkshire, England. He had four children: George, died in Cincinnati; Charles, married Miss Cunliff, lived for several years in South Ottawa, and died in East Ottawa.

Mrs. Pavier was the widow Nancy Arnold, and had a son and a daughter by her first husband. Her son George Arnold married Sarah Russell. He ran the ferry at Ottawa for several years. Jane Arnold married Samuel W. Rogers; after his death, she married a Mr. Kelley, and went west.

Samuel W. Rogers, from Vermont, came to Ottawa in 1833 or 1834. He kept a grocery, and owned the ferry for several years. He died in South Ottawa.

James Ball, from Owego, New York, in 1835; he married Cepha Ball, and lived on Section 25. Had one daughter.

Jesse A. Clark, from Fort Covington, New York, in 1832; kept tavern at the foot of the bluff, made the Clark claim, then went to Madison, Wisconsin, and died there.

Justus M. Clark, son of Jesse A., took the farm occupied by his father in 1835. He married Martha Dunn; he had kept school in Kentucky; he was a Presbyterian minister, and died on his farm, February 13, 1867, leaving children. One daughter married Walter Good; one married Henry Howland; Julius Clark, a lawyer, went to Kansas.

John Bascom, from Connecticut, in 1831; his mother and sister came in 1834. He kept a hotel at the foot of the bluff. Bascom and his mother died of cholera the same night, in June, 1835. The sister married a Mr. Foster, of Earl, and died in Wisconsin.

Abraham S. Bergen, from Springfield, Illinois, in 1833. He was a merchant here for eight or ten years; he and his wife died in Galesburg.

Benjamin J. Moore, from Clinton County, New York, in 1832; a land agent and speculator; went to Wisconsin in 1838; he had three sons and one daughter.

Dr. Smith, from Clinton County, New York, in 1832, with Jesse A. Clark; he opened one of the first stores in South Ottawa.

Rev. Mr. Hazard, from Clinton County, New York, in 1834; was a minister and missionary; died when returning to Plattsburg.

DAYTON.

Dayton had the first flouring mill in the county, and the first woolen mill run by water, in the State. At one time, about 1834 and 1835, it was in advance of Ottawa; it had a flouring mill, doing a heavy business, a saw mill, wagon shop, tannery and chair shop, and stores doing a large business.

The dam across the Fox River is maintained by the State. It was built to turn water into the feeder for the canal, and the Messrs. Green, who were the owners of the land, had what water they wanted, without any expense for dam or race.

When the Fox River branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad passed through Dayton the flouring mill and woolen mill were both in use, and a paper mill went into operation; and there was water power for many more.

The towns of Dayton and Rutland were settled simultaneously; and their early settlement so connected that it is difficult to fully separate their history. They are separated by Fox River, and between them lies the rapids of that stream, formerly furnishing an excellent water power and from where the feeder of the Illinois and Michigan Canal was taken.

The first settler here was William Clark, said to be a South Carolinian, but last from Fort Clark, now Peoria, in the spring of 1829. He built his cabin on the N. E. 1-4 S. 24; sold his claim in September, 1829, to John Green, and went to Du Page County.

John Green, who purchased Clark's claim and improvement, in company with William Green, Joseph Grove and William Lambert, left Newark, Ohio, on the 27th day of August, 1829, on a tour of exploration of the Northwest. They traveled on horseback by way of Fort Wayne, Kalamazoo, Michigan, and along the south shore of Lake Michigan, to Chicago. They found but few settlers, and frequently had to sleep on the ground with the sky for a covering.

In September, they reached Walker's (now Holderman's) Grove, and the Fox River, where Millington now is, following it down to the cabin of Clark. He showed them the rapids of the Fox, and told them it was the best mill privilege in America. As such a privilege was what Mr. Green was seeking, he purchased Clark's claim and determined to locate here. They found a corps of engineers surveying the canal feeder, and passed on to Ottawa, where they found one cabin near where the Boat Club house now is, occupied by James Walker, and one cabin on the south belonging to Dr. David Walker. They went on to Bailey's Point, where they found

Lewis Bailey and William Seeley. They explored the country as far south as Vandalia, then the capital of the State, when he purchased eighty acres for his mill site, at Dayton, and returned to Ohio, arriving on the 15th of October, and immediately prepared to emigrate to Illinois.

Of the company of twenty-four that came out in the fall of 1829, two returned to Ohio; of the twenty-two who remained only seven died in forty-one years.

John Green and wife, Barbara Grove, came from Licking County, Ohio, in the fall of 1829. He brought the irons for a saw and grist mill by team overland, and millwrights to put them up. Mr. Green lived on the claim bought of Clark, in Rutland, until 1832, when he removed to Dayton. He built a saw mill and put in a run of stone in 1830, and a flouring mill in 1832. He was County Commissioner, and occupied a prominent place in the business and early history of the county; he died December 17, 1874, aged eighty-four years. He had nine children: Eliza, married William L. Dunnavan, and lives in Rutland; Nancy, married Albert Dunnavan, and lived in Rutland; Jesse, married Isabella Trumbo; he served three terms as Justice of the Peace, and was three years Town Supervisor; in 1849 he led a company of forty-nine men to the then El Dorado, California. David, married Mary Stadden; served as Town Supervisor several terms; in company with his brother, Jesse, he ran the large woolen factory in Dayton—the first one run by water in the State. It was built in 1840, and enlarged in 1864. Joseph, died in 1855; Catherine, married George M. Dunnavan; Isaac, born in Illinois, married Rebecca J. Trumbo, and lived on the old farm; Rachel, married George Gibson; Rebecca, married Oliver W. Trumbo.

Jacob Kite, from Licking County, Ohio, with Green's company, in the fall of 1829. He never married. A sort of Nimrod, he lived by hunting, and went west.

William Stadden, and wife, Elizabeth Hoadley, from Licking County, Ohio, in May, 1830, settled on S. 33; T. 34, R. 4; sold to Jonathan Daniels, and moved to Dayton in 1831; built a flouring mill; was twice elected Sheriff of La Salle County, and twice to the State Senate. He was a prominent and useful citizen and died in 1848. Children: Jonathan, married Elizabeth Long, in Rutland; Mary, married David Green; William; Elizabeth, married Horace B. George; Richard, married Sallie Sevant.

James McFadden, from Ohio, in the fall of 1831. Kept store in Dayton. He was captain of a company of Home Guards, raised in the county during the Black Hawk war; was shot through

the ankle by Indians on Indian Creek in 1832; he went to Galena.

George M. Dunnavan, from Licking County, Ohio, in 1830, with David Letts, who settled on section 3 in town of Eden. Mr. Dunnavan remained at Cedar Point, as it was then called, till 1835, when he settled on S. 7, T. 34, R. 4, in Buck Creek timber. He married Catharine Green, daughter of John Green. There are ten children: Silas L.; Louisa Jane, married D. S. Green; Emma, married Andrew Brown; Lucien G.; Frank W.; Mary E.; Charles; Belle; Cora, and Edward.

Thomas Parr, from Licking County, Ohio, in 1834; he married Sarah Ann Pitzer, and settled on S. 1, T. 34, R. 3. They had six children: Jesse N., married Anna Cain; Amanda E., married Noah Brunk; Joseph B., married Sarah Knickerbocker; Francis N., married Julia Curry; Martha A., married Lyman Cole; William H., married Mary Ruger.

Nathan Proctor bought the store and goods of David Letts, in the spring of 1836; he had a very interesting family, and was himself a genial, able and popular man, and did a prosperous business for about one year, and was noted for his honorable and upright business habits. On his way to St. Louis to purchase goods he was detected in passing counterfeit money. He avoided arrest, but never returned. He was found to be a member of the notorious band that then infested the country from the Illinois to Wisconsin, called the Bandits of the Prairies, who were horse thieves, counterfeiters, robbers, burglars, and murderers. Dies and plates for counterfeiting were found in his store, and years after, when the building was torn down, a copperplate engraving was found behind the plastering. If his former or subsequent history should be written, it is probable that the name of Nathan Proctor would not appear.

RUTLAND.

Rutland was one of the earliest settled towns in the county.

The first settler in Rutland was William A. Clark, from South Carolina; he settled on the N. E. 1-4 S. 22, T. 34, R. 4, in the spring of 1829; sold to John Green, and moved to near Naperville.

David Grove, and wife, Anna Howser, from Licking County, Ohio, in 1829; one of Green's party; aided John Green for a year or more, and then settled on S. 22, T. 34, R. 4. Children of

first wife: Samuel, who married Mary Parr, lives at Utica; George; John, died. Mrs. Grove died in 1849. Second wife: Mary W. Robinson. Her children were: Katharine; Anna, married a Mr. Hoag; Elizabeth, married David Connard; Isabella, married Daniel Wickwire; Eliza, married W. H. Chapman, and lives at Freedom.

Reason Debolt, and wife, Emma Grove, from Licking County, Ohio, in 1829; one of Green's party; settled on S. 11, T. 34, R. 4; in 1833 sold to Loring Delano, and moved to the N. E. 1-4 of S. 16. Mrs. Debolt died in 1843. Children: Elma, married a Mr. Hupp; Barbara, married David Connard, and died in 1851; Lovina; George, married Miss Sutton; Jesse, died in the army; Cyrus, married Elizabeth Dunnavan.

Henry Brumback, and wife, Elizabeth Pitzer, from Licking County, Ohio, in 1829; settled on the N. E. 1-4 S. 13. Children: Lizzie, born in 1830—first birth in town, married Frank Bruner; and Rachel.

Samuel Grove, from Licking County, Ohio, was one of Green's party. He returned to Ohio, and came back to La Salle County in 1856.

Joseph Grove, from Licking County, Ohio, in 1829; one of Green's company. He married Elma Jackson, and settled on S. 22. He died in 1858. His widow died in 1872. Their children were: Semantha, who married a Mr. Wakefield; John; Jeremiah, died in the army; Jesse; Lewis, married Melinda Pitzer; Elma married George Pitzer; David; Mary, and Clara.

William L. Dunnavan, from Licking County, Ohio, in 1830, made a claim southwest of Peru; sold to Ish and settled on section 22 in 1831. He was married in the fall of that year to Eliza, daughter of John Green, by David Shaver, Esq., being the first wedding in town. Had six children: Albert; Emma, married a Mr. Hite; John; Elizabeth, married Cyrus Debolt; Jesse, married Maggie Burk; James.

Edward Keyes, from Indiana, in 1830; settled on N. E. 1-4 S. 14, T. 33, R. 4; he first stopped with Christopher Long, on Covell Creek, while building his cabin; moved on his claim in December; he died of cholera at the land sale in 1835. His widow married Alonzo Walbridge. He left three children: Elias H., married Dorothy Hanson; Sarah, married William Johnson; Emily, died single.

Christopher Long and wife, Miss Booth, from Licking County, Ohio, in 1827, first located on the Drake farm in company with Moses Booth, his brother-in-law, on Covell Creek, and in the fall of 1831 settled on the N. W. 1-4 S. 13, T. 33, R. 4. He died in March, 1846, aged fifty-one, his wife died in 1832; his second wife, Mary

Alvord, died in September, 1846, aged forty-two. He had five children: Catharine, married Elias Trumbo; Elizabeth, married Jonathan Stadden; Lewis, married Miss Barbour; Jane, married a Mr. Murphy; and William.

Matthias Trumbo, and wife, Rebecca Grove, came from Licking County, Ohio, in the fall of 1830, and settled on S. E. 1-4 S. 28, T. 34, R. 4. He died October 1, 1875; his wife died May 1, 1873. He had eight children: John, died in 1841; Lavinia, married West Matlock; Isabella, married Jesse Green; Elias, married Catharine Long, the first child born in the county; Eliza, married William Gibson; Barbara, married Joseph Jackson; Elizabeth, married Jacob Strawn; Anna, married Lewis Robinson.

David Shaver, and wife, Nancy Grove, came from Licking County, Ohio, in the fall of 1830; settled on S. 2, T. 33, R. 4; was Overseer of the Poor and Justice of the Peace several terms; he died January 2, 1848. He had nine children: Cyrus, married Betsey Hackett, and settled on the S. E. 1-4 S. 4. Had four children: Harvey, married Sarah Johnson; David R., married Margaret Kleiber; Joseph, married Janet Neff; Harrison, died in 1833, the first natural death in the town; Rebecca, married John Snelling; Barbara, married Joseph Miller; Nancy, married William S. Allen; Catharine, married John K. Spencer.

William Parr, and wife, Sally Trumbo, from Licking County, Ohio, came in the fall of 1830; he settled on the S. E. 1-4 S. 3, T. 33, R. 4. He had five children: Henry R., married Elsa Armstrong; Samuel, married Josephine Armstrong; Isabella, married Orson Potter; John, married Lucy Milliken; Mary, married Samuel Grove, of Utica.

Samuel Milliken, and wife, Rebecca Williams, from Licking County, Ohio, came to South Otta-way in 1830, and in the spring of 1832 settled on the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 5, T. 33, R. 4; sold to M. E. Hollister in 1836, and moved to N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 10, where he resided till his death in 1864. He had seven children: May, married Levi Zeluff; Margaret, married John Billman; Comfort, married James Stevenson; Amanda, married Edward Wightman; Jerusha, married John Kelly; Samuel, married Sarah Leek; Lucy, married John Parr.

Goodman Hougas came from Norway to New York in 1828; one that came over in the famous sloop; he married in New York and settled in Rutland in 1834. He died in 1850, leaving five children.

G. W. Howe, from New York in 1834; settled on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 33, T. 34, R. 4; went to Rock Run, Will County, in 1840, and died there.

Widow Barbary Grove, mother of Joseph, came in 1833. She died at the age of seventy-eight. Her son, Elias, came with her and died single in 1845; her daughter Elizabeth was the first wife of N. Madison Letts.

Widow Anna Pitzer, a sister of John Green, came with a large family from Licking County, Ohio, in the fall of 1830, and settled on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 10, T. 34, R. 4. A woman of much business capacity and decision of character. During the Black Hawk war, few men exceeded her in efforts for the protection of the infant settlement. She was a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She died in 1854. Her children were: William, who married Sarah Kite, and settled on the old homestead; Anthony, married Margaret Waggy, he died on the way to California in 1852; James, married Elizabeth Kite; Jessie, died in California; Benjamin, died in the army; Jacob, married Sarah Kite; Sarah Ann, married Thomas Parr; Rachel, married Thomas Bayley; Elizabeth, married Henry Brumback; Margaret; Catharine, married H. Haman; Alvah.

Edward Sanders, from Licking County, Ohio, in 1831; settled on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. 11, T. 34, R. 4. He served five years in the United States army; while stationed at Fort Dearborn, he went as a scout to the Illinois and Fox rivers in 1816, and what he saw of the country then, induced him to make it his home. He was a carpenter by trade; his wife was Margaret Wamsley.

Jacob Anderson, from Norway, to New York, 1825; here, 1834; settled on S. W. 1-4 S. 13, T. 34, R. 4; went to California and died there, one of the first colony.

Andrew Dahl, from Norway, to New York, 1825, in the sloop; here, 1834; settled on S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 1, T. 34, R. 4; died at Salt Lake.

Vetal Vermit, from Canada, 1834, settled on N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 12, T. 34, R. 4. He married Huldah Walker, daughter of Dr. David Walker, of Otta-wa. Kept hotel for several years, at Vermit's or Vermit's Point; went to Indiana. They had four children.

James M. Philips, and wife, Ann Gillespie, from Pennsylvania, 1834, settled on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 10, T. 33, R. 4; moved to Indian Creek, 1835.

John C. Philips, from Pennsylvania, 1834, settled on S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 10, T. 33, R. 4; moved to Newark 1835.

John Weitsell, from Germany, on N. E. 1-4 S. 13, T. 34, R. 4.

Rev. John St. Clair, and wife, from Kentucky, on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 10, T. 34, R. 4.

William Anderson, from Ohio, 1834, on S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 3, T. 34, R. 4.

John Harrington, from New York, 1834, on



WASHINGTON SQUARE—OTTAWA—SHOWING MONUMENT—COMPANY S.

S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 34, T. 34, R. 4; sold to J. F. Keyes, and moved to the western part of the state.

Solomon Channel, and wife, Betsy Wamsley, from Ohio in 1832, settled on N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 12, T. 33, R. 4; sold to A. D. Butterfield, and returned to Ohio, came back to Illinois in 1840, and died 1875; his wife died before him. He had seven children: Joseph; Mary, married a Mr. Bell in Adams; Malvina; Alva; Sarah; John; Jackson.

A. D. Butterfield, from Jefferson County, New York. He visited Cuba, New Orleans, and other places South, and came to Marseilles in April, 1835. Kept a hotel one year, then rented his hotel, and in 1836 bought out Solomon Channel, on S. 36, T. 34, R. 4; held the office of Town Supervisor; had three wives; his first was a Miss Edgar, second Lucy Otis, third Sally A. Rood; had nine children: David, married Julia Young; P. A., married Sarah Drackby, is in Marseilles; Julia C., married William A. Seers; Orvill; Leavitt M., married Ella Parr, of Rutland; George F., married Mary Allen; Charles W., Susan and Walter.

Ephraim Shaver, born in Virginia, came from Indiana here, in 1839. His wife was Mary E. Murphin, from Ohio. Their children are; Semantha, married George Bennett, of Waltham; Mary Lovina, married a Mr. Ross, her second husband Mr. Turple; Margaret, married Henry Mandeville, of Kansas; Belle, married Henry Bennett, of Deer Park; Dora, married William Munson, Jr.; George W., married widow Wade; Dolcina, Emma and Peter.

Thomas Tuttle, from Indiana, in 1836, settled on S. 11, T. 33, R. 4; sold to Garver Gunderson in 1839.

Timothy Corbit, from Pennsylvania, in 1837, settled adjoining A. D. Butterfield.

Walter D. Rood, from Saratoga County, New York, in July, 1838, to Marseilles; moved onto the Long farm. Went with Green's company in 1849 to California, lived in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana, and returned to La Salle County in 1870. Married Amelia Robinson, and settled on S. 16, T. 33, R. 5, in 1872. Had one child, Olive.

John Gibson, from Ohio, came here in 1840. He was a Lieutenant in the war of 1812, from Pennsylvania; he died in 1869; his wife died in 1860. Left six children: Martha, married C. McKinley; Maria, married James N. Trenary; Captain William L., married Eliza Trumbo, of Rutland; George W., married Cynthia Robinson, of Rutland; John F., married Mary J. Anderson, of Rutland; Captain Theodore C., married Susan S. Sample, of Ottawa.

Jonathan Daniels, and wife, Mary Channel from Licking County, Ohio, in the fall of 1831,

bought a claim of William Stadden, on S. 33, T. 34, R. 4. They had two children: Elizabeth, married Joseph Kleiber; Judith, married William Stadden.

Joseph Kleiber, and wife, Elizabeth Daniels, from Licking County, Ohio, in the fall of 1831, settled on S. 32, T. 34, R. 4. He had eight children: Melissa, married Henry Funk; Jonathan, married Elizabeth Funk; Mary, married George Hays, and afterward Henry Curry; Margaret, married David Shaver; Aaron, married Rosanna McKernan; William, married Mary Pierce; Stephen and Etta.

Aaron Daniels, and wife, Maria Sanders, from Licking County, Ohio, in the fall of 1831, settled on S. 33.

Albert Dunnavan, from Licking County, Ohio, came with Letts to Cedar Point in 1830; remained there one year, then came to Rutland and settled on S. 13; in 1831 married Nancy, daughter of John Green. Has eight children: Samuel, married Miss Munson; David; Isaac; Joseph; George, married Miss Rogers; Katharine, married Frank Brandon; Jane, married Aaron Howe; and Anna.

VERMILLION.

Lewis Bailey, the first settler in the town of Vermillion, came from Ohio; first to Indiana, and then to Illinois in 1825. He first came to Ottawa, but located on section 19, at the head of Bailey's Grove, which was called Bailey's Point. His son Augustus is claimed to have been the first male white child born in the county, while a daughter of Christopher Long was the first. George Galloway, son of James Galloway, of Fall River, has claimed the honor of being born before Bailey. The fact seems to be that Bailey's son was a few days the older, but he was born in Peoria, where his parents had gone in a canoe, in anticipation of the event, and soon after returned, having been absent from home eighteen days.

The location selected by Bailey was a romantic one, and he said it was a favorite resort of the Indians, who ever evinced a keen appreciation of the beautiful. Mr. Bailey's neighbors at first were only Indians. He always expressed a high opinion of his swarthy friends, and persistently claimed that they were more honest, friendly and trustworthy than the whites. He was doubtless somewhat misanthropic. He with his family left the county in 1844, and died in Oregon. He had two sons: Augustus and Timothy.

William Seeley, a native of Seneca County,

New York, came to Madison County, Illinois, in 1818, and brought his family in 1820. He came to Bailey's Grove, La Salle County, in the fall of 1828, and brought his family in the spring of 1830; he settled on section 19, just east of Bailey's; he subsequently laid out the town of Lowell, on the Vermillion, and in company with Charles Elliott built the stone mill now standing, a picture of which is given elsewhere; he held the office of Justice of the Peace several years; was County Commissioner, and prominent among the early settlers; he died March, 1857. His children were: John, who died single; William, married Belle Tylee; Randolph, married Clarissa Ellsworth; Samuel, married Hattie Tylee; Anna, married a Mr. Knight; Mary, married Ebenezer Burgess; Eveline, married Barnum Newton; Sarah, married John Seeley.

Mr. Enos came from Sangamon County in 1829; settled on Section 18, and sold his claim to Mr. Pate, who came from the same county in 1830, and he sold to Jacob Moon in 1831. Enos and Pate were frontier men, and went west.

Jacob Moon came from Dayton, Ohio, in 1831, and settled on the Enos claim, and in 1833 sold to Joel Alvord; he moved onto a claim on the Vermillion, just over the line, in what is now Livingston County, called Moon's Point, where he died in 1853.

John Slater, from Ohio, settled in Sangamon County in 1823, came to Bailey's Grove in 1829; he bought a claim of Tracy, a transient claimant, on S. 24, T. 32, R. 1; in 1833 sold his claim to Nathaniel Eddy, and made a claim on S. 19, T. 32, R. 2, where he lived and raised a large family. He died of cholera in 1848; his first wife died in 1832; his second wife, Mary Warnock. He left seven children: Henry, married Lydia Galloway, he died of cholera in 1848; Harriet, married Jacob Barr; Sally; Olive, married Charles Clark; Jerusha, married J. W. Wells; B. F., married Louisa Dart.

John Bailey, and wife, Sally Benjamin, came from Windsor, Vermont, in 1831, to Putnam County, and in 1832 bought the claim of Warren's estate on S. 17, T. 32, R. 2, where he lived till his death in 1842. A good citizen, he always cheerfully bore his portion of the public burden of a new settlement. His widow died in 1854. He left seven children: Sarah Ann, married Nelson Alvord, a Baptist preacher; Mary, married William Laughlin; Rhoda, married Samuel Bullock; Annis, married Bailey Barrass; Maria, married Seth Eaton; Emily, married Frank Wood; William, married Janet Potter, adopted daughter of John Rider.

Leslie Kent, and wife, Huldah Harman, from Conway, Massachusetts, in 1833; settled on S.

18, T. 32, R. 2. Mrs. Kent died in August, 1840; he died September, 1846, leaving two daughters: Huldah, married Edward R. Williams; Caroline Mahala, married Wells Alderman.

Daniel Warren, and wife, came from Maine in 1809, to Madison County, New York; he came by wagon, with his family, the whole distance from New York to Illinois in 1830; settled on S. 17, T. 32, R. 2; died there in 1832, aged sixty-four; his claim was sold to John Bailey. He left eight children: Polly, married Asa Holdridge; Nathan, settled in Serena; Daniel, died in Serena; Ezekiel, died at Au Sable; Samuel, died on Indian Creek; Eunice, married Alfred Kellogg; Betsy married George Sprague; Olive, married Alva O. Smith, and died in Serena.

William Petigrew, from Kentucky, a single man, boarded with Lewis Bailey; made a claim; sold to Enos, and went to Holderman's Grove; married a widow with two children, and then removed to Indian Creek, where he and his family were all killed in the Indian massacre.

Deacon John Leonard, from near Boston, Massachusetts, in 1831, came with the Northampton colony in company with Mr. Jones; they located at Bailey's Grove. Jones died soon after, and Leonard eventually married Jones' widow, and settled on S. 18, T. 32, R. 2. He was deacon and an active member of the Congregational church; a radical Abolitionist, he had the reputation of keeping a station on the Underground Railroad; he removed to Galesburg, where he died in 1866; his wife, and two children, Levi and Sarah, died there also.

Levi Jones, from Massachusetts, in 1831, one of the Northampton colony, died the same year; his widow married Deacon Leonard, left four children: Daniel and Raymond; Mary, married Daniel Little; Susan.

Jacob Elliott, and wife, Mehitable Cook, from New Hampshire, in 1839, resided at Lowell. He died in 1841, leaving four children. His son Charles married Lucy Bach; second wife, Harriet Huntington. He was a partner of William Seeley in the town of Lowell and water-power adjoining. They built the stone mill, and anticipated building up a manufacturing town that would not disgrace its namesake in Massachusetts. It was not a success proportioned to the enterprise of its founders, and the early death of its proprietors put a stop to its further progress. Charles Elliott was for several years a Justice of the Peace and County Commissioner; he died about 1855 or 1856, and left one son by his first wife, Jacob, who married a daughter of Sergeant Cummings; Sarah, the daughter of his second wife, married Uriah Painter.

Jacob Elliott's other children were: Cook, who married Jane Wiswall, and died soon after; Mary, married Emery Stanford; Sarah, married a Mr. Weber.

Emery Stanford, from Waterloo, New York, came in 1837, a stonemason by trade; he built the stone mill at Lowell for Seeley & Elliott, an enduring monument to the skill and fidelity of its builders. He married Mary Elliott, and moved onto a farm on S. 27, T. 32, R. 2. Was Town Supervisor and held other positions of trust. He had three children: Sarah, married Justin Hall, of Chatworth; Russell, married Mary Hutchinson; Frank, went to Livingston County. Mr. Stanford had a daughter, Susan, by a former wife, who married Henry Loomis.

Leonard Bullock, from Rehoboth, Massachusetts, in 1831; he first engaged in teaching and then extensively in farming in company with his brother, Joseph, near Tonica. He married Julia Eames, and died in fall of 1856, leaving three children: Henry, married Fanny Laughlin; Eliza and Lura.

Henry L. Fulton, millwright, and Emeline Castle, his wife, from Waterloo, New York, came to Lowell in 1837, and moved to Chicago in 1842. They had two children: Juliette, married Thomas C. Whitmarsh; and Franklin, married Amelia Schock.

Joseph Hamar, of Massachusetts, came to Illinois in 1835, in company with Dr. J. S. Bullock; left Massachusetts in October, and came by the way of Albany, Erie canal and steamer to Cleveland, and by canal to Portsmouth, Ohio, and by steamer to St. Louis; took passage for the Illinois River; was detained by ice near Alton. November 30th left the boat, and Mr. Hamar and Edward Knapp, also from Massachusetts, started on foot through a deep snow and over an uninhabited prairie for his destination in La Salle County. They reached Springfield December 4th, Tremont, on the 7th, and Bailey's Grove on the 11th. Dr. Bullock arrived by boat January 2, 1836. In January, Mr. Hamar went to Dixon on foot to enter land, and was gone ten days. In the spring he was joined by his family and found quarters at the hospitable house of Lewis Bailey. He settled on S. 32, where he built a log cabin the following summer, the first in that locality that ventured to settle away from timber on the open prairie. Mr. and Mrs. Hamar, in common with their neighbors from New England, brought with them a high regard for the church and schoolhouse, which they learned among their native hills. Mr. Hamar died August, 1846, aged fifty-one. Mrs. Hamar died May, 1876, aged seven-eight, leaving seven children.

Benjamin Washburn, and wife, from Plymouth County, Massachusetts, in 1835; settled on S. 15. Had four sons: Benjamin; Salmon B.; Gustavus, and Stillman.

Henry Angell, from Rhode Island; left there in the fall of 1835. While on the way was frozen in on the Erie Canal, and wintered in Utica, New York; arrived here in the spring of 1836, and settled at Vermillionville, where his wife died. He married Miss Washburn, and settled on S. 35; he died about 1850; his widow died in 1874. His children by his first wife are: Abbey, who married John Fry, her second husband is John M. Trout; Henry; Mary Jane; Lydia, married Granville Clark. His children by his second wife are: Washburn and Albert, twin brothers—Albert died; Washburn married Miss Stilwell; Everett; Ann, married George Enderton; Hannah, married George Sharp.

Mr. Wilkinson, from Rhode Island, came with Henry Angell, his brother-in-law, in 1836, and settled at Vermillionville; soon after went to Iowa.

Levi Woodward, and wife, from Massachusetts, came in 1837, and settled on S. 32, T. 32, R. 3, where he died in 1846. His widow married John Clark. Mr. Woodward left four children: Lewis, married Relefe G. Dart, second wife Margaret Dart.

Lloyd C. Knapp, came from Massachusetts in company with the family of Joseph Hamar, and Joseph Bullock, in the spring of 1836; he settled on S. 33, T. 32, R. 2. He married Sarah Kirkpatrick. Their children are: Alvan, who died soon after his return from the army, in the war of the rebellion; Austin; Sarah, wife of Nathan Hall; Dora, wife of Albert Hall; George.

Joel Alvord, Edward Alvord, Nelson Alvord, (sons of Joel), Jacob Barr, William Groom, and Madison Goslin, left Albany County, New York, in wagons, the 15th day of May, 1833, for the West. In Chicago, they met Judge Isaac Dimmick, then returning from a tour of exploration, who directed them to this locality. They arrived here July 18th. A journey by land for hundreds of miles at that day through a country, most of it unsettled, without roads or bridges, can hardly be appreciated now. They were compelled to adopt camp life; stopping at night on the bank of some stream, where wood and water could be procured, and sleeping in their wagons, or on the ground, and in some instances were compelled to build bridges to cross the streams. Madison Goslin died in the fall of 1833.

Joel Alvord, and wife, in 1833, bought a claim of Jacob Moon, on S. 18, where he spent the remainder of his life a substantial farmer, and

good citizen. He died, March, 1856, aged seventy-six, leaving five children: Betsy, married Reuben Moffat; Edward, married Elizabeth Cleveland; Alison; Nelson, a Baptist clergyman, married Susan Bailey; Joel, married Lydia Hall, died of a wound.

Jacob Barr married Harriet, daughter of John Slater.

Ezra Hawley, and wife, Rhoda M. Buck, came from Bennington County, Vermont, to Sangamon County, and to Bailey's Grove, in June, 1835; settled on S. 20. His children are: Anson; Myron, who married Emeline Hall, in Vermillion; Hiram, married Mary Goodwin.

Nathan Hawley, brother of Ezra, came from Vermont, July, 1836, and died the next October.

Jacob Burgess, came from Burlington County, New Jersey, in December, 1837; settled on section 31. His wife was Olive Clark; they are both dead. Ebenezer, married Mary Seeley, he died in 1841; Dorothy, married Jonathan Hutchinson, of Iowa; Jacob, married Betsey Hall; Warren, married Emma Swift; Stokes, married Emma Hiller; Sidney, married Miss Allen; Mary, married Israel Hutchinson.

Israel Hutchinson, from New Jersey, came in 1837, and settled on S. 32. He married Mary Burgess, and has had fifteen children.

Jonathan Hutchinson, from New Jersey, came in 1837; married Dorothy Burgess; moved to Iowa.

Bailey Barrass, from Saratoga, New York, in 1837; a carpenter and joiner by trade, an industrious and good mechanic; he married Annis, daughter of John Bailey. He died in 1864, aged fifty-one, leaving four children: John, died in the army; Orvill, married Anna Fleming; Onslow, married Margaret A. Mosier; Julia.

Josiah Seybold, from Southern Illinois, a native of the State, came in 1833. He built a flouring mill on the Vermillion, which was completed in 1836; he sold the mill to the Messrs. Todd, and moved on a farm in the town of Eden. While descending the Mississippi in a flat boat, he died at Natchez, suspected of poison. He left three children: Thaddeus, married Lizzie Denton; D. C.; Jerome; Mary is the wife of Willis Stewart, of Putnam County.

Chester Dryer, from Seneca County, New York, in December, 1835, his family came in June, 1836. A sad fatality attended his family; his second son, Calvin, died in 1840; his oldest son, William, died in 1841, and his wife, Sarah Hobro, died in 1842. Of seven children by his first wife, one only survives, Keziah, wife of Sanford Harwood, living in Iowa. Mr. Dryer's second wife was Mary Little; they had one daughter. He brought in the first threshing machine—

a four-horse power that delivered the grain on the ground from the cylinder to be cleaned by the hand mill—an imperfect implement, but far better than tramping out the grain on the ground with horses or cattle.

Mr. Dryer held the office of Justice of the Peace for several years.

George Brown, from New Hampshire, came in 1830; was part owner, with William Seeley, of the first saw mill built at Lowell; he died at Seeley's about 1836.

Moses Little, son of Ebenezer, came from New Hampshire in 1837; settled on section 33; removed, and died in Iowa.

Fernal Little, from New Hampshire, came in 1837; went to the south part of the state.

Deacon Button came from Ohio to Michigan, and from Michigan to S. 31, T. 32, R. 2, in 1835; in 1844 he removed to Wisconsin. He had a large family; Rosanna, married Peter Schoonover; another daughter married a Mr. Curtis; Ann, went to Wisconsin; Aladelphia, died at home: His sons were: Hollis; Ard, married the widow Faro; Charles, became a Baptist preacher of note; Asa; and some younger children. They all went to Wisconsin.

Peter Schoonover came from Ohio and from Michigan here in 1830, settling on sections 32 and 33; married Rosanna Button, and was a large farmer and stock raiser.

Benjamin Lundy, settled in the town of Vermillion in 1838. A complete account of his life and labors is given elsewhere.

Mr. Lundy left five children, two sons and three daughters: Susan, married William Wierman; Eliza, married Isaiah Griffith. Mr. Lundy's two sons are both dead. Benjamin, married, practiced medicine in Magnolia, and died there, leaving one son, William L., the only male descendant. Esther, the twin sister of Benjamin, died single.

Zebina Eastman was assisting Mr. Lundy in the publication of his paper, at the time of Lundy's death, and immediately after commenced the publication of the "Western Citizen," an anti-slavery paper, at Chicago, which was continued for several years, and was really a continuation of Lundy's work in the Northwest.

David Perkins came from New York in 1837. He married Miss Barrass; resided at Lowell several years and removed to Chicago.

Dr. Jethro Hatch, and wife, Ruth Cogswell, came from New Preston, Connecticut, in 1834; was a physician of good practice. Had two daughters: Mary Ann and Elizabeth. Mrs. Hatch died about 1845; the Doctor died about 1850.

MANLIUS.

William Ritchey was born in Pennsylvania, emigrated to Huron County, Ohio, where he heard the cannonading at the time of Perry's victory on Lake Erie. Lost his first wife and married Dolly Wilson, a Kentucky woman, near Indianapolis, in 1828. Moved to Wisconsin, and engaged in lead mining. In October, 1829, came to La Salle County, and made a claim on S. 17, T. 33, R. 4. He was accompanied by his son William W., the only child of his first wife that came West. The son stayed on the claim while the father went to Blue Mounds for the family. They came by the way of Dixon, in a "prairie schooner," with a span of horses, and an ox and cow yoked together; arrived on the claim in January, 1830. The only neighbor was James Galloway. In February, 1830, Mrs. Galloway died. Mr. Ritchey and son cut down a black walnut tree the Indians had girdled, and spilt out some puncheon boards and made a coffin, in which Mrs. Galloway was buried. In the spring of 1830 Mr. Ritchey sold his claim to Abraham Trumbo. They then made a claim near Galloway's, but sold to Galloway soon after and made a claim on the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. 18, T. 33, R. 5, and in the winter of 1831 built a cabin in the ravine near the Dr. Ward place, the first cabin built in Marseilles, and where James Ritchey was born, the first birth in what is now Marseilles. William W. sowed a small patch of wheat where the sod had been killed by Indian cultivation; he got some wheat, but, what was more valuable, unwittingly got a pre-emption, and as he and his father were on the same quarter section, they were each entitled to a float on eighty acres elsewhere. They sold their floats to John Green, for which he entered their quarter section; they thus secured their quarter section without money and without price. After the massacre at Indian Creek, in 1832, William W. went to Seneca to notify Abel Sprague, who had a claim there, and then moved the family to Ottawa. The father was a teamster for the army, and the son enlisted as a soldier. They were discharged on the banks of the Wisconsin River. In the fall they helped Ephraim Sprague, Charles Brown, and Richard Hogaboom build a dam and dig a race for a saw-mill at Marseilles. William Ritchey died about 1842; his wife died in 1839. William W. married Widow Green.

Abner Stebbins came from New York in 1834; settled on S. 4, T. 33, R. 5. George W. Brumback said he was the best axe man he ever knew, the best worker and most honest man; he went to Iowa.

Abdolonymus Stebbins, brother of Abner, and wife, Julia Webber, came from New York in 1835, and settled on S. 8, T. 33, R. 5. Had ten children. He was a staunch Whig, in favor of internal improvements, of developing manufactures, arts and sciences, and delighted in talking on these subjects by the hour; but that his Democratic neighbors held him and his political heresies in utter contempt. His children were: Henry, married Mary Ann Pope, his second wife was Miss Bignal; Louana, married Jacob Reser; Lorinda, married Volney Wood; Mary; Louisa, married Gale Waterman; Emery, married Laura Lammy; Edgar; Austin, married Miss Wiley. There were two younger sons.

Lovell Kimball, from Watertown, Jefferson County, New York; came in 1833. Brumback said there has never been a man of greater abilities in Marseilles, except Daniel Webster, and he stayed only one night. Kimball was an active business man, energetic, venturesome and unscrupulous; he built a saw-mill, and in 1840 was a member and agent of a company that erected the best flouring mill, probably then in the State; it had eight run of stone, was forty feet high above the foundation, and every way complete.

When Kimball commenced his improvement he found Ephraim Sprague in possession of a part of the water privilege, owning and running a saw-mill. Kimball so made his dam as to flood out the privilege of Sprague, and as Sprague had no title but a claim on Government land, he found himself dispossessed of his little property with no redress but Kimball's generosity, and as that did not serve, he left in despair, and as he did so, he raised his hands and prayed that water might wash away, and fire burn all in Marseilles, as long as the memory of Kimball should last. This is related by the old settlers of Marseilles, and it is called "Sprague's curse." Kimball's saw-mill and the flouring mill were burned on the night of the 18th of May, 1842; he rebuilt the saw-mill, but never recovered from the loss, as, by some quibble, the Insurance Company evaded payment, and the flouring mill was never rebuilt. The members of the Marseilles company that built the mill were: Gurdon S. Hubbard, of Chicago; Robert P. Woodworth, James A. Woodworth, Lovell Kimball, Augustus Butterfield, William Whipple, and James Brown. Kimball died in 1848 or 9; after Kimball's death his widow married Orville Cone, of Morris; she died in 1875.

L. S. P. Moore, from Vermont, came in 1838; a wagonmaker by trade. He married Jemima Reser.

Vivaldi Morey, came from New York to Illi-

nois, in 1837, with his wife, Emily Brown, and settled on S. 32, T. 34, R. 5; went to Kendall County for five years. His children are: Sarah, who married Melvin Prescott, of Marseilles; William A., married H. C. Belknap, his second wife was A. P. Skinner; Frances, married H. G. Peister; Emily A., married F. W. Simpson, and Nettie, married R. W. Kilbourn.

Hanson Morey, came from New York in 1835, and settled on S. 8, T. 33, R. 5; left in about two years.

Nelson Morey, brother of the above, came about the same time and went to Texas.

John Harrington, from England to New York in 1836; bachelor; grain dealer in Marseilles.

Thomas Harrington, brother of above, was drowned at the time of the flood in 1838. The ice gorged on the island below Marseilles, and flooded nearly the whole town.

Joseph Brumback, from Licking County, Ohio, arrived here August 3, 1832, built a cabin on S. 6, T. 33, R. 5, and lived in it nineteen years. His neighbors very appropriately called him the Patriarch Joseph, as he had nineteen children and eight step-children. His first wife was Mary Parr, who died, leaving four children; George W., was County Surveyor of La Salle County; Elizabeth and Mary, are dead; Samuel, went to Odell. His second wife was Margaret Oatman; she died in 1842; had one child, Margaret. His third wife was Comfort Young, who died in 1858; had eight children: Newton W., Jervis J., Ada Perkins; Joseph Jefferson; John Howey; Merritt M., and Oby David; Nite E. died. His fourth wife was Margaret Hart; had six children: Ella, Viola, Mirza, Ira E., Ezra H., and Oliver C.

Christopher Massey, and wife, Sarah Bennett, from New England to Illinois in 1838. He died in 1877. He left three children: Ann married James Mossman, her second husband was Mr. Jacobs; Susan, married George Turner, of Indiana; and Charles.

Jonathan Massey, brother of Christopher, came at the same time. His wife was Nancy Dow. He died in 1866, and his widow died in 1876. He left five children: Adeline, married Mr. Houghton, of Michigan; Stillman E., married Miss McEwen; Myra, married Mr. Pettis; Horace and Lizzie.

Israel Massey, brother of the foregoing, came at the same time, with his wife, Phebe Gardner. Had five children: Warren, married Caroline Barbour; Mary A., married Mr. Young, of the City of Washington; Gordon; Sylvanus; Frank.

Dr. Robert P. Woodworth, from New York, 1837, one of the firm that built the Marseilles

Mill, went to Ottawa, was postmaster and merchant; moved to Peru; was killed by an accidental gunshot wound while hunting.

James H. Woodworth, brother of the above, from New York, 1837, also one of the Marseilles mill firm; after the burning of the mill moved to Chicago; was a member of Congress one term, and died at Evanston.

David Olmstead, and wife, Mary Linderman, from Tioga County, New York, 1833; settled on S. 10, T. 33, R. 5; died 1846. They had eleven children: Dea. Hiram, settled on a farm in Freedom; married the widow of Rev. Charles Harding, had four children: Allen, married Mercy Baker; Lewis, married Lydia Ackley at Marseilles; Edward A.; Sally Ann, married Lewis Linderman; Anson, married Phebe M. Jameson; Wesley, was a Methodist Episcopal preacher in Minnesota; Ann, Mary and William, with their mother, moved to Minnesota; Curtis, went to McLean County.

Ephraim Sprague came first to Ottawa, and to Marseilles in the spring of 1833; built a dam and saw-mill, completed in the fall of 1833. A dam built below him running his mill power, he moved to Grundy County.

Abel Sprague made a claim near where Seneca now is, on the Crotty place, sold the claim to two young men by the name of Stocking, and they sold to one Carter, who afterwards abandoned it. In 1841, when work was resumed on the canal, Jeremiah Crotty occupied it.

Dolphus Clark, and wife, Sally Loring, from Ontario County, New York, in the fall of 1836 settled on S. 5, T. 33, R. 5; first a farmer. Children: Carlos, married Clarissa Dyke; Adaline, married Samuel Parr; Mercy, married Sylvester Renfrew; Sally Ann, married D. A. Nicholson in Marseilles; Caroline, married H. W. Morey, died from the bite of a rattlesnake; John, married Mary Jane Kerns; Mary, married Ebenezer Barbour; Richard, married Mary Parr; Clara M., married F. E. Titus.

William R. Loring, from New York, came here in 1838, married Jane Micca, and settled on S. 32, T. 34, R. 5.

Jacob Reser, from New York, came here in 1838; died leaving five children: Jacob, Jr., married Louana Stebbins, and settled on S. 2, T. 33, R. 5; Jemima, married L. S. P. Moore.

Nathaniel Neece, and wife, Miss Lewis, came here in 1836.

James Dyke, and wife, Mary Sabin, from Connecticut, came here in 1837, settling on S. 5, T. 33, R. 5; was killed by the fall of a tree, February, 1844.

Seth Otis, father-in-law to A. D. Butterfield, from Watertown, New York, resided here a short time. George W. Brumback says that Otis' family were well educated and intelligent; that Mr. Otis came to his father's, and finding their stock of book knowledge was contained in one Bible, one Methodist hymn book, one Pike's arithmetic, and old work on chemistry and Cobb's speller, very generously, and unsolicited, loaned them a portion of his library, of which they made good use. The next season the neighbors put up a small log schoolhouse, and Otis' daughter Mary, kept school for them. Brumback thinks that without Otis' books, and Mary's teaching, some other person than George W. Brumback would have been County Surveyor of La Salle County. Otis soon after moved to Chicago, and died there.

John Loring, and wife, Louisa Micca, from Bloomfield, Ontario County, New York, came here in 1835, and settled on S. 31, T. 34, R. 5. They had five children: Eliza Jane, married Milton Peister; Hulbert, married Mary Bosworth; George, and Alzina.

David Loring, brother of John, from the same place to Ohio; came here in 1836. Married Elizabeth Nichols, and settled on S. 5, T. 33, R. 5; removed to Nebraska.

Richard Ives, from Thompkins County, New York, came here in 1835; resided here about eight years, then went to Will County, and thence to Grundy County.

Horace Sabin came from Connecticut in 1836, and died in 1837.

Reuben Simmons, and wife, Susan Kinney, came from New York in 1834, and settled on S. 4, T. 33, R. 5. Moved to Iowa in 1855. His children were: Joshua, Lois, Melinda, Eliza, Emily and Frank.

Giles W. Jackson, came from New York in 1836. He married Hannah Jennings, and settled on S. 20, T. 33, R. 5. In 1854 he removed to Ottawa, and for several years was the senior member of the firm of Jackson & Lockwood, hardware merchants. Mr. Jackson was the first Supervisor of the town of Manlius, was Agent of the county for the care of the poor and poor farm for several years, and Alderman of the city. His children were: Henry A.; Elizabeth, is Mrs. Morgan; Harriet, married Charles Catlin, of Ottawa.

Samuel Bullock, from Boston, came here in 1834. He married Rhoda Bailey, daughter of John Bailey, of Vermillion. He left his family in 1850 and went to California, and did not return.

DEER PARK.

Martin Reynolds, and wife, Elizabeth Hitt, came from Champaign County, Ohio; removed to Jacksonville, Illinois, in 1827, and in 1829 located on S. 29, T. 33, R. 2, in present town of Deer Park; the first settler in the town. For the purpose of securing educational advantages for his children, in 1838 he removed to Ogle County and assisted in establishing and sustaining the Mount Morris Academy. He returned to his farm in Deer Park in 1844, where he resided until his death. His wife died in 1849, leaving six children (Mr. Reynolds subsequently married the widow Thurston): Joseph, married, and lived near the old homestead, where he died in 1870; James C., married Caroline Clayton, and resided on S. 28, T. 33, R. 2, a large farmer and stock dealer, was Supervisor of the town several terms, the first Anglo-Saxon born in Deer Park; Robert; Margaret, married B. T. Phelps; Caroline, married Joseph Gum; Elizabeth, married L. P. Sanger.

Joseph Reynolds, brother of the foregoing, from Champaign County, Ohio, came to Deer Park in the spring of 1830, where his three sons, Smith, Newton, and Milton, had located the previous fall, on what is now the Clayton farm; they sold the farm to Vroman, and located at Troy Grove, the first settlers in that locality.

John Wallace came from Urbana, Ohio, with his family, and made a farm on the point of prairie just above the junction of the Vermillion and Illinois and between the two rivers, in the summer of 1834. In 1838 he removed to Ogle County, in company with Martin Reynolds, to obtain a better opportunity for educating their children. He remained there until his death in 1854, leaving thirteen children: Eliza, married Caleb Hitt, brother to her stepmother, Wallace's second wife, and Mrs. Martin Reynolds; Mary Berry, died single; Josiah, was a merchant, and died in Chicago unmarried; William H. L., was killed at the battle of Shiloh; Sarah Ann, is the wife of Dr. R. Shackleford, of Ohio; Thomas died at La Salle on his way home from Wisconsin; Margaret, died single; Martin R. M., was Major and promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel of Fourth Cavalry, and breveted Brigadier-General—was assessor of internal revenue for First District, Illinois, and in November, 1869, was elected County Judge in Chicago—his wife was Emma, daughter of George W. Gilson—he has a large family; Barbara, married William T. Cooper, of Polo, Ogle County; John Fletcher, died of yellow fever, in Texas, in 1867;

Elisha Berry, was the first of the family born in La Salle County, went South in 1856; Matthew H. W., enlisted in the Fourth Cavalry and was drowned at Cairo; Caleb Hitt, married V. Belle, youngest daughter of Judge T. L. Dickey.

Mrs. Elsa Strawn Armstrong, from Licking County, Ohio, leaving her husband in Ohio, settled on sections 35 and 36, T. 33, R. 2, in town of Deer Park, in 1831, with a family of seven children. A woman of great energy and business capacity. She died in 1871, aged eighty-two years. Her children were: John S., lived in town of Mission; George W. in Brookfield; William E. died in Ottawa; Joel W.; Jeremiah died in California; Perry lived in Morris, Grundy County, lawyer and member of the legislature; and one son, who lives in California.

Joel W. Armstrong came from Ohio with his mother's family in 1831, married Cordelia Chaniplin, and settled on section 35 and 36, T. 33, R. 2; was a large farmer and stock dealer; he was a teamster with the army in the Black Hawk war when a mere lad; he held the office of County Recorder; was several terms Justice of the Peace and Town Supervisor; a good business man and prominent citizen. He died in 1871, leaving five children. Mulford, his oldest son, died before his father, just after graduating at the Chicago University with the first honors—much regretted; was a young man of great promise. Nellie married E. C. Lewis; Julia married Isaac Smead; Cora, Walter and Hart.

Judge Isaac Dimmick, and wife, Clarissa Norton, from Wayne County, Pennsylvania, came west in the spring of 1833; he returned and brought out his family in the fall, and located at Vermillionville. He laid out and was the owner of the town of Vermillionville, which promised well for a time, but like many other towns of that day, refused to grow faster than the surrounding country, and was forced, with them, eventually to yield the palm to the railroad centres. Mr. Dimmick held the office of Judge in Pennsylvania, and was County Commissioner for several terms here. He removed to Ottawa, where he died, aged ninety-one. His children were: Lawrence W., who came with his father in 1833, married Cynthia Jenks, was Deputy Surveyor, and settled on T. 32, R. 2, where he died in 1852; Esther, married Deacon Wood, she died in 1856; Dr. L. N., a physician, married and practiced at Freedom, then at Ottawa, where he kept a drug store; Philo C., married Sarah Yost, and for his second wife, Miss Stewart—occupied the old farm, then joined his brother in the drug store in Ottawa; Ann; Olive, wife of James Van Doren.

Dr. James T. Bullock, from Rehoboth, Massachusetts. He left there for Illinois in 1835, by the way of Providence, New York, Albany, Cleveland, Portsmouth, Ohio, and the Ohio, Mississippi and Illinois rivers, and reached La Salle County on January 2, 1836. He settled at Vermillionville, and at once commenced practice as a physician, which he followed successfully for forty years. His literary education was completed at Brown University, Rhode Island, and he took his medical course at Boston. He died October, 1875, highly respected as a man and physician. He married Nancy Barrows, of Massachusetts, who survived him. His children were: Sarah, who married Rev. Mr. Dickinson; Ella married Robert Galloway, who died in 1869; Frank W. married Agnes Baird, was a physician, and succeeds to his father's practice; Lena.

John Hollinger, from Champaign County, Ohio, in 1833; settled on section 4, T. 32, R. 2; died January 4th, 1836. His widow married Thomas J. Potter in 1838, and died September 3, 1840. The Hollinger children are: John D.; Martin H.; Maria H.; Harry C.; William S.; Elizabeth; Caroline S., wife of James Holman, of Deer Park; Mary A. Barbary.

Jason Wiswall made a trip from Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, spring of 1833, by way of Ohio, Mississippi and Illinois rivers, and by Chicago. In 1835, in company with Enos Thatcher, came through from Pennsylvania by wagon, with his wife, Sally Stanley, and family, and settled on S. 12, T. 32, R. 2. He died in 1875, aged ninety-two, a quiet, honest, worthy man. His wife died 1852. His children were: Jason P. and William; Emily, wife of Matthew R. Coon; Jane, wife of Cook Elliott and afterwards of Harvey Kingsley.

Jason P. Wiswall, son of above, and wife, Julia Dimmick, came from Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, by way of Chicago, fall of 1833, made a farm on S. 10, and in 1835 sold claim to E. and R. B. Williams and located on sections 12 and 13, T. 32, R. 2; Justice of the Peace for several years, and Town Supervisor. His children were: Adaline, who married Jacob Cadwell; Hannah, married Alfred Symonds; Caroline, married M. McMillan; Harriet, married Alexander Cadwell; Julia, married O. Paine; Jerusha married James Garrison; Edwin.

William Wiswall, brother of Jason P., and wife, Louisa Case, from same place, came by the rivers in the fall of 1834; settled on S. 12, T. 32, R. 2. His wife died in 1856. With his two sons, Bruce and Ferris, and daughter Sarah, moved to Colorado.

Jedediah Beckwith, and wife, from Wayne County, Pennsylvania, in 1833 came to Hennepin, Putnam County, and to Deer Park in 1834; made a farm on S. 13, T. 32, R. 2; died, 1838; leaving two children: Horace, married Miss Collins; Emily.

Bradish Cummings, and wife, Sophia Sergeant, from Ware, Massachusetts, in 1834, settled on S. 11, T. 32, R. 2. His wife died in April, 1835. He married Betsey Hatch, from Connecticut, in 1836. Sold his farm to Nathan Applebee, and moved to Brooklyn, Iowa. His children were: Sergeant, who married Mary Hays; Henry, married Mary Peck; William, married Susan Crusen; and Charles; all four settled in Iowa; Sophia, married Samuel J. Hayes; Frances, married Moreland Francis; Almira and Maria, children of the second wife, went with their parents to Iowa.

Camp Hatch, and wife, Miss Ambler, from New Preston, Connecticut, in the spring of 1834, settled on S. 9, T. 32, R. 2. He died in the fall of 1835. His widow married Jabez Whiting.

Jabez Whiting, from England, came to Vermillionville in 1836; married the widow of Camp Hatch, and in 1869 or 1870 moved to Iowa. Held the office of Justice of the Peace one term. Had two sons: Adolphus and John—all in Iowa.

Matthew R. Coon, and wife, Emily Wiswall, from Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1834, with William Wiswall, came by the rivers, and settled on S. 12, T. 32, R. 2; moved to Iowa about 1845, and from there to California, where he died, leaving four children.

Enos Thatcher, and wife, A. Case, came from Pennsylvania in wagons, with Jason Wiswall, in 1835, and settled on S. 12, T. 32, R. 2; served as Constable for several years; a teacher and leader of sacred music. His wife died in 1838; his son, Henry, and daughter, Elizabeth, who married Godfrey Lincoln. Mr. Thatcher married a second wife, who, with their children, George and Celia, went to Livingston County.

Ephraim Dimmick, brother of Isaac Dimmick, and wife, Jerusha Dunham, from Wayne County, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1833, and settled on S. 33, T. 32, R. 2. His wife died in 1848. His children were one son and three daughters; Franklin, who married Harriet Hubbard, and settled on S. 26, T. 33, R. 2—was a joiner by trade, and a successful farmer—he died in 1866, leaving eight children; Julia, married J. P. Wiswall; Sophia, married Lewis Rugg; Minerva, married James M. Leonard—died in 1875.

Rev. Thomas Powell, a Baptist clergyman, and his wife, Elizabeth Day, came from Saratoga,

New York, in June, 1836, and located on S. 14, T. 32, R. 2, but resided and preached at Vermillionville; was pastor of the church at that place nine years; he was the pioneer Baptist of this region, and formed a large number of churches in La Salle and adjoining counties; he was a faithful and earnest worker, and the denomination owes him a debt of gratitude for the work he has accomplished. His children were: Euphemia, widow of Mr. Foote; Barbara Ann, married Mr. Jacoby; William T.; Mary E., married H. C. Strawn; Sarah P.; Benjamin R.; John D.; Truman S.; Isaac W.

Livingston Jenks, and wife, came from Bradford County, Pennsylvania, in 1838; settled at Vermillionville; served as Justice of the Peace for several years; he died at Tonica in 1870; his widow died in 1872. His children were: Oliver, a physician; Chancellor, a lawyer; Charles; Morgan and John; Cynthia, is the widow of L. W. Dimmick; Nancy, is married; Sarah, married Mr. Shed; Abbey; Olive, married Dr. Jennings.

Ira L. Peck came from Saratoga, New York, and settled in Vermillionville. In 1835, he married Miss Allen, and subsequently a second wife; he is deceased; his family is in Iowa. His children were: Mary, who married Henry Cummings; Ira, is married; Jane, Wayland, and Julia.

David Clark, and his wife, Debby Ann Gorbet, came from Clermont county, Ohio, in 1836, and settled at Vermillion, where he worked at his trade for several years, then removed to Utica.

Andrew Kirkpatrick, and his wife, Ann Lefevre, came from Champaign County, Ohio, in the fall of 1837, and settled on S. 8, T. 32, R. 2; was a potter by trade; and for several years carried on the manufacture of stone ware; he died in the spring of 1866, and left five sons and two daughters: John, married Rebecca Brant, second wife, Mary Mays, went to Texas; Nathaniel; Sarah Ann, married Lloyd C. Knapp, and died January 6, 1857; Cornwell, and Wallace, manufactured stone ware, at Anna, Union County; Andrew, married Anna Woodward, and died in 1853; Murray, married Diantha Baldwin, and lived at Lowell; Mary Jane, married Alfred Slater, and lived at Metropolis, Illinois.

James M. Leonard, came from Middleborough, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, in the spring of 1834, and settled at Vermillionville. He married, second wife, Minerva Dimmick. In company with Seth Eaton, he erected a dam and saw mill on the Vermillion, in April, 1835, and completed a flouring mill in 1836; the company kept a store, and for several years did a heavy business in the flouring mill, but were unfortunate

in losing their dam several times. Mr. Leonard died in 1852, leaving one son and two daughters by his first wife, and one son and one daughter by his last wife, who died in 1874. Manning Leonard, son of above, married Miss Sumner, and died at Tonica, in 1870; Eliza Ann, married Charles Todd, who died of cholera at La Salle in 1852; Fanny, died in 1852.

Seth Eaton, came from Middleborough, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, in September, 1834, and settled at Vermillionville; was partner with James M. Leonard, in a store, saw and flouring mill; his wife, Miss Allen, died, and he afterward married Maria Bailey. His son Frank, was killed in the battle at Fort Donelson. The children of his last wife were: Clarence, Sarah, Belle, and Anna.

John Beeson, and his wife, came from England to New York, and to Illinois in 1835, and settled on S. 5, T. 32, R. 2. He was a radical Abolitionist, and lectured upon anti-slavery, temperance, and other reforms; removed to Oregon, and espoused the cause of the red man; became a missionary to the Indian, laboring to get justice done to the poor Indian; an honest, true, but zealous friend of humanity, and doubtless found wrongs enough to be righted, to occupy the remainder of his life. He had one son, Welburn.

William Wheatland, and his wife, came from England, to Urbana, Ohio, and from there here in 1835, and settled on S. 3, T. 32, R. 2; he was a local Methodist preacher; he filled a humble place as a preacher among the few early settlers, which without him, would have been vacant; both he and his wife have long since gone the way of all the earth. He had one son, Isaac.

Edward R. Williams, came from New Milford, Connecticut, in the summer of 1835. He was educated as a cadet, at West Point, and served as a lieutenant in the United States Army for five years, when he resigned, and came to Illinois. He settled on S. 34, T. 33, R. 2. He married Huldah Kent, and had four children.

Robert B. Williams, brother to Edward R., from the same place, and came at the same time, and settled on S. 10, T. 32, R. 2. He married Miss Allen; after her death, he married Sarah Herrington, who lived but a short time; his third wife was the widow Beach, from Connecticut, who also died in 1872. He had two children: Jehiel, who married Lucy White, and lived in Deer Park; and Henrietta, who married a Mr. Holeman.

William Clayton, and his wife, Elizabeth Puntney, came from near Wellsburg, Virginia, and settled on S. 28, T. 33, R. 2, in 1834. He bought the claim of Esdell, who bought of Vro-

man. Vroman bought his claim of Reynolds, and sold to Esdell, who got badly frozen on the prairie, and died at Martin Reynolds'. His administrator, Josiah Seybold, sold the claim to William Clayton. Mr. Clayton had held the office of Justice of the Peace, and Town Supervisor, but had little taste for office, preferring the quiet of his farming operations, in which he was very successful, accumulating a handsome property. His wife died in 1875. His children were: James who married Sarah Clayton, and settled on S. 21—removed to Colorado, and was murdered while out prospecting; Caroline, married James C. Reynolds; Sarah, married David Dick, who lived on S. 22; William, married Miss Ostrander, and lived on S. 32; John, married Julia Suydam, and lived adjoining William—both were successful and prosperous farmers; George, went to Colorado, and while taking a drove of cattle and horses from New Mexico to Colorado was murdered—probably by his Mexican assistants—his body was found unburied with the fatal bullet hole in his head; Manning, served in the volunteer service in the war of the Rebellion, and died soon after his return from the army; Ellen.

Alexander Eaton, from Middleborough, Massachusetts, in April, 1836; married Dorcas Little, from Plymouth, New Hampshire, and settled on S. 8, T. 32, R. 2; a farmer. His children were: Charles L., married Abby L. White; Julius A., married Rosa White; Nellie R., married Homer Palmer, in Deer Park; William, and Lucia T.

John Wood came from Wayne County, Pennsylvania, November, 1833, and settled at Vermillionville; married Esther Dimmick, daughter of Judge Isaac Dimmick. He was the first Postmaster at Vermillionville; for several years was Deacon of the Baptist Church. His wife died in December, 1856, after which he married the widow Emma J. Lockwood. His first wife left two children: Newton, who married Miss Esmond; Sarah, married a Mr. Mitchell.

George Bronson, from Connecticut, first came to Illinois in 1834, to where Streator now is. Visited Michigan, Ohio, California, and in 1853 married Priscilla A. German, from New York, and settled in Deer Park.

Robert Brown, and wife, Anna White, from England, came in 1838, and settled in Vermillionville in 1839, and both died in the same year, leaving three children: Mary B., married William Gray, and resided in Deer Park; Emma, married a Mr. Davis—her second husband was Mr. Haines; Robert, died of cholera.

William Gray came from Rhode Island, in 1837; a carpenter by trade; married Mary Brown, and settled on S. 2, T. 33, R. 2. They had two



HIGH SCHOOL—OTTAWA.

children: Arthur, who married Belle Bane; afterward Candace Fuller—removed to Streator; Fanny, married James Chase.

Job G. Lincoln came from Middleborough, Massachusetts, with William Gray, in 1837; a carpenter by trade. Married Elizabeth Thatcher, and settled on S. 2, T. 32, R. 2; removed to Oregon.

John Clark, and wife, Sarah Cook, from Grafton, New Hampshire, came in 1839, and settled on S. 10, T. 32, R. 2. Mrs. Clark died in 1845; he died in September, 1872, leaving five children: Charles, married Olive Slater, and went to Missouri; Moody, died single; John, married Rachel Merritt, and lived in Bureau County; Lydia, married William Ellsworth, and lived on the old farm; Sarah, married John Elliott, and lived in Vermillion.

Ebenezer Little, and wife, Phebe Palmer, from New Hampshire, in 1838, and settled on S. 9, T. 32, R. 2. He died in September, 1839; his widow died in February, 1864. They left seven children: George, married, and removed to Southern Illinois; Charles, a graduate of Hamilton College, came west, in 1840, and died soon after; Moses, married Miss Cook, died in Iowa; Fernal, lived in Southern Illinois; Mary became the wife of C. Dryer, and lived at Lowell; Dorcas D., married Alexander Eaton; Sarah, married Henry Thatcher, and lived in Oregon; Elizabeth B. became the wife of John Morehead, of Vermillionville; Alice, married E. Leavenworth, and died in Southern Illinois.

Luther Woodward, and wife, Sarah Knapp, from Taunton, Massachusetts, came in 1836, and settled on S. 10, T. 32, R. 2; he built a dam and saw-mill on the Vermillion; became involved in an unfortunate lawsuit with the firm of Seeley & Elliott in relation to the water privilege, which crippled and injured the usefulness of both firms. Woodward went to California in 1850, and returned in 1853, and died in 1857; his wife died in 1842. He held the office of Justice of the Peace for several terms. He left eight children: Sarah, married John Wilson, of Deer Park; Lucinda, married Alonzo Beardsley, of Sterling; Anna, married Andrew Kirkpatrick, her second husband was Asa Holdridge, of Tonica; Martin S., died young; Oliver Cromwell, was killed in the battle of Hartsville; Emma, married Frank McCall; Jane, married and went to California; Helen J., married J. Burgess.

Sheldon Cadwell, from Middletown, Connecticut, and wife, Aphia Van Valkenburgh, from Greene County, New York, settled at Vermillionville, in 1836; he was a tinner by trade; he moved onto S. 29, T. 33, R. 2, in 1839, and followed farming until his death, in 1853, aged sixty. His

widow died in 1876, aged eighty-one, leaving six living children: Cushman, married Maria Greenfield, and removed to Kansas; Charlotte, married Dr. Thomas W. Hennesey, of La Salle; Alexander, married Harriet Wiswall, they removed to California; Sheldon became a Baptist clergyman, married Martha Adams, and lived in Deer Park; Jacob, married Adeline Wiswall, they went to California; Lyman, married Cordelia Brown; George, married Mary Elizabeth King, and occupies the old homestead.

Michael O'Connor and wife, Sarah Lane, from Ireland to New York, from there to La Salle, and on to S. 36, T. 33, R. 2, in 1838. Four sons, John, Thomas, Michael and Martin, were born in Ireland; Elizabeth, married; Elias, May. Mr. O'Connor is deceased. He gave each child eighty acres of land; to William, who was insane, one hundred and sixty; to the widow and two youngest children, one hundred and sixty. He died about 1866.

Obadiah Brown, from Vermont in 1837 or 1837. Settled on S. 26, T. 33, R. 2. Moved west about 1840.

Peter Trout, and wife, Leah Brady, from Ohio in 1840. Was here about five years; went to Wisconsin, and died there.

Jacob Roan, from Ohio in the fall of 1840. Married Phebe M. Trout.

Hiram Trout, from Ohio, in 1839.

William Turner, from Kentucky in 1839. Settled on section 35. He married Nancy Argubright. They both died of milk sickness near the same time, leaving nine children: Fletcher, Arthur, Elizabeth, Jane, Melissa, James, John, Martha, and George.

Alva Lee, from Pennsylvania. Settled near Lowell, and ran the Lowell saw-mill. He went to Utica, and then down the river.

Mr. Argubright, from Ohio. Settled in the west part of Deer Park about 1837 or 1838. He died soon, leaving several children: Andrew, married Catharine Trout, and died in 1847; Jacob; Nancy, married William Turner; and James.

Micah Pratt, from Massachusetts about 1838. Manufactured brick near Lowell, and then settled on section 20, where he died in 1870. One daughter, married Abner Gray; one son, Delbert, died in the army.

Mr. Ellis, from Canada, made a claim on section 11 in 1833, and sold to Norris. Norris made a small improvement, sold, and left. Ellis died soon after, and his widow became insane.

Mr. McCoy came to Vermillionville in 1834, and then settled on S. 31, T. 32, R. 3. He sold his claim and went to Livingston County.

BRUCE.

George Basore, a native of Virginia, made a farm in the forests of Alabama, another in the heavy timber of Indiana, and from there moved to the prairie, and settled on S. 24, T. 31, R. 3, in 1831. Mr. Basore had a physical organization and powers of endurance that admirably fitted him for frontier life, and a genius and business capacity that did him good service when living isolated from society on the frontier. He was a successful farmer; his family manufactured all their clothing from cotton and wool, when at the South, and of flax and wool at the North, all of their own raising; he made his sugar and molasses from the maples on his farm, and with honey from his apiary, supplied all his wants in that direction; he tanned the hides of his own raising, and from the leather thus produced, made his harness, boots and shoes; he owned a blacksmith shop and tools, did his own blacksmithing, and much for his neighbors. He was more independent of the rest of the world than civilized man often is. This capacity for all kinds of business was, from necessity, to some extent, acquired by all the pioneers. Mr. Basore married, for his second wife, the widow of John Wood; he died in 1860.

Calloway Basore, son of the foregoing, married Sotter's sister, and died of cholera, just after returning from the land sale, in 1835. His widow married William Rainey, and after his death, she married Isaac Painter.

William Morgan, from Fayette County, Pennsylvania, came in 1833, and made a claim on the north part of S. 4, T. 31, R. 3. In the spring of 1834, he sold his claim to Gaylord Hayes, and moved to the south part of the same section. In the winter of 1835-6, when returning from Green's Mill, at Dayton, he was benighted on the prairie, and the next day was found frozen, by his neighbors, within two or three miles of his home.

John Morgan, son of above, settled in 1833, on S. 11; went east in 1838, and returned in 1842, and finally removed to Iowa, where he died.

Mary Morgan, daughter of William, married William McCormick. A sister of above, married John McCormick, and Ann, married Rush Mackey. Eliza, married Thomas Sturgess.

Nathan Morgan, brother of William, from the same place, a bachelor, came in 1835; he died in 1836.

Thomas Sturgess, from Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in 1834; went to Wisconsin.

John and David Sotter, from Indiana, in 1834; John died soon, and David returned to Indiana.

William Rainey, from Kentucky, first came to

Ohio, from there here in 1833, and settled on S. 25; married Sotter's sister, widow of C. Basore. He died many years since.

Norton Mackey, from Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in 1833, settled on S. 13. In 1836, in company with his brother, Samuel Mackey, and John Morgan, laid out the town of Van Buren on his farm, which, like many others laid out about that time, exists on paper only, the blocks, lots and streets are all obliterated by the farmer's plow.

In company with Samuel Mackey, he built a saw-mill on Otter Creek. He married Elizabeth McCormick; has six children: Libbeus, married Elizabeth Law; Charles, married Sarah Morgan; Norton, Jr., married Jane Barnhart; Mary, married Thomas Simpkins; Jane, married Samuel Barnhart; Winfield, married Sarah Law.

Rush Mackey, brother of Norton, came from Pennsylvania at the same time; he married Ann Morgan. He had five children: Burton; William; Howard; Rush; Norval, married Christina Morse.

Benjamin Mackey, brother of Rush, from Fayette County, Pennsylvania, came in 1833, and settled on section 9. He married Mary Shepherd. He had eight children: Joseph, married Harriet Trout; George, married Mary Morse; James, Rebecca, Jane, Mariette, William, and Ella.

William Donnell, born in Ireland, came to New York in 1835, and to La Salle County in 1837, and settled on section 4; married Miss T. Mackey. Their children were: Agnes, Porter, Margaret, Alice, Mary, and Ross.

Widow Agnes Mackey, mother of Morton, Samuel, Benjamin and Rush, came from Pennsylvania with her sons in 1833, and lived with them until her death, December 15, 1866.

Norton Gum, from Rockingham County, Virginia, in 1834; died in the summer of 1835.

Reuben Hackett, from Indiana, came in 1836, and settled on section 9; sold to Samuel D. Wauchope, and removed to Ottawa and then west; served one term as Justice of the Peace.

Samuel D. Wauchope, from Ireland, bought Esquire Hackett's farm, in 1837; sold his farm, and located on section 2; soon after, he married Elizabeth Hamar, of Vermillion; died about 1860, leaving eight children: Sarah, married Winley Stasen, of Farm Ridge; Samuel, married Mary Wilson; William John, married Jane Wilson; Thomas; Joseph, married Olive McCormick; Arabella, married Mr. Sexton; Jane, married Ward King; Andrew, married Martha Ward.

William Reddick, and wife, Eliza Collins, from Fayette County, Pennsylvania, came in 1835, and settled on section 11. He was elected Sheriff of the county in 1838, and served as

Sheriff eight years, after which, he resided in Ottawa. A leading politician—he was a member of both houses of the State Legislature, a successful merchant and farmer. He was wealthy, but had no children to inherit his estate. He presented his palacial home to the city for a public library, also gave a farm to the county to support its poor.

Gaylord Hayes, and wife, came from Barkhamstead, Litchfield County, Connecticut, to Hennepin in 1833, and moved on to S. 4, T. 31, R. 3, in the spring of 1834. He died in 1837; his widow died several years after. He left five children: Humphrey, married Miss Ellsworth and removed to California, now dead; Mary, married Sergeant Cummings; Samuel J., married Sophia Cummings, lived in Farm Ridge; Philip C., married Miss Johnson, of Ohio; he was elected to Congress from the Seventh Illinois District; E. Timothy, lives in Marseilles; James H., of Cornell, Livingston County.

William Bronson came from New Preston, Connecticut, in 1837; he settled on section 25. He married Eliza Fulwilder, was Justice of the Peace, and had five children: William married Miss Walworth; Mary, died; George; Frank and Ida.

John Fulwilder came from Richland County, Ohio, in 1833, and made a farm on section 25. He died in 1867, leaving three children: Jackson, married Jane Benedict, of Livingston County; Eliza, married William Bronson; John, deceased.

George L. Densmore, and wife, Maria Bronson, came from Woodbury, Connecticut, in 1840, lived in Ottawa one year, and then went on to section 25; he served one term as Justice of the Peace, and died in 1872.

Isaac Painter came from Columbus, Ohio, in 1837; he married Nancy Springer; his second wife was William Rainey's widow. He was a Justice of the Peace for several years, and died about 1870, leaving six children: Andrew, married Miss Quigley; Sarah A., married Adelbert Osborne; Uriah, married Sarah Elliott; Jane, married Willis Baldwin; Isaac, married T. L. Freer; Joseph H.

EDEN.

Nathaniel Richey, and his wife, Susanna Kirkpatrick, came from Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1830; came through the wilderness, by wagon, and settled on sections 3 and 4, T. 32, R. 1. Mr. Richey sympathized with the slave, and had the reputation of kindly entertaining the sable sons of Africa when traveling toward the North star, and freedom. He was a Justice of the

Peace for several years; he raised a large family, and his descendants are numerous. His children were: Sophia, who married James Robinson, now deceased, leaving eleven children; Mary, married Joseph Robinson, has six children: David, married Margaret E. Evans, had three children; Sarah, married John Hopkins, and had seven children; Margaret, married George B. Holmes, had five children; James, married Anna Hamilton, and had three children; Susanna, married J. F. Evans, and had three children; John married Nancy Hall, and had seven children; Esther Ann, died young; Elizabeth, married A. P. Landers, and had five children; Nathaniel, married Bertha E. Wilson, had one child.

Dr. David Richey, brother of the above, came from the same place, at the same time; was here three or four years, then removed to Putnam County, and resided for several years in Livingston County. He died August, 1877.

David Letts, and wife, widow Dunnavan, from Licking County, Ohio, in 1830; made a farm on S. 4, T. 32, R. 1; kept a store at Dayton, and at Ottawa. He was School Commissioner of the county; removed to Louisa County, Iowa, and died there, in 1852.

N. M. Letts, son of David, married Miss Grove; his second wife was Mrs. Holderman; resided on the old farm, at Cedar Point, till 1854, when he sold to Franklin Corwin, from Ohio, and moved to Iowa.

James R., and Noah H., also sons of David, moved to Iowa, the first in 1855, the last in 1861.

Nathaniel Manville came from Pennsylvania in 1835; he laid out the town of Manville, which, like many of its contemporaries, failed to be a town. He died in the south part of the State, leaving two daughters: Clarissa, married H. L. Owen; Susan, married E. D. Lockwood.

John Myers came from Tennessee, in 1840. He married a daughter of John Hays, of Peru, and settled on Cedar Creek timber; he bought the mill that Simon Crosiar built, on Cedar Creek, and ran it some years; an eccentric character, such as is often seen on the frontier. Kind and generous at home, he was wild and loquacious when he visited the town, calling himself the stallion panther. He became restive when surrounded by civilization, said the Yankees had overrun the country, and he left for Missouri, and freedom, but came back, and died here, in 1846, or 1847.

John Hendricks, from Virginia, to Indiana, and came here in 1831. His mother was a daughter of a respectable Virginia planter, who eloped with and married her father's coachman, one of his African chattels. Under the laws of

Illinois then, he could neither vote nor testify against a white man; yet he was an honest man and a good citizen. He bought the Peru ferry of Hays in 1840, and ran it several years; he removed to West Missouri or Kansas, and died there.

William Kelly, from England, came to Ohio, and from there here in 1835; he died in Iowa.

Thomas Wakeham, from Ohio, came here in 1835; son-in-law of Kelly; died in Iowa.

Resolved H. Potter was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and settled in Greene County, New York, in 1828; removed to Onondaga and then to Tioga County, New York, and from there to Illinois in 1834; settled on S. 12, T. 32, R. 1; deceased in 1842, aged sixty years, leaving two sons, Champlin R. and Adam. Adam came to Illinois with his father, and returned to New York about one year after.

Champlin R. Potter, son of Resolved H., with his wife, Mary Jane Richards, came from New York with his father in 1834, and resided on the same farm. He was a surveyor; held the office of Justice of the Peace several years, and was a member of the Legislature one term; he died September 27, 1860, aged fifty-six, leaving two daughters: Catharine, who married D. Darby, of Wenona—died 1873; Helen, who married Fred Ambrose; a son, Adam, died about 1854.

Joseph T. Bullock came from Rehoboth, Massachusetts, in 1837, and settled on S. 36, T. 32, R. 1; he married Catharine Galloway, and with his brother, Leonard, engaged largely in farming and stock-raising; after his brother's death he continued the same on a large scale. He had two children: Ransom, married Ada Ellsworth; Susan, married Henry Foss.

Asa Holdridge, from New York in June, 1833, and settled on S. 25, T. 32, R. 1, near Bailey's Point; he married Polly Warren; was a successful farmer, and died in 1866, leaving five children: Lafayette, married Hannah Simmons; W. H. H., married Mary Swift; Volney, married Lizzie Simmons; Clarinda, married D. Willey; Arminda, married Captain L. Howe, and lived near Tonica.

Nathaniel Eddy, from Virginia, in 1833, bought a claim of John Slater, west of Bailey's Point; he kept a store. Eddy, Holdridge and Bailey built a saw-mill on Bailey's Creek near its mouth; Eddy moved West.

William Groom, and wife, Miss Burhans, from Albany County, New York, came with Alvord's company in 1833; was a farmer, and Methodist preacher; he died in 1852. His children were: Delia, married a Mr. Wells; Betsey, married John Harkins; Alida, married Austin B. Carleton, of Vermillion; Peter, married Miss Martin; Abram, married L. T. Naramoor; Joseph, married

Eunice Harrington; William, married Miss Thomas.

Ira S. Moshier, from Saratoga County, New York, came in 1834, and settled on S. 12, T. 32, R. 1; a farmer, Methodist preacher, and lawyer. He died in 1874, leaving nine children: Edgar W., Henry C., married Elizabeth Baker, Gilman; George, married Delana Schermerhorn, and Charles W., married Celia Wilson; Maria A., married Thomas Foster; M. Charlotte, married Hugh Miller; Sheridan L.; Margaret, married Onslow Barrass, of Tonica; Clara J., married A. G. Gray.

Amos A. Newton, and wife, L. P. Bunnell, from Lexington, Greene County, New York, in the spring of 1836, and settled on section 26, where he lived until his death in 1844, aged sixty-six. He had nine children: A. Judson, died in 1842, aged twenty-three; Barnum; Wallace; Esther L., married Moody Little—her second husband is Andrew J. West, of Tonica; Charlotte, married Henry Kingsley, from Connecticut; Harriet L., married Henry Kingsley—his second wife; Eunice, married Joel B. Miller; Abi, married Angus McMillan.

George M. Newton, son of Amos A., and from the same place, came to Bailey's Point in 1835. He moved his wife, Fanny Loomis, and family in 1836, and settled on section 25. Mr. Newton was Postmaster, Justice of the Peace and Supervisor. His wife died in 1863. He married a second wife, the widow Sarah Maffis.

Joel B. Miller, came from Greene County, New York, in 1837. He married Eunice Newton; he died in 1862; his widow died in 1875. Had three children: Horace; a daughter married a Mr. Swift; another married George Beardsley.

Angus McMillan, from Pennsylvania, came in 1838. He married Abi Newton and lived here five or six years, and then removed to Grundy County. His wife died, and he went to Iowa.

James Little, and wife, Polly Cook, came from New Hampshire, in 1839, and bought the farm of Nathaniel Eddy on S. 24. He died in 1842, and left four children: Daniel, married Mary Jones, and removed to Geneseo; Lucy, married Isaac Gage, of Brookfield; Moody, married Esther Newton, lived at Tonica, and died in 1848; John, married Frances Bassford.

Harvey McPherson, from Brown County, Ohio, came to Putnam County, in 1840, and to Eden on S. 22, in 1856; had six children.

Willis Moffat and wife, Olive Simmon, from Greene County, New York, in 1835, and settled on the west side of Bailey's Grove. His first wife died and left two children: Walter S. married Elizabeth Defenbaugh; Sarah E. married James B. Flulin.

Rev. Reuben H. Moffat, brother of Willis,

came from the same place in 1834—a Methodist preacher. His wife was Catherine C. Yale. He died in 1863, aged sixty-six. His children are: Reuben, married Miss Defenbaugh—he died in the army; Sarah, married the Rev. Mr. Young, a Methodist preacher.

Heman Harwood, brother of Sanford, from the same place; married Melissa Ide, and settled on section 1. Died in 1857, in Deer Park. His widow married a Mr. Lathrop, and moved to Iowa. He had three children: Sarah, married, went to Iowa; Charles was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun.

UTICA.

This bottom land was the favorite resort of the Illinois Indians, who occupied it in great numbers, and both savage and civilized men have ever regarded it as a point of attraction, for its beautiful scenery, its rich soil, and mineral wealth. Old Utica was a town on the river first occupied by Simon Crosiar, and when the business was all done by river boats, was a commercial point of some importance, the boats arriving and departing with considerable regularity. It was regarded as the head of navigation, except at very high water when the boats ascended to Ottawa. But the building of the canal and the Rock Island Railroad, both along the foot of the bluff, on the opposite side of the valley, a mile distant, and the river boats all discharging at the basin at La Salle, dried up its sources of business, and it now stands like Goldsmith's deserted village. Instead of the panting of the river boat, its shrill note of arrival and departure, and the busy hum of the cheerful denizens of the embryo town on shore,

"Along its glades a solitary guest,
The hollow sounding bittern guards its nest;
Sunk are its bowers in shapeless ruin all,
And the rank weeds o'ertop the crumbling wall."

Simon Crosiar was born near Pittsburgh, Pa.; his wife, Sarah Owen, was from Clermont County, Ohio. He left Pennsylvania in 1815, and went to Ohio, and was married in 1817; removed to Illinois and settled at Cap au Gray, in 1819, and removed to Calhoun County, where he remained until 1824, then to Peoria, and to Ottawa in 1826, where he put up a log cabin on the ravine; resided there one year and then removed to the south side near the Bass rocks, where he remained about two years; removed to Shippingport in the fall of 1829; built a mill on Cedar

Creek, and removed there in 1831. He was Postmaster, and carried the mail to and from Peoria once a month. Sold the mill to Mr. Myers; built a saw-mill and carding machine on the Perconsoggin; started the saw-mill in the spring of 1833 and the carding machine in the fall after. Removed to Old Utica, on the north bank of the Illinois in 1834, kept a store and warehouse for storage and commission business, and for a time was captain of a steamboat on the river. He died in November, 1846; his widow died in 1871.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Crosiar were bold, hardy and resolute, and well calculated for frontier life. Mrs. Crosiar told the writer many incidents of her pioneer life; she said she was not afraid of the Indians even when alone, unless they were drunk, but they were like white men when intoxicated, unreasonable and dangerous. On one occasion, during her husband's absence, they came and wanted whisky; she had covered up the whisky barrel and told them she had no whisky; they told her she had, and went to uncover the cask; she then seized a hatchet and told them they should not have it if she had; they told her she was a brave squaw, but raised their tomahawks, and she was compelled to yield to numbers; they got the whisky and had a big drunk, but did not molest her.

Mr. Crosiar was an active participant in the Black Hawk war, and was one of the party that buried the victims of the Indian Creek massacre.

In his numerous removals he followed the rivers, transferring his family and effects in a keel boat, and frequently served as a pilot on the river. The latch string of the Crosiar cabin was always out, and many an early emigrant gratefully remembers their kindness and hospitality.

They had a large family of children, but they have all left except one. Amzi Crosiar, the only child remaining here, married Miss Brown, and became an extensive farmer and prominent citizen of Utica.

Amzi Crosiar, brother to Simon, came from Pittsburgh, and settled on section 36, near Shippingport, in 1826; came to Utica in 1833, and settled at the foot of the bluff on the south side of the river. He was killed by a runaway team in 1848.

James Clark and wife, Charlotte Sargent, came from England to Ohio, and from there here in 1833, and settled on section 17. He was a contractor on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and was the first to develop and manufacture hydraulic lime for the market from the Silurian strata of that neighborhood, conferring a great benefit upon the locality and the whole North-

west, and enriching himself. Mr. Clark was Town Supervisor and member of the Legislature, and became General Agent of the Consolidated Cement or Hydraulic Lime manufacture of the West.

His children: John, who married Julia, daughter of Truman Hardy; Charlotte, who married James B. Peckham.

Mr. Hudson, from Virginia, lived at Old Utica, about two years, and went back to Virginia in 1838.

Hiram Higby, from New Hartford, Connecticut, and wife, Frances M. Tamer, from Middlesex County, Connecticut, in 1836. Mr. Higby was the first Supervisor of the town of Utica. He died in 1864. Mrs. Higby died in 1854. Their children were: Arthur, deceased; William, deceased; Frances, the widow of Charles Powers; Thomas Frederick, served in the Fifty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and died soon after his return; Helen M., married C. M. Buel; H. W. was a druggist in Utica; Julia is deceased.

William Simmons came from Kentucky to Ohio, and to Ottawa in 1834; bought land in Utica at the sale in 1835, and made a farm on which he resided till his death, leaving one son and one daughter.

Edwin Holland came from Clermont County, Ohio, in 1840; his wife was Eva Hess. He died in 1846, leaving eleven children. His widow married Henry Gorbet, who had fifteen children.

Zenas Dickinson, with his wife, Mabel Clark, came from Granby, Massachusetts, in 1836, and settled on section 10. Mrs. Dickinson died in August, 1846. Mr. Dickinson died in November, 1857.

Samuel Dickinson, son of Zenas, came from New York to Utica in 1835. He was a partner with James Clark in a large contract on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, at Utica, and subsequently, for several years successively, captain of the steamboats Dial, La Salle and Belle, running from the head of navigation of the Illinois to St. Louis. He went to California in 1850, and died there in 1851. He never married.

Zenas Clark Dickinson, also son of Zenas, came from Massachusetts with his father in 1836; settled on section 10. His wife was Harriet Donaldson; they had six children.

Six sisters of Clark and Samuel came with the parents: Caroline, married Mr. Johnson. She is deceased; Cemantha, married Robert Shepherd. Their son, Robert D. Shepherd, D. D., became a Methodist preacher, educator and millionaire; Amelia, married Mr. Wood, she is now deceased; Susan, married and removed to Chicago; Olive, married Mr. Munger, in Montana;

Margaret, married Mr. Fairchild, and removed to Indianapolis.

Ira Hartshorn and wife, Joanna Burnham, came from Lisbon, Connecticut, to Madison County, New York, and from there here in 1836; moved his family in 1837, and settled on section 6. He died in September, 1859; his widow died in 1875. Joshua P., married Jane Simon, removed to Iowa; Erasmus D., married Marietta Meserve; Alfred I., married Terrena Culver; Pliny, married Sarah Simonton, second wife, Amelia Dean; Calvert, married Anna Niles; Mary, married Frank Dean—her second husband, Eli Strawn; Lucy, married Mosely Niles, of Buckley; Lydia, married Robert V. Dunary of Livingston County; Charles B. died in the army, at Pittsburg Landing.

Benjamin Hess and wife, Barbara Ann Simeon, came to Illinois in 1833, and settled on the bluff north of Utica village. Mrs. Hess died in 1848, aged seventy-five; Mr. Hess died in August, 1850, aged seventy-seven. Jeremiah married Laura Sevins; Benjamin, died in 1846; Susan, married Mr. Mulford; Abram, married Mary E. Wallrod; Eva, married Edward Holland, and had eleven children—second husband, Henry Gorbet; Elizabeth, married Mr. Wallace; Jemima married Chester Hall.

PERU.

John Hays and wife came from Tennessee in 1830; built a cabin on the Illinois bottom, just above the present location of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad depot; kept the ferry across the Illinois River until 1840; sold to Hendricks; went to Hennepin and died there. Hays was from the class at the South that was crushed and kept in ignorance by the institution of slavery. He was a rough and fearless frontiersman. His children were: One daughter, married Mr. Davis, and with her husband, was killed at Indian Creek, in 1832; Harrison, removed to Bureau County; James, and two other sons.

Lyman D. Brewster came from Nashville, Tennessee. In 1832 he traveled on horseback from Nashville, through Ottawa and Chicago, to Salisbury, Connecticut; he returned and settled at Peru in 1834, and died at Hennepin in the fall of 1835.

William Paul, from Scotland, settled just below where Peru now is, in 1834; sold his claim to Kinney & Spaulding, and went to Hennepin, where he married the daughter of Dr. Pulsifer; came back to Peru in 1843, and kept a store till

1867 or 1869, then moved to Vineland, New Jersey.

Ulysses Spaulding came from Tennessee in 1834; engaged in selling goods with Kinney; died in 1836; was Justice of the Peace, and kept a grocery store. Left two sons and two daughters—one married Mr. Coffling, of Peru. Widow died in 1860.

Henry S. Kinney, from Pennsylvania, came in 1834, and bought a claim of William Paul, and in company with Ulysses Spaulding, engaged in merchandising until 1836, and after Spaulding's death, in partnership with Daniel J. Townsend until 1838; he then took a heavy contract on the canal basin, and a few months after quietly left, leaving his workmen unpaid and his affairs unsettled. He afterward figured conspicuously in the military affairs of Texas, and was an officer under Walker in the filibustering expedition in Central America. A man of some ability and of great energy and activity, but was lacking in some more valuable qualities.

Theron D. Brewster, came from Salisbury, Connecticut, in 1835; he first engaged as clerk in the store of Kinney & Spaulding. In 1836 he laid out the Ninawa Addition to Peru, embracing all the business portion of the place. In 1843 he engaged in merchandising and selling town lots. In 1848, built a warehouse and engaged in the grain and shipping business, in company with H. S. Beebe; in 1853 in banking, and in 1858 in manufacturing plows and other agricultural implements.

In all these pursuits, Mr. Brewster has been successful, and while he has accumulated wealth, has always been an enterprising, public-spirited citizen, and Peru owes much of its prosperity to his efforts. When Peru was made a city in 1851, he was its first Mayor.

Mr. Brewster was twice married; his first wife was Adeline Mann, who died in January, 1849, leaving two children: Sylvia A., and Frank. Mr. Brewster's second wife was Martha Jones, who had four children: Jesse, Margaret, Benjamin L., and Theron D.

Calvin and Peletiah Brewster, two young men from Baltimore, came to Peru in 1835; Calvin died in the same season; Peletiah went south in 1837, and died in Texas.

Isaac Abrams, and wife, Ellen Rittenhouse Evans, grand niece of David B. Rittenhouse, the astronomer, came from near Philadelphia in 1838. In company with his brother, Nathaniel J., was engaged in selling goods for five years, and for the next five years followed the same business alone, and afterward agent for the sale of real estate. One of the substantial business men of Peru, and closely identified with all its history and growth. His children are: William H.,

was Land Commissioner of the Texas & Pacific Railroad. He married Anna Harris, daughter of Hon. William A. Harris, of Virginia, M. C., and Minister to the Argentine Republic; Louisa, and Edwin Evans.

Nathaniel J. Abrams, brother of Isaac, and wife, Eliza A. Evans, came from the same place at the same time; was five years with his brother, merchandising; after which, he followed farming on Sec. 7, T. 33, R. 1. His children are: Mary E., married Lavega G. Kinnie; Charles H., George W., and Eugene.

George W. Holly came from Salisbury, Connecticut, in 1837; his wife was Miss Church, daughter of Judge Church, of same place; he was editor of the Ninawa Gazette, published by Ford & Holly, the first newspaper in Peru; a genial man and good writer. In 1839 he removed to Niagara Falls. Mr. Holly was educated at West Point, but left there on account of partial deafness.

William Chumasero, from New York, in 1838; a lawyer of good ability; married Elizabeth Brown; and removed to Helena, Montana, about 1867.

Dea. A. D. Brown, from New York, in 1838; settled on a farm back of town; married Cornelia Leonard, who died in October, 1877. His children are: Elizabeth, married William Chumasero; Henry W., married Emily Gibbs; William, married Lucy Rattan; Harvey, married Lydia Tompkins; Charles died from disease contracted while in the army.

John P. Tilden, from Marblehead, Essex County, Massachusetts, came in the fall of 1837; a farmer, and settled on S. 8, T. 33, R. 1. His first wife was Mary Rogers, who died, and left three children: William P.; Mary, married James Batchelor; Eunice, married George Van Dycke. His second wife was Nancy S. Gordon—had one child, Flora.

Mr. Leonard, from Rochester, New York, came in 1839. His children were: Harvey, a bachelor, was a Justice of the Peace for several years, went to La Salle, and died there; Cornelia, married A. D. Brown, of Peru; Greaty, married Mr. Robins, of Peru; Mary Ann, died in Chicago; Julia Ann, married Lucius Rumrill, of Peru; Caroline, married Charles Noble.

Henry S. Beebe, and wife, Lydia Wilcox, from Great Barrington, Massachusetts, in 1838. He kept a livery, was a commission merchant with T. D. Brewster, ran a foundry under the firm of Fitzsimmons & Beebe; he removed to Chicago about 1861. His children were: George, deceased; Lucy, married a Mr. Weber, in Chicago; Nelly, married; Jennie, Mary and James.

Elijah Merritt, from Putnam County, New York, in 1834, lived here four or five years; was

killed by the fall of a tree near Tiskilwa, about 1855.

Daniel Merritt, brother of the above, from Putnam County, New York, in 1834; settled on S. 7, T. 33, R. 1. He died in 1870.

Stephen Merritt, from Putnam County, New York, settled near Peru, in 1834; afterward removed to Henry County, then to Bloomington, Illinois.

Dr. Samuel G. Smith, from Berkshire County, Massachusetts, in 1840; his first wife was Mary Deland—second, Mary Ann Pomeroy; had one child, Sybil E., followed the business of a druggist; was Postmaster at Peru.

John Hoffman, from Tioga County, Pennsylvania, in 1838; married Mary Ann Mann; kept hotel, and did a warehouse and commission business in company with C. C. Charles, and afterward with John L. Coates; was Supervisor, and Chairman of the Board; removed to Mendota. had eight children: Asa, married Francis Raymond, of Ottawa; Phebe Adeline, married O. Beardsley; Maria L., married L. L. Stoddard, of Englewood; John B., married Mary Thomas; Julietta C., married Charles Wolf, of St. Louis; Maria R., Charles C., and Andrew J.

J. P. Judson, from New York, in 1836, was land agent; left soon.

S. Lisle Smith, from Philadelphia, a talented lawyer; here a short time, and went to Chicago.

John Smith, brother of S. Lisle, kept a drug store; went back to Philadelphia.

Fletcher Webster, son of the renowned Daniel Webster, from Marshfield, Massachusetts, in 1837; practiced law here three years; was Assistant Secretary of State at Washington, for a short time; was appointed to an office in the Boston Custom House, by President Harrison; was killed in Virginia, in the war of the Rebellion.

Daniel Townsend, from New York, 1837; was a partner of Henry S. Kinney, in selling goods; left in 1840.

Philip Hall, from New York, in 1838; here five years, clerk to Kinney & Townsend; went to Aurora, and was Superintendent of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

James Mulford, from Chicago, here in 1836, with Kinney; was partner with Daniel Townsend in commission business; went South in the Mexican war; did a commission business in New Orleans.

James Myers, from Pennsylvania, brother of Mrs. William Richardson, here several years; went to Corpus Christi, Texas; died on a sea voyage, and was buried in the Atlantic ocean.

Harvey Wood, from Canada, in 1837; died

about 1872. He had four children: William died here; John went to Tennessee; Margaret, married Frank Casort, of La Salle; Grace, married D. W. Mattocks.

Jesse Pugsley came from Eastern New York in the fall of 1838; married Miss Wood, and second wife, Miss Wood, sisters of Harvey Wood.

C. H. Charles, and wife, Juliet Mann, came from Tioga County, Pennsylvania, in 1837; was a merchant in partnership with John Hoffman; died in 1840. His daughter, Susan married William Gilman, of Mendota; Phebe, married Hon. Washington Bushnell, of Ottawa; one son, C. C. Charles, married and moved to Chicago.

Cornelius Cahill came from Pennsylvania in the fall of 1838; a merchant, and Justice of the Peace.

Cornelius Cokeley came from Pennsylvania, with H. S. Kinney, in 1835; died in Peru, about 1850. Had one son, John, and five daughters: Mary, married Mr. Miller; Maggie, married William O'Neil; Theresa, married; Nellie.

Patrick M. Killduff came from Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in 1838; married Christiana Mann, daughter of Asa Mann; was Mayor of Peru, Magistrate, and County Commissioner; died in Peru, June 11, 1874.

David Dana came from Vermont in 1836; blacksmith by trade; was a farmer in Bureau County.

Zimri Lewis, and wife, Hannah Brown, came from Dryden, Tompkins County, New York, in 1835; kept a hotel in Peru for several years; spent the last year of his life with his son-in-law, S. W. Raymond, in Ottawa, where he died in 1867. Had three children: Lorella, married S. W. Raymond; Zimri; William, died of cholera in 1849.

Samuel W. Raymond came from Woodstock, Vermont, in 1837; lived in Peru ten years, and kept the ferry part of the time. In 1847 he was elected County Recorder, and removed to Ottawa; he held the offices of Recorder, County Clerk, and County Treasurer for many years; an excellent and popular officer. He married Lorilla Lewis, daughter of Zimri Lewis, of Peru. He had ten children: Frances, married Asa Hoffman; Susan, married John A. Corton, of Iowa; Mary H., Charles, Emeline, Floretta, Samuel, Corrin, and Walter.

Hiram P. Woodruff came from Vermont in 1837; was engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad, then a merchant. Died of cholera, at Hennepin, in 1852.

Dr. Seeley came from New York in 1837; a physician here until 1848; went to the Au Sable.

M. Mott came from New York in 1838; kept the hotel at the Sulphur Springs, between Peru and Ottawa; died there.

A. Hyatt, and wife, sister of Jesse Pugsley, came from New York in 1837; merchant with Mott, and Postmaster; left in 1840.

O. C. Motley came from Hennepin in 1837; he built the Motley Hotel on the bottom, near the old ferry; the hotel was carried away by an ice flood, and Motley left.

Lewis Waldo, from New London County, Connecticut, and wife, Alice T. Baldwin, from Canterbury, Connecticut, in 1834; settled on the bluff south of Peru. They had three children: Ella S., married William H. Bryan, of Peru; Sarah H., and Herbert L.

George W. Gilson, of Connecticut, graduated at the Norwich University in 1837, came to Peru in the spring of 1838; was an engineer on the original Central Railroad, built under State authority, under T. B. Ransom, resident engineer; he married Miss E. C. Greenfield, of Middletown, Connecticut, a sister of Mrs. Ransom; he removed to Lost Grove, but returned to Peru, and was elected Mayor in 1855. He removed to Chicago, and became a member of the real-estate firm of A. J. Galloway & Co.; he died September 29, 1856.

William Richardson, and wife, Mary Myers, came from Cattaraugus County, New York, in 1837; kept hotel in Peru several years; bought a farm of Thomson, in the Brown settlement, South Ottawa, and dealt largely in cattle. He died July 13, 1854, of cholera, in Ottawa, aged 56. His children were: William Capron, married A. Palmer, his second wife was Anna Hosack—he died May 9, 1868; Henry, married Sarah Benedict, died soon after; Susan, died single.

LA SALLE.

Samuel Lapsley, from Pennsylvania to St. Louis, and from St. Louis to La Salle, in 1830; made a farm on the present site of La Salle, where the old Catholic church stood, extending as far north as Fifth street, and as far east as Joliet street. He built a saw-mill on the Little Vermillion; his claim proved to be on canal land, belonging to the State, and he lost his improvements; he died in 1839.

Burton Ayers, and wife, Orilla Langworthy, from Ohio, came to La Salle in 1830, and settled on S. 14; a blacksmith and farmer. His shop was at the foot of the bluff, near the Little Vermillion; he died in 1870.

Mrs. Swanson, a widow, with a family—and

a sister, John Myers, from Ohio, settled near the mouth of the Little Vermillion, in 1831. She moved near the Hardy farm, and in 1840 removed to Pecatonica, then came back to La Salle, and finally moved to California, where she died. She had two sons, John and Edward, and two daughters.

Aaron Gunn, from Montague, Massachusetts, was one of a colony formed in 1830, in Northampton, Massachusetts. Agents sent out to find a location, fixed upon La Salle. The colony came out in 1831. Gunn, and seven other young men bought two piroques, or canoes, at Mottville, Michigan, and floated down the St. Joseph to South Bend, then hauled their canoes across the portage to the Kankakee (the same route taken by La Salle 150 years before), they then floated down the Kankakee and Illinois to Hennepin, in nine days. The season was wet, and the colony, dissatisfied with the location, scattered over the country, mostly going to Bureau County. Mr. Gunn went to where La Moille now is, bought a claim of Mr. Hall, who was killed by Indians, at Indian Creek, the following summer.

The next summer he left on account of the war, and remained two years at Magnolia. In 1835, sold his claim and bought 400 acres north of and now adjoining the town of La Salle. In common with most of the settlers in 1836, he supposed his fortune made, being told that his 400 acres were worth \$40,000, and that he need work no more, but not realizing that sum he went one year on the Ottawa mission as a Methodist exhorter, and in 1837 was married to Nancy Winters, of Mt. Palatine, and went to farming, finding his 400 acres worth what its production of farm crops would indicate. His children are: Lydia C., who died at the age of eighteen; Nettie Z., married George A. Elliott, of La Salle; Moses W., became a Baptist preacher; Lucy G., married Herman B. Chapman, of La Salle; Elizabeth S., married Frank L. Ayers, of Kansas; Aaron E.; Bella E.

Dixwell Lathrop, from Norwich, Connecticut, came in 1835; was employed by a company in Norwich to select and purchase land. He arranged to enter land at Rockwell, adjoining La Salle, returned and brought out his family in 1836.

As the agent of Charles and John Rockwell, of Norwich, he laid out the town of Rockwell, and in 1838 was reinforced by a colony from Norwich and vicinity, called the Rockwell Colony. The town of Rockwell was at this time at the height of its prosperity, and the arrival of the colony was supposed to insure its ultimate success; but the summer and fall of 1838 were seasons of unexampled sickness throughout the

West; malarious disease existed to an extent unknown before or since. It was particularly severe along the wide and low bottom lands of the Illinois. The Rockwell colonists were all sick, many died, the survivors scattered through the country, and the town never recovered.

Daniel Baird came from Westborough, Massachusetts, in the spring of 1836; kept a boarding-house at Rockwell; his wife, Charlotte B. Field, and her sister, Adeline O. Field, came out in the fall of 1836. Miss Field was married to Elmer Baldwin, of Farm Ridge, in 1838. Mr. Baird and family were all prostrated by the sickness of 1838, and his business broken up. In the spring of 1839 he moved on to a farm near Palestine Grove, in Lee County, where he resided till his death, in 1866. He had three children: Marianne, married Henry C. Chapman; Seth, married Amanda Thompson, second wife, Martha Reese; Carrie, married Newton Pumphrey.

Hackaliah Merritt, and wife, Sarah Smith, came from Putnam County, New York, in the fall of 1836. He made a farm on S. 3, T. 33, R. 1; his wife died in 1847; his second wife was Lydia Robinson. Mr. Merritt died in February, 1877, aged 84. He left four children: Fuller married Julia Ide; Cordelia, married Philo Lindley; Martha, married Frank Hunt; Nathan.

Norman McFarrand came from Whitehall, New York, to Baltimore, in 1830; he married Mary Ann Forrest, of Ellicott's Mills, Maryland, and settled in La Salle September 13, 1837. His wife died, leaving seven children: John Forrest, Isaac Hubert, William Henry, Mary Ann, Cyrene Sophia, Norman Nash, John Isaac.

John H. McFarrand, brother of Norman, came from Tioga County, New York, in 1837; he married Julia A. Clark; he was engaged on several railroads before he came to La Salle; he was a contractor on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and on the Illinois Central Railroad; was Postmaster at La Salle for several years.

Nahum Gould was born in Warwick, Franklin County, Massachusetts, in 1798; crippled by an accident and unable to labor, he attended an academy at New Salem, and taught school alternately, till he entered Amherst College and graduated in 1828. He studied theology with Dr. John Woodbridge, of Hadley. He married Rebecca B. Leonard. Was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian Church, and appointed a missionary in the State of New York.

May 5, 1834, with his wife, three children and his sister, Semira (who afterward married Thomas Hartsell, of Hennepin), started for Illinois in a light wagon; they generally found accommodations for the night at the houses along the route, but were sometimes compelled to sleep

in their wagon. He arrived at his wife's brother's, Deacon John Leonard, at Bailey's Grove, on June 12th. He first settled at Union Grove, and preached occasionally at Hennepin and Vermillionville.

He organized or assisted in organizing a Presbyterian church at Hennepin, December 29, 1834; one at Union Grove, December 3, 1834; at Vermillionville or Lowell, August, 1834; one at Plainfield; one at Rockwell, January, 1837. That year he built a house and settled at Rockwell.

In 1838 his wife, Rebecca Blake Leonard, died, leaving four daughters. The sickness of 1838 swept away more than half of the church. He preached at Troy Grove, and organized a church there. In 1838, being, in common with the majority of the population, taken sick, he turned his horse on the prairie to care for himself, and was taken to his sister, Mrs. Hartsell, at Hennepin, where his children were.

Mr. Gould returned to Rockwell late in the fall, and in the spring of 1839 married Sarah Dewey, daughter of Roswell Dewey. He left for his health and lived at Princeton one year, then settled at Troy Grove; preached and taught the district school and kept a station on the Underground Railroad, and claimed that the passengers went safely through. While at Homer he was a sort of an itinerant on a missionary circuit to Indian Creek, where he organized a church in 1843; one in Paw Paw in 1844; preached in Harding and Serena; suffered many hardships and encountered many dangers and narrow escapes in fording streams and other new country experiences.

In 1846 he removed to Gouldtown, in the town of Freedom, where he resided four years, then to Northville, and to Somonauk in 1859.

In November, 1850, his wife, Sarah Dewey, died, and in 1858 he married Lois Jane, widow of Rev. Francis Leonard, of Galesburg. His family lived with or near him till 1871, when one daughter went to Nebraska, one died, one went to Iowa, and one to Minnesota.

In October, 1871, he removed to Nebraska, and settled at Kearney Junction. He secured the organization of a church at Kearney, aided efficiently in organizing the presbytery of Kearney and synod of Nebraska, and presided at the first meeting of each.

He died at his home in 1872, aged seventy-four, and his grave overlooks the city which had but one house when he went there. But few men have had more varied experiences—seen more of new country life, or labored more zealously in their chosen field, or accomplished more for which his church should be grateful.



COLUMBUS SCHOOL—OTTAWA.

Dr. Thomas W. Hennessey, from Ireland, 1837, was a practicing physician in La Salle for twenty years, then moved on to a farm, in the town of Dimmick; he married Charlotte Cadwell, daughter of Sheldon Cadwell, of Deer Park.

Daniel Burdick and wife, Sally Adams, from Norwich, Connecticut, in 1837, settled on a farm. He enlisted in the army, and died in 1864, soon after his return.

John Higgins, from Detroit, to Chicago, in the spring of 1836, and to La Salle, November 1st, same year.

Giles Lindley, from Connecticut to St. Louis, from there here in 1840; married Jane Knight, from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Mr. Lindley died, leaving nine children.

Philo Lindley, from Seymour, Connecticut, came in 1836; married Cordelia Merritt; was seven years Clerk of the Circuit Court of La Salle County, and County Clerk one term; was Quartermaster of the Fifty-third Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, and was killed near Altoona, Mississippi, 1863.

Myron D. Downs, from Connecticut, in 1837; he married Elizabeth Allen; he sold goods in Rockwell and went to Chicago in 1838 or 1839.

William Burns, and wife, Sarah Harris, from Ireland to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1812, came to La Salle in 1837; was the contractor for building the canal aqueduct over the Little Vermillion, and the lower locks on the canal; a good mechanic, and physically and mentally a superior man. He died in the Sisters' Hospital, in Chicago, in 1873, aged 101 years. His children were: Eliza, who married David L. Gregg; John C., died in the State of Maryland; Sarah, married Mr. O'Connor, of La Salle, and, after his death, married John Higgins, of La Salle; Joseph, died at St. Louis.

Daniel Cosgrove came from Ireland in 1837; was Justice of the Peace for several years; died in 1872. His wife was Miss Garrity. His children were: Annie, Daniel, Terrance, Cronise, and Luke.

John Cody, from Ireland, came to La Salle in June, 1837; he married Miss Turney; his wife died in 1870. Had three children: James, married Mary Whalen; Bridget, married James Duncan, Mayor of La Salle; Ellen, is unmarried.

James and William Crosiar, brothers of Simon Crosiar, from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, settled on section 36, near Shippingport, in 1831; they both left in 1833.

FARM RIDGE.

William McCormick, Samuel Mackey, and Rees Morgan, came from Fayette County, Penn-

sylvania, and were the first settlers in the town of Farm Ridge.

William McCormick settled on section 18, in 1833, and in 1834 broke the first prairie broke in the town; in 1835, sold his claim, crops and improvements, and located on section 3, town of Bruce. He married Mary Morgan and had had eleven children: Sanders, in Iroquois County; Hampton, in Strawn; Bruce, in Champaign; William, in Strawn; Ann Eliza, married Mr. Bodine, now in Iowa; Mary, in Champaign County; Rees, Worth, and Morgan, in Ford County.

Samuel Mackey, settled on section 33 in 1833; sold to Charles McCormick, and removed to section 1, town of Bruce. In company with his brother, Norton Mackey, built a saw-mill on Otter Creek. In 1839, in company with Rees Morgan, built a saw-mill on the Vermillion, in the center of a heavy timbered region, which did a large business for several years; he died in 1854; he was the first Supervisor of the town of Bruce. He left children: Malvina, married Mat. Morrison; Stephen, married Emma Holly; Minerva, married William Cadwell; George and Jabez; Agnes, married Methuel Bronson.

Rees Morgan, son of William Morgan, of Bruce, settled on section 33. He married Rebecca, daughter of David Reader; in 1838 sold to Marvin W. Dimock, and moved on to section 8, township 31, range 3; after running the saw-mill on the Vermillion for several years, he served one term as County Treasurer, then removed to Dayton.

Elmer Baldwin, Beebe Clark, James B. Beardsley, and Noble W. Merwin, came from New Milford, Connecticut, in the spring of 1835. Bought the claim, improvements and crops of William McCormick, and the claim of Alfred McCormick—purchased the land at public sale, at Galena, in June, and settled on sections 18 and 19, township 32, range 3.

Noble W. Merwin sold his land to Solomon Brown and Kirjeth A. Hunt, in the spring of 1836, and moved to Ohio.

James B. Beardsley brought out his wife, Laura M. Platt, and settled on his purchase in the spring of 1836. His wife died in July, 1837. The same year he married Prudence Barrass, from Saratoga County, New York. In 1850 he sold his farm to Rev. Daniel Baldwin, from Connecticut, and removed to the town of Vermillion.

Beebe Clark settled on his farm as soon as purchased. In 1837 he married Susan Bishop, of Connecticut, and cultivated his farm till 1869, when he sold, and moved to Joliet, to live with his daughter Henrietta, an only child, the wife of the Rev. Charles A. Gilbert; he died February, 1870, and his widow died two years after.

Elmer Baldwin brought his family in 1836, consisting of his wife, Adeline Benson, and an infant daughter, Mary, who became wife of Rinaldo Williams; his wife died in January, 1837. He married Adeline O. Field, of Worcester County, Massachusetts, in May, 1838, and still resided until his death on the land purchased of the United States in 1835, a farmer and nurseryman. He held the office of Justice of the Peace fourteen consecutive years; Supervisor of the town five years; Postmaster twenty years; School Treasurer of the town from its first settlement, till 1874; twice a Representative in the Legislature, and once in the State Senate; and a member and President of the Board of State Charities five years. His son, Noble Orlando, married Maggie Jackson, and lived adjoining the old farm.

Harvey Benson, and wife, Fanny Northrop, came from New Milford, Connecticut, in 1836; he settled on section 29, where he died in 1841; his widow occupied the same premises till her death, in 1871. Their only child, Adeline, was the first wife of Elmer Baldwin.

Solomon Brown, from New Milford, Connecticut, in 1836; he settled on section 18; he sold to Moses G. Hallock, in 1842, and moved to section 13, township 32, range 2, where he died, in 1846; his widow, Armida Waller, died in 1856. His daughter Jane married Marvin W. Dimock. His son Henry became a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York.

Kirjeth A. Hunt, from New Milford, Connecticut, wife and five children, came from Connecticut in 1836 and settled on section 19, on the premises bought of Noble W. Merwin; remained one year, and returned to Connecticut. He sold his farm to Dr. Johnson Hatch.

Marvin W. Dimock, from Washington, Connecticut, came in 1838. He bought the farm of Rees Morgan, and married Jane, daughter of Solomon Brown. In 1850 he sold to Hiram Jackson, from Pennsylvania, and removed to Ottawa. In 1865, while showing a friend the animals in the park of Judge Caton, he was killed by a vicious elk.

The foregoing eight families constituted what was called the Yankee settlement. Five of these came in company from Connecticut by the way of New York and Philadelphia, by railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia on the Susquehanna, then by canal and slack water on the romantic Juniata to Holidaysburg, by the Portage Railroad over the crest of the mountains to Johnstown, thence by canal to Pittsburg and by steamer to St. Louis, and from there by a stern-wheel Illinois River boat to Utica, La Salle County—being five weeks on the trip.

Deacon Henry W. Gridley, and wife, Lucy Dickinson, came from Deerfield, Massachusetts, in June, 1835, and settled on section 1, where he resided until 1848, when he sold to Thomas Dunnaway and removed to Ottawa. His children are: Caroline E., married Henry L. Brush; Charles H.; Laura W., married Dr. D. Hopkins; Lucy S.

William Moore, and wife, Miss Wauchope, came from Ireland in 1835, and settled on section 35, where he raised a large family. He sold his farm to Mr. Bossermans about 1854, and moved to Fall River.

John McCormick, brother of William, came from Fayette County, Pennsylvania, settled on sections 33 and 34, in 1835. He married Miss Morgan, daughter of William Morgan. He raised a family of seven children. In 1875 he sold his farm and went to Missouri. His children are: Charlotte; Ralph; Charles, married Lizzie Hays; Nelson; Zachery, deceased; Olive, married Joseph Wauchope; Dow.

Charles McCormick, and wife, from Fayette County, Pennsylvania, parents of William, John and Alfred, came from Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in 1836; bought the farm of Samuel Mackey on section 33, where they died a few years after.

Alfred McCormick, son of Charles, came from Pennsylvania in 1835; made a claim on section 19; sold and located on section 33, and lived there until 1866, then sold to Mr. Hampson and removed to Streator.

James G. Patten, and wife, daughter of Charles McCormick, came from Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1836, and settled on section 33. In 1839 he removed to Wisconsin.

John Trout, from Brown County, Ohio, came in the fall of 1838, and settled on section 6. In 1842 went to Ohio on a visit, and died there. He left six children: John M., married Abby Angell Fry; William C., married Mary Morehead, lived in Vermillion; Susan, married John Morehead; Sarah M., married Hiram Cole; Harriet, married Salathiel Snell.

Deacon John T. Ross, from Clermont County, Ohio, came in 1836, and settled on section 6, and died in 1837, aged about 80, leaving three children: Archibald Tweed, went to Missouri and died there; Henry, also went to Missouri; the daughter married John Black and went to Iowa.

George Gleim, and wife, Katharine Weitzel, came from Germany to Baltimore in 1834, and settled on section 36, township 32, range 3, in 1840. His wife died in 1858, leaving two children.

Isaac Wheatland, and wife, came from England to Ohio, and from Ohio here; made a claim

on section 33, in 1836, where he lived till his death. His wife died about 1843, and he again married. About the year 1846 he was drowned while crossing the Illinois River at Ottawa. He left six children: Elizabeth, married William Wedgebury; Mary Ann, who married and went to Livingston County; one son died single; William, married Miss Casey; George and Ellen.

Amos Clark, brother to Beebe, came from Connecticut in 1837; purchased a farm on sections 20 and 29, and in 1839 sold to Myron B. Bennett, and returned to Connecticut.

Dr. Johnson Hatch, and wife, came from New Preston, Connecticut, in 1837, and bought the farm of Kirjeth A. Hunt. An old experienced physician, his services were in demand during the sickly seasons of 1838 and '39, and the release from labor which he sought by coming West was hardly found; he returned to Connecticut in 1841.

John W. Calkins, and wife, Miss Page, came from Salisbury, Connecticut, in 1838, and settled on section 19. Mrs. Calkins died in 1838. He married Miss Beardsley, of Connecticut, who died soon after. He then married Cynthia Bishop, of Connecticut. Mr. Calkins removed to Deer Park in 1842, and subsequently to Ottawa, where he died, leaving four children: James, who married, was engaged in the lumber trade in Ottawa, subsequently in Chicago, and then at Manistee, Michigan; Helen, married Edgar Baldwin, from Connecticut; Mary, married Henry M. Baldwin, from Connecticut, and settled in Deer Park; William W., married Louise Hossack, and moved to Chicago.

FALL RIVER.

The first settler in the limits of the present town was James Galloway; he came from Pennsylvania to Ohio, near Sandusky, and remained there three years; he visited the Illinois River in the fall of 1824, and is said to have spent some months in hunting, trapping, and exploring the country; moved his family to Chicago in 1825, and wintered there; in 1826 he bought a claim on section 24, township 3, range 4, which was first made by a man by the name of Rawson, who sold to Ephraim Sprague, and Sprague sold to Galloway, where he made a home and spent his days. His first wife died in 1830. Her children were: George, claimed to be the first white male child born in the county; John, died in Missouri; Susan, married Joel Ellis; Jane, married Mr. Halloway; Mary, married Mr. Clyburne. Mr. Galloway's second wife was Ma-

tilda Stipes. Her children are: Archibald, married Mary Dickerman; Marshall, was a conductor on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad; Samuel, moved to Michigan; Sarah, married Mr. Pesons; James. Mr. Galloway died in 1863, age seventy-three years. His widow died in 1864.

Abraham Trumbo was born in Pendleton County, Virginia, and resided in Licking County, Ohio, eighteen years; left there for Illinois in November, 1829, with the Greene Colony. That company crossed White River, in Indiana, in the morning, and Mr. Trumbo arrived on its banks the evening of the same day; it had become swollen during the day so that he was detained four weeks before he could cross. He went to Sangamon County, where he wintered, and reached La Salle County in the spring of 1830; he first bought a claim of William Richey on section 17 and afterwards purchased on sections 14 and 22. He was the first Supervisor of the town. He died October 7, 1865, aged seventy-three years, and his wife, Esther Dyer, died in April, 1865. His children were: Jane, who died in 1848; Ambrose, married Casbia Gentleman; Margaret, married John S. Armstrong; Rebecca, married Samuel Parr; Jackson, died of cholera in 1848.

John Brown, from Missouri, came in 1829; settled at the ford of the Illinois River, two miles above Ottawa, which bears his name. He was drowned in sight of his house while crossing the Illinois in returning from the land sale in 1835. The family left in 1841.

John Powers, from Bridgewater, Massachusetts, came to southern Illinois, and from there here, in 1834, and settled on section 26. He was the first Justice of the Peace in the town. He died in 1862. He left six children: Charles R. Powers, has removed west; Aaron F.; John H.; Mary; Lucy, married Andrew Greenless; Lura, married Samuel Hammond. The family have left the county.

Reeder Galloway, brother of James, married Rachel Stipes; died long ago, leaving one son, John R.

Samuel R. Lewis was of Quaker parentage; his parents, Jehu Lewis and Rachel Mills, from Pennsylvania, settled in Putnam County in 1833. Samuel R., with his wife, Ann Harley, removed to section 21, in Fall River, in 1843. He held the office of County Treasurer two successive terms; was Supervisor of the town several terms, and chairman of the County Board and State Senator. His children are: William, who married Ellen Eichelberger, lives in Grand Rapids; Edward C., educated for and admitted to the bar—he married Nellie Armstrong; Charles, graduated

from Oberlin College; entered upon the practice of the law; S. Morris, lives on the old farm. Mrs. Lewis, mother of Samuel R., died in 1874; her son buried her beside her husband in the Quaker burying-ground at Clear Creek, Putnam County.

William Gentleman, from Vermont, settled in the town on section 18, in 1834. Children were Eliza; William; James.

Patrick Harrigan, from Ireland to Boston, and came here in 1836; died 1872.

A. M. Ebersol, son of Joseph Ebersol, came with his father's family in 1834. He was married to Miss C. C. Whittlesey, by the Rev. Owen Lovejoy, the renowned Abolitionist, in 1844, having made a journey to Princeton to have the ceremony performed by that distinguished man. Mr. Ebersol was an active citizen; he was Superintendent of a Sunday School twenty-three years; Justice of the Peace; Elder in the Presbyterian Church; Town Clerk twelve years, and Secretary of the Old Settlers' Association. He had six children: Calistine and Elizabeth; Lelia, married Lewis Hodgson, went west; James, married Miss Tryon; E. Corinne, married Mr. Coleman; Alice, married Charles T. Ferrel.

FREEDOM.

William Hall, born in Georgia, was married to Mary J. R. Wilburs, in Kentucky; moved to Illinois; from there to near Springfield, Illinois, in 1825; made a farm at Mackinaw, and then went to the lead mines, near Galena; followed mining three years, then moved to Bureau Creek, and near to La Moille, Bureau County. In the spring of 1832, sold his claim to Aaron Gunn, and moved to Indian Creek, where he, with his wife and one child, was killed by Indians, May 20, 1832. His eldest daughter, Temperance, married Peter Cartwright, nephew of Dr. Cartwright. Two daughters, Sylvia and Rachel, were spared by the Indians.

William Davis, from Kentucky; settled on Indian Creek, southwest quarter section 2, in 1830—the first in that region. His wife was daughter of John Hays, the first settler at Peru—they, with five children, were killed at the massacre. Their three oldest sons escaped.

William Petigrew, from Kentucky, wife and two children, were stopping with Davis at the time of the massacre, and all were killed. Mr. Petigrew came to Bailey's Grove at an early day, and was then single; he is said to have married a widow, with two children, and these

constituted his family when he went to Holderman's Grove, and from there to Indian Creek, in 1832, where he proposed to settle.

John H. Henderson, and wife, Elizabeth Powell, came from Tennessee in 1830; he located on section 11. He was in the field on the south side of Indian Creek, planting corn, when the massacre took place by the Sauk Indians, May 20, 1832; he, with others, escaped to Ottawa. He was an active, enterprising citizen, and a leading Abolitionist. He died June 17, 1848, much regretted. The children were: Mary, married A. P. Devereau, of Freedom; George, in Iowa; Frances, married Richard Scott, in California; Martha, married James Clark, of Sycamore; Sarah, married George Martin; Erastus T., married Miss Norton; Annetta, married Charles Martin, of Vermont.

William Munson came from Indiana to Putnam County, and from there here in 1833; he purchased the farm, owned by William Hall at the time he was killed by the Indians, on section 1. He married Rachel Hall, who was taken away prisoner by the Sauk Indians, May 20, 1832. In 1837 he laid out the town of Munson, which has hardly realized the expectations of its founder. His wife died May 1, 1870. He had four daughters and three sons: Irena, married Dr. George Vance; Miranda, married Samuel Dunnavan, of Adams; Fidelia, married George D. Shaver, of Rutland; Phebe, married John Reed, of Ottawa; William, married Delia Shaver; Lewis and Elliott.

David B. Martin, with his wife and one son, came from Ohio in 1833, and purchased the claim owned by Davis, where the massacre took place. Mrs. Martin returned to Ohio, and died there. Mr. Martin married the widow of William Seabring; moved to Wisconsin, joined the Fourierites, then to Sangamon County, where he died.

John W. Lyman, and wife, Jerusha Newcomb, came from Charlotte, Vermont, in 1833; he settled on section 24. He had one child: John, married Emma Ford, second wife, Miss Williams.

Jonathan Root, and family, came from Ohio to the creek in the spring of 1834. He raised a family of eight children. His wife and two daughters died long since; one son, Rasina, was killed in the late war; the others are widely scattered.

William Barbour came from Evansville, Indiana, in 1834; he married Miss Hinkley; was an active democratic politician; held the office of County Commissioner, and was a member of the Legislature. He died in 1876.

Ethan Z. Allen, and wife, Lydia Marsh, came from Tinmouth, Rutland County, Vermont, in 1834; he settled on section 13. He held the office of Justice of the Peace for thirty-five years, when he resigned in 1875. He had six children: Eliza Ann, married Edward C. Hall, she died in 1867; George, married Martha Larkin, in Iowa; Milo; Minerva, married Richard Martin, of Freedom; Lucetta, married Newton Davis, in Harding.

Samuel King, and wife, came in 1836; nativity not known. Mrs. King died at John Henderson's soon after—the first natural death in town.

Benjamin Seabring, and wife, came from Pennsylvania, in 1834, and settled on section 3; moved to Wisconsin, and died there.

Thomas Seabring, and wife, came from Pennsylvania, in 1834, and settled on section 3; moved to California in 1852.

William Seabring, and wife, came from Pennsylvania, in 1834, and settled on section 3; died in Ottawa in 1850. His widow married David Martin.

Volney Beckwith, and wife, Mary A. Piper, came from Herkimer County, New York, in 1835; moved to Ottawa. He died in 1861, leaving three children: Edwin B., married Lizzie Hanfelt, lived in Seneca; Daniel, married Josephine B. Ford, lived at Ottawa; Mary P., married John Hoag, at Marysville, California.

Milton B. Ruperts, came in 1835, and settled on section 1; he was the first Justice of the Peace in Indian Precinct. His wife died; he married a Miss Terry, and moved to McDonough County.

John Hubbard, and wife, from Homer, Cortland County, New York, settled on section 14, in 1835. An industrious, worthy man; an excellent teacher of sacred music. He lived several years with an adopted daughter who married the Hon. M. B. Castle, of Sandwich, but returned to his farm a few years before his death in 1875.

John H. Hosford, and wife, Margaret Myers, came from Orange County, Vermont, to Ohio, in 1833, and from Ohio here in 1837. His family came in the spring of 1838, and settled on section 23; removed to Ottawa in 1875. Had six children: Fear R., married Robert Rowe, lived on the old farm; Mary, married Hugh McClure; Arabella, married W. G. Brown; Sarah P., married Frank Condon; Josephine C., married George Lamb; Charles, married Sarah S. Brandon.

Rev. Wesley Batcheller, a Methodist clergyman from Brimfield, Hampton County, Massachusetts, was for several years a resident of Homer, Cortland County, New York, and mem-

ber of the Oneida Conference. With his wife, Martha Hall, and nine children, he came by wagon from New York to Illinois in 1836, and settled on section 11. They encamped with such shelter as could be made while building a house. Mr. Batcheller was endowed with a powerful, healthful physical organization and commanding voice, which enabled him to perform an amount of labor in his chosen field which few could endure. He commenced preaching in Indian Precinct in 1836, and labored in Washington Precinct two years; in Ottawa in 1839; Hickory Creek in 1840; Princeton in 1842; Newark in 1843; and was Bible Agent for the county for two years. Manly T. Batcheller, his second son, died in April, 1852; Angeline, died November 4, 1854, and Mrs. Batcheller died February 17, 1868. Noah S., who married Lucy Hitchcock; Charles; Martha, married William Haskell; Elijah, married Elizabeth Lawry; Mary, married John Stockton, in Kansas; Watson, married Elizabeth Baldwin; Joseph B., married Louisa Wright, in California. Mr. Batcheller's second wife was Ruhama Sampson.

John Miller, from Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, to Dayton, in 1837. Married Rosanna Bradshaw; made a farm in town of Freedom, where he resided until his death in 1904; was Town Supervisor, and served one term in the Legislature. Rebecca, married Martin Domini; Alice, married Ira Weaver; Jesse; Henry, and Dolly.

Reuben Miller, brother of John, from same place, to Dayton, in 1834; married a daughter of David Letts; became a Mormon elder in Salt Lake.

Charles Miller, also brother of the above, came to Ottawa, in 1836; was Magistrate in Ottawa several years; removed to Chicago.

Uriel Miller, from Pennsylvania, 1837; married Rachel St. Clair; settled in Freedom; had three children.

Benjamin Beem, and wife, Sarah Hoffman, from Licking County, Ohio; came to La Salle County in 1837, and settled on section 12, on the right bank of Indian Creek. Mr. Beem died in 1871, aged eighty-seven. Mrs. Beem died July, 1877, aged eighty-three. Their children are: Mary, who married Levi Tucker, and lived in Freedom; Elizabeth, married John Hoxie, of Serena; Phebe, married Jacob Tucker, of Sheridan; Sarah, married Elijah Knight, of Adams; Rachel, married Charles Brown; Daniel, and Jackson.

Hugh M. Gregg, from New York; settled on section 3; died 1838.

Ezra Gregg, son of Hugh; studied law, and went to Ottawa.

Philip Waggy, from Newark, Ohio; father-in-

law to Anthony Pitzer. Died in Ottawa, very aged. Ann, married Joel Fitch. The other daughter married a Mr. Randall.

Isaac Farwell, brother of S. B. Farwell, from New York to Ohio, and here 1835; moved to Winnebago County.

James Skelton; tailor, by trade; went to Ford County.

Enos Griggs, married Lovina Hall; killed by lightning.

George Scofield, from New York, in 1834; came through with an ox team; stayed one year, and went back with the same team; stayed in New York a year, then returned to the creek, as it was then termed; found land all claimed, and went West.

Solomon Holden, from Plattsburg, New York, came to Buffalo; a brickmaker by trade; was some time in the employ of the noted builder and contractor, and finally forger, Rathbun. He came to Illinois and settled in Munsontown in 1836; his wife was Susan Allen, sister to Esquire Ethan Allen, of Freedom; he removed to Ottawa in 1839, and died there, leaving four daughters: Sarah, married John Batcheller; Cornelia, married William Wiley; Mary Elizabeth, married Stephen Jennings, of Ottawa; Salome, married Henry King.

June Baxter came from New York in 1835; moved west.

Minter Baxter came from New York in 1835; died in 1840.

Samuel L. Cody, from Vernon, New York, settled on section 13, in 1835, and married Miss Baxter, second wife, Widow Kenyon, sister of his first. Children: Harriet, married George Frisbin Busnell; Louisa, married Walter Colton; Ford C.; Joy, died in the army; Frederick.

Alonzo Wilson, from Ohio, came in 1838; a stone mason. He was School Treasurer here; went to Iowa, and there elected Judge.

Hiram Harding, and wife, from Wyoming, Pennsylvania, came in 1838, and settled on section 14. He and his wife are both dead. His children are: Mary, who married Mr. Rice, is now dead; Charles, died single; Ruth, married H. Worcester; Park, died; John, lived at Paw Paw; Christine, married Mr. Goble, and was killed by the fall of the Dixon bridge.

William Williams, from Wales, came to New York, then to Licking County, Ohio, and here in 1840. He married Rachel Davis. He was a ship carpenter by trade; settled on section 8. Mrs. Williams died in 1870. Ellen, married John Lymer; John; Evan.

Charles Wiley, and wife, Seraphena Greenleaf, came from Maine, and settled on section 10. He died in 1875. Three children: Samuel, mar-

ried Mary Thompson, at Earl; Henry, married Rosa Thompson; Martha, married David Davis, of Freedom.

Patrick Ferguson, came from Ireland, and settled on section 9. He died in 1872. His children are: Charles A., who married Eliza Wiley, and his second wife was Kate Conden; Mary married James Leonard.

Rev. Charles Harding, from Lucas County, Pennsylvania, came in 1840. He was a Baptist clergyman, and organized the church at Harding, and preached, alternately, there and at Paw Paw. He died in 1843. His widow married Hiram Olmstead. He left one child, Almira, who married Ashbel Fuller.

TROY GROVE.

Hiram Thornton came from Virginia to Ohio, and to Troy Grove in 1831; was the first settler in this town; he settled on section 14, township 35, range 1. He died in 1867. His wife was Robina Smith.

Warren Root, from Otis, Massachusetts, and wife, Rosanna Goddard, of Granby, Connecticut, came from Troy, New York, to Troy Grove in the spring of 1833. Mr. Root came in the fall of 1832 and made a location, and returned for his family. He located on section 11. Selden, the eldest son, preceded the family a few days, to prepare for their reception, and died just before their arrival. Mr. Root died about 1848. Mrs. Root died in 1875, aged ninety-five years.

Nathan Wixom, brother to Justin D., from Tazewell County, came here in 1833, and settled on section 35; went to California in 1843.

Reuben Wixom, from Erie County, New York, and wife, Clarissa Atwater, from New Haven, Connecticut, came to Sangamon County, Illinois, in 1827, to Tazewell County in 1829, and to Troy Grove in 1836, and settled on section 10. He was the father of the Wixom brothers who came with him, except the two eldest, Justin and Nathan, who preceded him. He died in 1847. His children were: Justin D. and Nathan, above named; Chauncy, who came with his father, married Miss Hawks, settled on section 10; Abram, married Miss Scott; Henry W., married Miss Tichnor, second wife Miss Eckert; Urbin, married; and all the family settled in the vicinity of Troy Grove.

Justin Dewey came from Ohio in the fall of 1833, and settled on section 13. He died in 1849, aged seventy years.

Thomas Welch, and wife, from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and from there here in 1834; settled on section 25. He died in 1862. He had a large family widely scattered, but noted for ability and prominence in their respective localities: Thomas, Jr., came with his father, he married Bethiah McLaughlin, and went to Iowa; John, was Chief Justice of Ohio; Belinda—then the widow Fairchild—came with the family, went to Rock River, then to Iowa, then to Oregon; one daughter, married William Winterton.

Jesse F. Wixom, brother of Reuben, came from the same place, in 1835, and settled on section 24. A local Methodist preacher; soon removed to Minnesota, and died there.

George S. Ransberger, and wife, came from Iowa in 1835, and settled on section 25. His son, David S., married Rebecca Evans, and settled on section 36; Catharine, married John S. Simpson.

William Winterton, from Virginia to Ohio, and here in 1834; married a daughter of Thomas Welch; he died in 1855; his wife died before him, leaving three children, who have all left this county.

Welch, Ransberger, Simpson, Winterton, and Kelsey, all came from Sandy, now in Putnam County, to Troy Grove, having stopped there temporarily.

Zophar Holcomb, and wife, Lucy Goddard, from Maine, with Gillett, in 1833. Had five children: Harlan, married Miranda Brook; Warren, died; Flora, married Asahel Baldwin, her second husband was a Mr. Dutton, she moved to Iowa; Sophia, married Mr. Axtel, they lived in Kansas; Harriet, is deceased.

Riverius Goddard, and wife, Miss Buttles, from New York, in 1837; a blacksmith by trade; moved to Michigan. The widow Arsenith Bellamy (who came in 1837 and died in 1848), Mrs. Root, Gillett, and Holcomb, were sisters.

John Taylor, and wife, Rebecca Hopkinson, from England, came in 1837; settled on section 35; died 1860; his wife died 1870.

Charles Stevens, a brother of Mrs. Levi Kelsey, from Berlin, Connecticut, in 1837; his wife was Ann Hopkinson, the widow Melville, when she married him; they moved to Oregon in 1852.

Roswell Dewey, from Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Massachusetts; settled here in 1838; died in fall of the same year. Had children: Sarah, married the Rev. Nahum Gould; William R., married Paulina Pratt.

Richard Malony, from Ireland, in 1835; married Miss Gardner; settled on section 33.

Hartley Setchel, from England, in 1837; he married Amanda Goddard, and settled on section 2.

John Ferguson came in 1838; had two sons:

James, married Miss Brown, lived in Mendota; John, is a bachelor, has been Supervisor of Troy Grove.

David McLaughlin, and wife, Mary Winslow, came from New York to Troy Grove in 1834. Mrs. McLaughlin died in 1867, and Mr. McLaughlin died in 1869. Their children were: David, who married Fanny Davis; Edward, married Phebe Masterman, lived in Minnesota; William, married Miss Edwards; Augustus, married Amanda Stevenson, lived in Dimmick; Mary Jane, married O. J. Gibbs, both are dead; Bethiah, married Thomas Welch, went to Iowa; Sarah, married Samuel Wilson, of Rock Falls; Charles, married Melissa Wixom, daughter of Justin D. Wixom.

William Dunlap, from New York, came to Troy Grove in 1836, and remained here two or three years. He had three sons and two daughters: Nathaniel, Minzo, and M. L. The last was a prominent horticulturist, and was for many years distinguished as the agricultural correspondent of the Chicago Tribune over the signature of "Rural."

Jason Gurley came from East Hartford, Connecticut, to Ottawa in 1834, and to Troy Grove in 1835. His children were: Jason, Jr., who came to Calumet in 1830, and to Troy Grove in 1835, and bought a claim of Welch; Julius, was killed at Ottawa by a fall from the bluff; Joel, died in 1848; John A., of Cincinnati, was a noted Universalist preacher, and editor—was appointed Governor of Montana, but died before assuming the office; Delia, married Ralph Woodruff, of Ottawa; Sarah, married Joseph Hall.

William A. Hickok, from Grand Isle County, Vermont, to Union Grove, Putnam County, in 1833; June 16, 1834, to Bailey's Point with Rev. N. Gould and Isaac Fredenburgh, then to Granville and Troy Grove in November, 1836; was Deacon of the Presbyterian Church; opened the first store kept at Homer; a worthy man. He died May 5, 1852. Had three sons: Lorenzo B., of Troy Grove; Horace B., married Martha Edwards, and held the office of Justice of the Peace at Troy Grove; James B., born and raised at Troy Grove, became notorious on the western frontier and earned the sobriquet of "Wild Bill"; a man of superior physical form, over six feet tall, lithe and active, he was more than a match for the roughs he met on debatable ground between civilized and savage life, and is said to have often killed his man; at one time he is said to have killed four in sixty seconds—they were on his track seeking his life. He served with Jim Lane in the Kansas troubles. He was elected Constable while a minor in Kansas; was for two years United States Marshall at Abilene,

and was regarded as a very efficient and reliable officer. He was killed at Deadwood, Dakota, August 2, 1876. While playing cards his assailant came silently behind him and shot him through the head. His murderer was tried by a mob jury and acquitted, but subsequently arrested under forms of law, convicted and hanged.

William G. Shed, and wife, Lucy R. Noyes, from Massachusetts, came in 1835; died in 1851 or '52. His children are: Harriet, who married James Hastings; Clinton, married Emily Reed.

Joshua Brown, from Chester County, Pennsylvania, to Erie County, New York, came here in 1835, and settled on section 10, at the head of the grove. He died in 1842. His widow kept a tavern, which all the old settlers will remember; had a large family, none of whom remained here.

Levi Kelsey, and wife, Emma Stevens, came from Hartford, Connecticut, in 1833, first stopped on Sandy Creek, in the spring, and then went to Paw Paw Grove, where he built the first house in that locality. He settled in Troy Grove in the spring of 1834; his family came in September of the same year. For the first three or four years he sold clocks and notions, and traded with the Indians; had a store on Sandy Creek; here he cultivated a farm and loaned money; was a Justice of the Peace and Notary for twenty years; one of the oldest in the County, and Commissioner to divide the county under the Township Organization Act. In 1856 he moved to Mendota and soon after engaged in banking. He had two daughters: Lydia A., married James O. Cram, a Methodist preacher; Myra, married George M. Price.

Charles B. Foster came from Massachusetts in 1835, married Nancy Wixom, and settled on section 34.

Rufus Shed, brother of William G., came from Massachusetts in 1836; married Martha Welch. Had one son, Zaccheus, at Fremont, Nebraska, and one daughter.

OPHIR.

The first one here was Joseph Reynolds, and with Elias Carey and Hiram Thornton, were the only families at this point at the breaking out of the Black Hawk war. They all left, and Reynolds did not return. After the war, settlers came in quite rapidly and were about equally divided between the towns of Ophir and Troy Grove, the grove of heavy timber being the center of the settlements.

Joseph Reynolds, brother of Martin Reynolds,

of Deer Park, came from Champaign County, Ohio, to Morgan County, Illinois, then to Tazewell County, and next to Deer Park, and to Troy Grove in the spring of 1830; was the first settler here. He settled on section 19, township 35, range 2; left at the breaking out of the Indian war in the spring of 1832, and in the following fall sold his claim to Asahel Baldwin; went to the Big Woods, and from there to Hickory Creek, now New Lenox, Will County, where he died, leaving three sons, Smith, Newton, and Milton.

Elias Carey, and wife, Margaret Collins, from Ohio, on to the Wabash, in 1829, or 1830, and to Troy Grove, in 1831. Settled on section 24, township 35, range 1. He left during the Black Hawk war, but returned at its close, and made a farm in Ophir. He died in Mendota in 1868. His children are: Nancy; Sally, married William Thompson, went to Iowa; Minerva, married W. Pollins, in Mendota; Abijah, and John, went to Oregon; Calvin, to California; Washington; Absalom, in Iowa.

Justin D. Wixom, from Erie County, New York, to Ohio, and, with his father's family, from Ohio to Sangamon County, Illinois, in 1827; from there to Tazewell County in 1829, and to Troy Grove in 1833, and settled on section 18. He married Wealthy Ann Johnston. He died in 1860, aged fifty-eight.

Asahel Baldwin, from Colebrook, Connecticut, in the fall of 1832; bought the claim of Reynolds, on section 19. Married Flora Holcomb, and in 1834 moved to Indian Creek; returned for a short time, and went to Iowa.

John Johnston, and wife, Delila McCarty, from Ohio, in the fall of 1832; he died in 1843. His children were: James; Cynthia, married James Hall, of Marshall County; Aurelia, married James N. Reader; Wealthy Ann, married Justin D. Wixom; George, married Mary Ann Beaver, settled on section 25, township 35, range 1—he died in 1876.

Gideon Gillett, and wife, Ruth Goddard, from Granby, Connecticut, came in September, 1833. He died in 1866. His children were: Emeline, died single; Almon, died—his widow married Levi Carter; Luna, married Pliny Dewey; Ruth, married Simon Cooley; Dennis T., married Mary Smith; Daniel S., married Susan Worsley; Samuel N., married J. Weisman; Simeon B., married Eliza Baker.

Leonard Towner, from New Jersey to Ohio, and from there to Ophir in 1833; he married Julia, daughter of Justin Dewey; settled on section 18, township 35, range 2. Had seventeen children: Ezra, in Washington Territory; Jane, married Joseph Billings, of Mendota; Nathaniel, married C. Ormsby, in Missouri; Lorenzo, is dead; Matilda, married Eakin Smith, is in Iowa;



LINCOLN SCHOOL—OTTAWA.

Hiram, is in Washington Territory; Letitia, married Mr. McKim; Justin D., married Miss Gordon, second wife Miss Bugg; Daniel, married Flora Hoffman; John H., is in Kansas; James, Mendota; Katharine, is in Iowa; Mary, married Mr. Tobias, in El Paso; Horace E., is in Texas.

Stephen R. Beggs, and wife, Elizabeth Heath; a Methodist preacher of note on the frontier. He came in 1834; laid off a town where Triumph now is, and named it La Fayette. It failed to make a town. Beggs moved to Plainfield, and to Chicago. He published "The Early History of the West and Northwest," a sort of autobiography of himself and brother preachers of the Methodist persuasion.

Joseph Worsley, born in England, came from Ohio here in 1834, married Margaret Weitzell, and settled on section 30. He died 1870, aged eighty-seven. His children are: John, who married Matilda Morehouse; Frederick W., married Caroline Dewey; William Y., married Lovina Cooper, lives on section 10, township 35, range 1—was Justice of the Peace and Town Supervisor; Ann, married Charles Webster; Margaret, married William D. McDonald; Joseph F., married Esther Crandall; Henry, married Miss Eastman.

Edward Y. Waldo, from Suffield, Connecticut, in 1834; settled on section 18, township 35, range 2. His father was Chaplain to Congress when over ninety years of age; died at the age of 101. He had three wives, Hannah Merritt, Phebe Rice and Mary Johnson. Had two children: Anna, married a Mr. Terry, of Indiana; Charles, married Miss Geer, of Bureau County.

Abner D. Westgate, from New York, 1836. His wife was Caroline Waterman. His children were: David, who married Miss Waterman, of Ophir; Thomas; Joseph, married Miss Fleming; George, went to Missouri; Emily.

Joseph B. Westgate, and wife, Emily Bradwin, from New York, in 1836. He died in 1848. His widow died 1874. They had three children: Joseph, James and Mary. They have all left the county.

Gurdon Searls, from Connecticut, in 1836. He married a sister of Dixwell Lathrop, of La Salle. His daughter Ann married Elisha Merritt.

Robert Carr, and wife, from Connecticut, in 1837, settled on section 29. Mrs. Carr died in 1875. His son Daniel married Bridget Gardner and lived on section 29. He, with Mrs. Scranton, were his only children.

William H. McDonald, from Erie County, New York, came with Joshua Brown in 1835, and settled on section 7, township 35, range 2. He married Margaret Worsley.

Simon Cooley, from New York, came in 1836; married Ruth Gillett. He was a carpenter by trade; went to Iowa.

Hiram Barnhart, and wife, Lucy Swarts, came here in 1837, and left in 1839; removed to the Wabash.

MISSION.

The first white occupant of what is now the town of Mission was Jesse Walker, who established a mission in 1826, by appointment and under the supervision of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at the head of Mission Creek, on section 15, for the conversion of the Pottawatomie Indians, and a school for the education of Indian children. A full account is given elsewhere.

Mr. Schermerhorn, and his son-in-law, Hazelton, were the first settlers after the Mission, and made claims on section 10 in 1831.

Peter Miller, a native of Ross County, Ohio, and wife, Harriet Holderman, from Maine, came to Ottawa in 1830; went to Pekin during the Black Hawk war, and to Holderman's Grove in the spring of 1833; made a claim and settled where Sheridan now is in the fall of the same year, the first settler in the town of Mission, excepting those connected with Jesse Walker's mission among the Indians, and Schermerhorn and Hazelton. He had one son, Dyson, who married Harriet Beardsley and has eight children.

John Armstrong, then a minor, came from Licking County, Ohio, in company with his uncle, John Strawn, in the fall of 1829, and hired out by the month near Hennepin, stopping for some time with James Wallace in the Brown settlement, South Ottawa. He returned to Ohio in 1831; the same year his mother, Mrs. Elsie Armstrong, moved to Illinois with her family. He again came to Illinois in 1833. He married Margaret Trumbo, daughter of Abraham Trumbo, and settled on section 10, town of Mission, in June, 1834; a successful farmer and stock dealer. He was an ardent supporter of the Grange movement, and was Treasurer of the State Grange. He had six children: Abram, married Charlotte Grant, and lived at Serena; Elsie, married Henry Parr; Joseph, married Mary Havenhill; Josephine, married Samuel Parr; Benjamin, a lawyer; Fanny.

Samuel D. Barbour, from Indiana, came in 1834; he settled on section 17. He married Betsey Neff, and had eight children: Susanna, who married John Abel, of Mission; Eleanor; Ebenezer, married Mary Clark, lived in Marseilles; Moses, married Augusta Freeland, of Mission; Eliphalet, married Emma Blake; Samuel D., Jr., married Emma Corning; Marion, married Margaret Mason; Henry, lives in Sheridan.

Beach Fellows, from Pennsylvania, settled on section 6, town of Mission, May 1, 1835. On the farm seven years. In 1855 he was elected County

Treasurer. Lived in Ottawa afterward. He married Martha Nelson, and had six children; Joseph, went to Missouri; Jane, to Livingston County; William, Maud and Delia.

Ebenezer Neff, from New York, and wife, Margaret Douglass, from Pennsylvania to Indiana, from there to Holderman's Grove in 1835, and to Mission in 1837. He was a Justice of the Peace for several terms. He died in May, 1867.

He had nineteen children: Betsey, married Samuel Barbour, lived in Mission; Daniel, married Maria Thomas, deceased; Olive, married Joseph East, they lived in Indiana; Almira, married William Bogwell, lived in Iowa; Isabel, married Joseph Mason, lived in Mission; Henry B., married Mary Freeland, lived in Ottawa; William D., married Anna N. Peterson, lived in Ottawa; Rachel, married Newell Blodget, lived in Iowa; Sarahbelle, married Wellington Mason, lived in Kendall County; Janette, married Josiah Shaver, lived in Rutland; George, married Thirza Whitney, lived in Ottawa; Margaret, married Sanford Whitney.

Joseph Mason, from Indiana, in 1835; married Isabel Neff; a blacksmith by trade; settled on section 28, township 35, range 5. Had nine children: George; Daniel, Serena; W. W., married Lovina Peister, lived in Miller; Ellen, married Milton Reed; Sarah Ann, married James Knickerbocker; Althea, married Abel Misner; Lewis, married Ellen Hamon; Pamela and Joseph.

Robert Trimble, from Tazewell County, in 1834, sold his claim to Robert Rowe, and went to Missouri.

Robert Rowe, a native of Scotland, with his wife, Mary McMath, came from Indiana here in 1835; held the office of County Commissioner, and was a practical surveyor and mathematician. His wife died in 1856. He had eight children: James, married, and lived in Mission; Samuel, married Celeste Robinson, lived on the homestead; Alfred, went to Colorado; Mary Ann, married Cyrus Delameter; Isabel, married John North; Jane M., married Peter Cunningham; Amelia, married Levi Spradling; Emeline, married Delos Robinson.

Jesse Pearson, half brother to William Barbour's wife, from Indiana; removed, and died near Bloomington, Illinois.

Thomas Dart, from Virginia to Indiana, came here in 1834; settled on section 15, resided here a few years, removed to Missouri, and died there. One daughter, Sarah, married Enoch Spradling; another, Lina, lived at Shabbona's Grove, widow of James Price.

Enoch Spradling, and wife, Sarah Dart, came from Indiana, in 1840. He had five children: Rachel, married Alva Pitzer; James, married,

lived near the old farm; Elizabeth; Frances, married Mr. Snelling; Josephine, married Levi Rood.

George A. Southworth, and wife, Miss Bowen, came from New York in 1836; settled on section 11. He had two children: Mary, married Mr. Southworth; Marcus, a prominent lawyer, in Aurora.

Anthony Haman came in 1835, and removed to De Kalb County.

Conway Rhodes came in 1835, married Miss Haman, and moved to Iowa in 1836.

Mr. Poplin came in 1835, married Miss Haman, and moved to De Kalb County.

James Rood, and wife, Miss Babcock, a native of Massachusetts, first to Connecticut, then to New York, and came to Illinois in 1836. Died about 1850; his widow died several years after.

Launcelot Rood, son of the foregoing, was a merchant in Georgia; came to Illinois in 1836; went to Iowa about 1850.

Levi H. Rood, son of James Rood, from Litchfield County, Connecticut, went to Georgia; taught school there, and came to Illinois in 1838; was a Justice of the Peace several terms. He died in 1875. His first wife was L. A. Phillips; she had four children: Mary H., married Dr. Pierce, of Minooka; James P. and Joseph B., in Will County; Rufus B., in Sandwich. His second wife was Mary E. Wyman, of Massachusetts, who had six children: Levi W., married Josephine Spradling; Grace W.; Benjamin B.; Julia E.; Ellen; and Charles.

Henry Verbeck, from New York, married Jane Southworth. He died in 1867. Had three children: James, in Missouri; Eddy, in Colorado; Eva, married Frank Bowen; Mabel, lived in Millington.

Ever Waller came from Norway in 1835, and bought claim of Jesse Pearson.

Jesse Pearson came from Indiana in 1835; sold to Waller, and went to Bloomington.

J. Q. Eastwood came in 1836; died about 1847. His widow married Nathaniel Hibbard, from New Jersey.

Myers Foster came from Pennsylvania in 1834; returned in 1837 or 1838.

Charles Colton came from New Hampshire, and settled on section 15; moved west.

George Havenhill came from Nelson County, Kentucky, to Tazewell County, in 1830; in 1832 raised a crop near Holderman's Grove, which was destroyed by the Indians; was County Commissioner in 1835; died about 1842.

Marshall Havenhill, son of George, came with his father, and settled on section 12, township 34, range 5, in 1834; married Jane Collins.

Fielding Havenhill, son of George, came with

his father and settled on section 12 in 1834. Alexander Rowe, and wife, Ann Eliza Philips, came from Connecticut in 1835, and settled on section 26. His wife died in 1857. His children were: Robert, married Fear R. Hosford, and lived in Freedom; Ann, married Hamilton Rawlin; John H., married Mary Austin; Jane M.; Isabel, married Freeborn Rawlin; Edward, married Jennie Angevine; Henrietta, married Morris Law, lived in Sheridan; Ebenezer M., was accidentally shot while hunting, twelve years old.

Steward Liston, and wife, came from New York in 1837. He died about 1850. He had three children: Lemuel, married Lois Townsend; Lucy, married Henry Newton; Maria, married John Warren.

NORTHVILLE.

Letsome, Dubois, and Armstrong, were frontier men who came in at an early day and settled near the Fox, where they made claims and sold to Messrs. Carr, Heath and Lewis.

John T. Carr, from Onondaga County, New York, came in the fall of 1836, and settled on section 36. He was thrown from a wagon in crossing Fox River, and broke his neck.

Charles Carr, son of John T., settled on Sec. 36.

Barney S. Carr, brother to Charles, married Susan Williams.

R. D. Carr, brother to Charles, removed to California.

Lindsey Carr, brother to the above, was a soldier in the Mexican war—Captain Company H., Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers for three months; also of the same for three years. He was killed on the picket line near New Madrid.

Isaac Potter, from Onondaga County, New York, came in 1834—said to have been the first settler in town. He settled on Sec. 4. Had two sons: Nelson, died; John, left the county.

Darius Potter came here in 1837, and left the county in a few years. One daughter, Fanny, married M. H. West; another married Hugh Adams.

Lyman Potter settled on section 36; Lydia Ann, married Frank Bliss.

Eli M. Kinne, from Onondaga County, New York, came in October, 1835, and settled at the mouth of Somonauk Creek; removed to Leland in 1850; was a merchant in Leland. His first wife was Maria Heath; his second, Laura Fisk. He had two sons, W. C. and P. F.—both went to Iowa.

Lewis Supus came from Germany in 1835, and settled on section 7.

Henry Hull, from Stamford, Dutchess County, New York, came in 1838, and remained here two and a half years.

Joseph Stockham came here in 1836; one of the first Justices of the Peace in Mission Precinct; removed to Iowa.

David Crawford from Ireland in 1833; came here in 1838 with William Sly; removed to Iowa in 1861.

Abijah Haman, and wife. Bought claim of Dubois in 1836, and sold to Bernard; removed to Newark, and died there. Had two sons: John, removed to Kendall County in 1845; Clark.

William Sly, born in Ireland, came from Huron County, Ohio, to De Kalb County, in 1833; here in the fall of 1834; settled on S. 8, T. 36, R. 5. He held the office of Justice of the Peace twenty-five years; died in September, 1876. His children were Joseph; Frederick; Jackson; Anne, married W. Griswold, lived in Kane County; Eliza, married Christian Elderding; Joanna, married John Jones; Alice, married Mr. Gray; Jane, married George Shipman.

Samuel Lewis, and wife, Delia Ward, (who died in 1865), came from Tompkins County, New York, in the fall of 1835. In 1844 went back for one year. Settled on S. 3. His children are: Edward W.; Charles F.

Peter Newton, from Broome County, New York, came in 1836, and died in Newark.

N. Newton, son of Peter, came with his father and settled on Sec. 4; removed to Mission in the fall of 1850.

Levi Wright, from New York, came in 1839; was Supervisor one term.

Conrad Smith, from Germany, first to Ottawa, here 1835; settled on S. 4.

Frederick Smith, from Germany; settled on S. 5, in 1835.

Horace Williams, and wife, from Onondaga County, New York, came here 1836; settled on Secs. 20 and 21, T. 36, R. 5; had two children: Douglass, married Elizabeth Gould; settled on S. 19, T. 36, R. 5. Helen married Charles Merwin, lived at Somonauk.

Dr. Heath came here 1834; resided here several years, then moved to Wisconsin. One daughter married Frederick Weatherspoon. Maria married Eli M. Kinne.

Orange Potter, from New York, 1835.

Frederick Myers, from Germany, 1838.

Moses H. West, and wife, Fanny Potter, from Berkshire County, Massachusetts; came here 1837; lived some time in New York and Michigan. Settled on S. 19, T. 36, R. 5; millwright

by trade; Justice of the Peace twelve years. Children: Charles; Clara F., married A. D. Charles; Cora M. and Alma J.

James Whitmore, with his wife, Rachel Hyat, second wife Polly Foster, from Cayuga County, New York, March, 1835. Settled here. His children are: Albert, Catharine, William and Abner.

Harvey Whitmore, on Secs. 5 and 6, 1836.

Murray Whitmore, came in 1836.

David Whitmore, from Cayuga County, New York, to Ohio 1836, and here 1839. His wife was Mary Ann Mitchell. Had two children, Harriet and John.

Joseph Whitmore, came in 1836; died 1851.

Tracy Whitmore, from Cayuga County, New York; came in 1836. Wife, Sarah Vanderhoof. He died 1862.

Albert Whitmore, from Cayuga County, New York, 1836; died at twenty-two years of age in 1844.

Jonathan Cooley, came in 1835. Had one daughter, who married Ephraim Scott.

John Potter, came in 1835; died 1836.

James Roberts, came in 1835.

William C. Whitmore, from Monroe County, New York, 1836; first wife, Phebe Foster; second, Mrs. Schofield.

Henry G. Murray, from Cayuga County, New York, 1836.

Harrison W. Sweetland and wife, Harriet Brainard, from Tompkins County, New York, 1836; bought a claim of Letsome and settled on Secs. 34 and 27; has held the offices of Town Supervisor and Justice of the Peace for several terms. His children are: Charles, married Helen LaMar; Martha, married Emil Culver; Reuben, died in the army; Henry, married Miss Underwood; Horatio, Amanda and Hattie.

James Whitmore, with his wife, Ann Brigham, from Cayuga County, New York, to Ohio in 1829, and from Ohio to Illinois in 1832; had two children, Emily and Martha.

Benjamin Whitmore, and wife, Susan Emerson, from the same place and at the same time with James Whitmore, his brother. Had one child, Susan.

Nathaniel Seaman, and wife, Mary Lane, from the city of New York, came to Illinois in 1836, and settled on S. 31. In 1864 he went south, as agent of the Sanitary Commission, and died near New Madrid. Of his children: Fanny, married Edward Lewis, of Kansas; Anna Mary, married C. H. Hall, of Chicago; Henry, was killed at Lookout Mountain; M. Adelaide, married Charles Gifford, of Somonauk; Julia, Charles, and Lucien.

Jacob Seaman, and wife, Jane Kidney, from

Dutchess County, New York, settled here in 1837, and died in 1864. Of his children: Henrietta, married Edward Keenan, of Leland; Martha Ann, married John Keenan; Byron, and Emma, are deceased; Delilah, married George Selwin, of Northville; Walter, married Maria White—second wife is Ella Stoughtonbury.

Richard Seaman, and wife, Betsey Searls, from Dutchess County, New York, in 1837. He died in 1846, leaving five children: James, died in 1847; Sarah, married James Jackson, of Northville; Ellen, married Thomas Blanchard, of Kansas; Caroline, married Wallace Hathron; and Edgar, married Martha Bennett, of Northville.

Thomas Gransden, from England to Ulster County, New York, in 1834, and settled on S. 30, T. 36, R. 5, in 1837. He married Eliza Powell, and had two sons, Thomas, and Albert, and three daughters, Anna, Alice and Martha, who married Edward Armstrong, of Northville.

W. L. F. Jones was born in Rutland County, Vermont, and raised in Crawford County, Pennsylvania; with his wife, Betsy Minor, came to Milford, now Millington, Kendall County, in 1837; lived on S. 13, T. 36, R. 5, a blacksmith; and farmer; he was the first Supervisor from the town of Northville. He had five children: Benton; Misner, in Kansas; Elma, married Ira Armstrong, and lived in Somonauk; Charles; Alfred W.

Hugh Allen came to Northville in 1837; moved to Dayton 1845.

Levi Wright, and wife, Esther Whitmore, came from New York in 1839. Was Supervisor one term.

Handy Suppes, from Germany, with Conrad Smith; died soon after, leaving two sons, Hugh and Lewis. Lewis settled on S. 8.

Thomas Lemar, and wife, Mary Hawes, to Ottawa 1836, and to Northville 1840. Had three children: Otis K., Helen A., and Luther J.

Henry Curtis, and wife, Mary E. McNett, from Connecticut, in 1836.

John Whitmore, and wife, came from Ohio in 1834, and settled on section 16; removed to Waukegan, and died in 1851. Children: Lorenzo, killed by lightning; Alonzo, married Miss Skinner, died in Kansas; John and Addison, went to California, and Lucien.

Samuel Graff came from Germany in 1834; tailor by trade; settled on section 8; moved to section 5; died in 1874.

John Sherman came from Russia in 1835, and settled on section 4.

Henry Sherman came from Russia in 1835, and settled on section 9.

Jeremiah Hough came from Oswego, New

York, in 1839. Died in 1845. Had five sons. William Powell came from Boston in 1838, and bought the claim of David Crawford. He married Elizabeth Warner; second wife, Miss McNett.

Samuel Warner, from Boston to New Orleans, by boat to Peoria, and by land to Somonauk; purchased a claim of Hugh Allen; put in crops, went back to Boston, and brought out his father and family in August, 1838.

George Warner, and wife, Mary Salisbury, came from Boston in August, 1838, and bought a claim of Foster. He died in 1845, aged sixty; his widow died in 1871, aged eighty-eight. He had six sons and one daughter: Samuel, married Mary Ann Powell, had two sons, Alfred and George; John; Alfred, married Almira Richardson, of Maine, moved to Michigan, and had eight children, all in Michigan; Thomas, lived single, and died in California; Elizabeth, married William Powell; Francis, married Julia P. Back, and had four children—he was Sheriff of La Salle County for two terms, from 1859 to 1861, and from 1863 to 1865—he was Superintendent of Pinkerton's detectives, moved to Chicago.

Daniel McNett, and wife, Mary Boomer, came from New York in 1838. He died in 1876. He had fifteen children: Charles, married Lydia Baker, in Iowa; Sophronia, married William Powell; Mary, died; Michael, married Florence Jackson, of Whiteside County; Martha, married George Edwards, of Mendota; Lucina, married Asher Gibson, of Missouri; Eliza, married Albert Powell; William, married Lovina Havenhill; Polly, Eleanor, John, Henry, Clara, Sherman, and Abbey.

EARL.

Charles H. Sutphen was the pioneer settler in the town of Earl, in company with John R. Dow. They came from Boston, made claims and located at the head of the grove in April, 1834. They found two families just arrived from Indiana, J. Ross, and a Mr. Johnson, who located on the south side of the grove and made some improvement that summer. They sold their claim to McClasky & Philips, and left in 1835.

Mr. Sutphen brought his family in the month of October, and built a double log house on the site of the village. The land came in market in 1839, when Mr. Sutphen purchased one thousand acres where Earlville now stands, occupied it as a stock farm for about twenty years.

He was one of the first Justices for Indian

Precinct, and held the office continuously for fifteen years, being the oldest Justice in the county when he resigned.

He had a family of six sons and three daughters: Charles T. Sutphen was the first white male born in the township, he and George went to California; Albert to Aurora; Ford to Missouri; Gilbert and Weller, to Iowa; Sarah, married S. Cook; Carrie T., was the first white child born in the town—married William H. Graham, of St. Louis; Mary, married O. C. Gray, of Ottawa, and her second husband was Dr. Canfield, of Ottawa.

Mrs. Sutphen, Elizabeth H. Dow, died in 1870; Mr. Sutphen removed to Joliet in 1871, and married the widow of H. D. Higginbotham.

John R. Dow returned to Boston in the fall of 1834, and his two brothers occupied his claim.

D. A. Ballard came from Boston, in the fall of 1834; his wife was a sister of Mrs. Sutphen; he returned to Boston in 1842. Two sons remain—one died at Earl; the other went to Aurora.

Albert Dow came from Boston in 1835. He married Miss Frances Johnson, of Boston, and settled on the claim left by John R. Dow; his wife died soon, and he married Martha Miles, and had one son and two daughters; he moved to Chicago. He resided in Ottawa several years.

Warren Dow, from Boston, came in 1834. He married Miss Alice B. Champney, of Boston; has one son and three daughters; he moved to Wisconsin. He resided in Ottawa several years, and in Marseilles.

Amos Foster, from Massachusetts, came in 1834; married in Ottawa; removed to Wisconsin.

Corrin Doane, from Boston, came in 1834; married Harriet Johnson—his second wife was Hannah Stilson, sister to S. T. Stilson. He died in May, 1836. He had two sons: Hazen, lived in Earl; Samuel J., died in the army.

John T. Cook, brother-in-law to Sutphen, came in 1834; went to Galena, then to Chicago in the lumber trade; his wife died in Chicago of cholera.

John Thornton, and wife, Hannah Benedict, from St. Lawrence County, New York, in 1835; he died in 1865. He had three daughters: Lurania, married Samuel O. Carter; Roby, married William Imil; Sarah, married O. J. Wilson.

Samuel O. Carter, from St. Lawrence County, New York, in 1835; stopped near Chicago three months in December; settled on S. 17. Wife, Lurania Thornton; has three sons: Adolphus married widow Doane; Heman H., married Malvina Philips; Joel.

Alonzo Carter, from St. Lawrence County,

New York, in 1836; a Methodist preacher in Ohio.

Levi Carter, from same place in 1836; married widow Jewett; moved to Sandoval, Marion County, Illinois.

Ferdinand Carter, from the same place in 1836; he died 1854. His widow, Deborah Breese, died 1867.

Benjamin Carter, from some place in 1836; went to Greene County in 1860.

Sylvester Carter came in 1836; he died of cholera in 1849; first wife, Miss Christy; second, Mary Breese, widow; third, Lucy Pine. Of his children, James Carter went to Livingston County; Joseph is a prominent educator, superintendent of schools at Champaign; Lucien in Livingston County.

Uriel Carter, married Eliza Rogerson; went to Arkansas; had seven or eight children; left here in 1855.

Joel Carter, father of the foregoing seven sons, came from the bank of the St. Lawrence River in St. Lawrence County, New York, in 1836; died in 1853, aged seventy-five.

John Currier came from Vermont to Cincinnati, and here in 1838; wife, Eliza Wallace; ten children.

Frank Ransted, from Vermont to Cincinnati and from there here in 1836; his wife died 1855; he had several children.

Allen Brown, and wife, Miss Best, in 1838; had one son and three daughters.

O. J. Wilson, from St. Lawrence County, New York, 1835; left there November 16th, when seventeen years of age, and came by steamer to Hamilton Bay, then on foot to near Chicago in company with Uri Carter; stopped with Samuel and Levi Carter a few days, then went to Indiana and spent the winter, and in December, 1836, reached Big Indian Creek in La Salle County; bought a claim on S. 21, which came in market in 1839.

From the poor boy trudging on foot through the weary distance to reach the west, he became the possessor of wealth, being a large land owner, farmer and banker. He was unfortunate in banking; failed and was able to pay depositors only a small per cent. He married Sarah Thornton; his children: Thomas, married Mary Wood; William, married Nettie Doane; Edwin, in California; Abram, married Frances Pope; Richard, Caroline, John T., Charlotte Ann, and Osman John.

Major D. Wallace, from Orange County, Vermont, in 1837; the only physician here for ten years; left two sons, Charles married the widow Scott, owned the Wallace House; George married Miss White.

James Wood, from New York in 1840; he died 1853; settled on S. 6; four children: Peter, David; Lovina married James Wallace; Elisha.

Miles Rouse, came from New York, in 1834; died in 1860; Ellen, married Mr. Lynn; Eliza, married; Martha, married Allen McGregor.

George Rogerson came from Brockville, Canada, in 1838.

Edward Cook came in 1835; died in California.

Russel Bliss, came from North Adams to Ohio, and from there here, in 1837.

James M. Philips, came from Pennsylvania, in 1836; he had a difficulty regarding a disputed claim with his neighbor, Moss, and unfortunately killed him; he was tried for murder and convicted of manslaughter, but was discharged, from a defect in the law. It is due to Mr. Philips to state, that his neighbors all agree that he led a blameless life afterward; had a large family of children who are much respected. He sent five sons to the war.

Mr. Moss, who was killed by Philips, was from Vermont; he was making a farm preparatory to moving his family, when he met his fate.

Abram Foster, and wife, Millie White, came from Bradford County, Pennsylvania, in 1836; settled one mile north of Earlville, on the creek; seven children: Betsey, married Conrad Smith, of Northville; Millie, married Frederick Smith, of Northville; Elisha, is deceased; Alfred, went to California; William died here; Willard went west; Abram went to Colorado.

Amzi Foster, grandson of Abram, came from Bradford County, Pennsylvania, in 1837; he married Mary J. App; had three children.

Samuel T. Stilson, born in Connecticut, came from Chautauqua County, New York, in 1839; was a farmer, merchant, grain dealer, and banker. His first wife was Ellen Wood, who died in 1852; his second wife was Sarah Lukins. Had five children by first marriage: Mrs. A. McKinny; Samuel and David served in the Rebellion; Talbert. Second marriage: Mrs. Ella McDonald and Mrs. Charles Hoss.

SERENA.

Robert Beresford, a native of Derry, Ireland, came to America, and with his wife, Mary Desert, and family, came first to Peoria, and, with Jesse Walker, to Ottawa in 1825; assisted Walker in establishing his mission at Mission Point, and in 1829 settled at Holderman's Grove. He removed to Indian Creek in 1831; he built a saw-mill on the creek, and resided in that locality till his death in 1851. Mrs. Beres-

ford died in 1843. He left three children: John, married, went to Fremont, Nebraska; Mary Ann, married William Cullen, of Ottawa—Mr. Cullen was Sheriff, many years editor of the Ottawa Republican and Representative in Congress; Lovina, married Mr. Wykoff; James, was killed by Indians while scouting in 1832.

Daniel Warren, Jr., came from Madison County, New York, in 1830, and settled in Indian Creek in 1832. His wife was Lucy Skeels, from Putnam County. He died in April, 1867. His widow married Peter Dick, and lived on section 17. He left six children: Elizabeth, married Anthony Hoar; Ardilla, married Henry Hoar; Luther, married Catharine Cristler, at Streator; Huron, went to Nebraska; Ruden, married Charlotte Wright, of Serena; Louis S., married Eliza McClure, of Serena.

Nathan Warren came from Madison County, New York, in 1830, and settled on section 8. His first wife was Lydia Baxter; second wife, Maria Lester. He had seven children: William; Fanny, married Mr. Wariner, of Paw Paw; Lucien. Second wife's children are: Mary, married George Bristol, near Amboy; Emma; Florence.

Ezekiel Warren married Susan Sargent and settled on section 17. He and Daniel Warren built a saw-mill on section 8, and moved to Morris, and died there in 1847.

Samuel Warren, from Madison County, New York, came on the creek with his brothers; died single.

The four Warren brothers were children of Daniel Warren, and came with their father from Madison County, New York, in 1830, by wagon to Bailey's Point, now Vermillion. The father died near Ottawa in 1832. His widow married the father of Horace and George Sprague; she died in 1836.

John Hupp, from Licking County, Ohio, came through by wagon, and settled on section 23; went to California in 1850. His children are: Sedgwick; Wilson, was drowned in Columbia River; Havilah; Jane, married James Moore; Cemantha, married Ira Bayley, of Grundy County; Stephen; George; Riley; Louisa, married Joseph McKim.

Kinne Newcomb came from Plattsburg, New York, in 1833; married Jerusha Lyman. He died in 1840.

Hiram Brown, and wife, Olive Niles, came from Shaftsbury, Vermont, in 1833.

Alva O. Smith, from North Haven, Connecticut, in 1833; arrived in Ottawa in 1834. He married Olive Warren and settled on S. 18, T. 35, R. 4, in December, 1835. In company with James Day, bought the saw-mill of Ezekiel

Warren. Mr. Smith died in 1870, leaving eight children; James, married Margaret Barker; Levi C.; Lois L., married William M. Curyea; Mary, married Isaac Pool; Sarah E., married William T. Jones; Alva O.; Olive, married George W. Curyea; Sidney; Eunice O.

John Hoxie, from Williamstown, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, came in 1836, and settled on section 25. He married Elizabeth Beem. His children are: Henrietta, Fremont, Lincoln, and Fanny. Henry was killed at the battle of Mission Ridge.

Daniel Blake, born in Maine, removed to Ohio, and from there here in 1833; lived a short time under the hospitable roof of Robert Beresford, and settled on section 34; removed to Ottawa in 1868; served as Sheriff from 1871 to 1873. His children were: Joshua M.; James A.; George, a lawyer; Mary J., married Havilah Hupp, in Serena; Hattie M., is the wife of Irvin Niles, of Livingston County, and Susie A.

Ezra Dominy was born at East Hampton, Long Island, 1786—with his wife, Rhoda Smith, and family, came from Plattsburg, New York, in 1835, with a wagon, by the Lake shore, to Illinois, being six weeks on the road; settled on S. 28. The Dominy family, descendants of Ezra, with their wives and husbands, held a reunion in September, 1873; there were one hundred present, including children, grandchildren, and great-grand children. His children were: Rebecca, who married Robert Greenless; Nathaniel, married Philinda Finch; John Belinda, married Martin Lewis; Sally, died single; Lorenzo; Ezra A. married Ann Eliza Pool; Gilbert, married Mary E. Pool; Betsey, married Jacob Peterson, in Serena; Anna, married Matthias Pool, in Serena. Mrs. Dominy died in 1873, aged eighty-seven.

Amos St. Clair, from Kentucky to Jacksonville, in 1830, and here 1835; he settled on S. 32; he died 1839, aged forty-nine—his widow, Elizabeth Watkins, died in 1868.

Watson St. Clair, son of Amos, came at the same time and settled on section 32. His wife was Laura J. Beckwith. His children are: Martha E., and Laura E.

William St. Clair, also son of Amos, came at the same time. His wife was Susan Miller. His children were: Eugene and Lucretia.

St. Clair sisters, daughters of Amos, were: Mary Ann, who married H. P. Harvey; Rachel, married Uriel Miller; Eliza Jane, married Samuel B. Flint, of California; Sarah E., married L. Clifford.

John St. Clair, also son of Amos, came from the same place and settled on section 32 in 1834.

Rev. John St. Clair, brother of Amos, came

from Kentucky in 1834; a Methodist preacher and presiding elder; he was prominent in his denomination, an able, enterprising and useful man. He died in Evanston in 1861. Settled in Rutland.

William Beardsley, from Williamstown, Massachusetts, came in 1837, and settled on section 27; Julia, died in the fall of 1838; Lyman; Harriet, married Dyson Miller.

Henry Beardsley, half-brother of William, from Williamstown, Massachusetts, came in the fall of 1837. His children are: Lovina Blake; one son, William; Chester, married Miss Wheeler.

Nathaniel Perley, and wife, Eliza Stevens, from Massachusetts to Ottawa, and from there to the creek in 1839. Mrs. Perley met her death by her clothes taking fire. Mr. Perley went west.

William Haskell, and wife, Martha Batcheller, first came to Ottawa in 1837, and to the creek in 1839. Perley & Haskell built Curyea's mill in 1839. He died in Streator.

John R. Hobbs, came from New York, in 1835; settled on S. 26. Daruria, died; Alfred, married, and lived in Serena.

Phineas Perley, came from Massachusetts, in 1833; married William Beardsley's widow: one daughter, Almira. He died about 1857.

Martin Lewis, came from Plattsburg, New York, in 1834; settled on S. 28, and died in 1837.

EAGLE.

John Coleman, came from Richland County, Ohio, in the fall of 1831; he settled on S. 22, lived there till 1847, and went to Missouri for two years, and then returned to the old farm. His wives were: 1st, Anna Cramer; 2d, Roxena Cowgill; 3d, Hester Kelley; 4th, Lutitia Griffith. Of his children: Julia Ann, married Mr. Ploger, of Ottawa; Hester Ann, married Josiah Roberts, of Streator; James, William, Lilla.

Henry Cramer, came from Richland County, Ohio, in 1831; he died in 1832. His daughters married John Coleman, James McKernan, George McKee, and Daniel Barrackman.

John Holderman, and wife, Hannah Young, came from Richland County, Ohio, in the spring of 1831; the first settler in the town; he settled on S. 27. He died about 1842. He had five children: Jacob, married Rachel Gannet, of Streator; Allen; Sarah, married Elisha Naramoor; Martha, married Barney O'Neill; Eliza, married George Tillsbury.

John Wood came from Richland County, Ohio,

in June, 1833; settled on S. 22; he died in 1840. His widow married George Basore: Only son, Peter.

Daniel Barrackman, came from Licking County, Ohio, in 1831; his wife was Rachel Cramer. He had three sons: Charles and Daniel; Benjamin, went to Iowa.

David Reader, and wife, Sarah Whitaker, from Hamilton County, Ohio, to Tazewell County, 1829, and settled on S. 16, T. 31, R. 3, in the spring of 1835; a good farmer, and useful citizen. He held the office of County Commissioner; he died April, 1853, leaving five children: James Newton, married in Tazewell County, settled near his father in 1836, moved to Troy Grove in 1837, moved to Livingston County; Mitchell, married Malvina Gum; Joseph, married Miss Johnson, in Livingston County; Rebecca, married Rees Morgan; Jacob, married Elizabeth Jane Lord.

Jacob Goff, and wife, from Pennsylvania to Tazewell County, in fall of 1835, and soon after settled on S. 17. Mr. Goff died in 1840. His children, Alif, Samuel, Janet, and William, all moved to Kansas about 1856.

Thomas, John, Elza, and James Downey, four brothers from Painesville, Ohio, in 1834; settled on sections 15 and 16; Thomas served as Justice of the Peace; he died about 1850. John and Elza removed to Magnolia, Putnam County; James left, after a short residence here.

Charles Clifford, from Ireland to Michigan, in 1834, and settled on S. 13, T. 31, R. 2, in 1837.

Samuel Galloway, and wife, Catharine McClure, of Scotch descent, from near Londonderry, in the north of Ireland; emigrated to America, and settled in Lexington, Greene County, New York, about 1806—his wife died in 1815; his second wife was Lydia Moore, who died 1833. He removed to La Salle County, Illinois, June, 1837, with all his children; he first located near where Tonica now is, and in 1840 moved on to S. 6, T. 31, R. 3—known as the Galloway farm, and the location of the Galloway postoffice. He died July 24, 1840. His children by his first wife were: Catharine, who married Joseph T. Bullock, and lived near Tonica; Samuel C., died single, August 24, 1840; Francis, married Elizabeth J. A. Galloway, and settled on S. 1, T. 31, R. 2—he died on July 24, 1869; Mary, married John Briley and lived on S. 1, T. 31, R. 2. She died December 25, 1876. The children of the second wife are: Elijah M., who married Elizabeth Halcott, daughter of Colonel Thomas Halcott, from Green County, New York. Elijah was Postmaster and Justice of the Peace for several years; moved to Monroe City, Missouri; Lydia M., married Henry Slater;



EARLVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

Her second husband was W. Holly, who died in California.

Jacob Dice, from New York, about 1837; settled on S. 6; he sold to Charles Hoffmann. He married the widow Hays, and soon returned to New York.

Stephen Faro, and wife, Sally Dakin, from Schoharie County, New York, came in 1837 or 8; a cooper and farmer; he settled on S. 5, and died about 1841. His widow married Ard Button.

Isaac Thorp, and wife, Lydia Dakin, came from New York, with Faro; the two married sisters; settled in 1838 on S. 7, near the Vermillion timber. They both, with three children, died of milk sickness; one child survived, and was sent to its friends at the east.

Campbell settled on S. 31 in 1835; he sold to Myers, and left.

Hiram Divine, and wife, Betsey Torrey, came from Green County, Pennsylvania, in 1839; settled in the town of Eagle, on section 12; was a farmer and nurseryman; he died in 1871; his wife died in 1847. Emma, lived in Champaign County; Luther went to Iowa; Charlotte, married E. B. Darling, of Streator; Mary; Alvin; Celia and Elma. Second wife's children Clemens and Lucien.

Chester Naramoor, from Goshen, Vermont, and wife, Louisa Dickinson, from Goshen, Connecticut, came from New York to Michigan in 1832 and to La Salle County in 1839, stopping at Bailey's Grove, where Mrs. Naramoor died; Mr. Naramoor died in 1847. They had one son and four daughters, three of the daughters died. Louisa T. married Abram Groom; Elisha married Sarah B. Holderman and settled on S. 15, T. 31, R. 3.

Jacob Moon, and wife, Leah Reese, came from Ohio, first to Bailey's Point, and in 1833 settled at Moon's Point, on the edge of Livingston County, where he spent the remainder of his life. Of his children, Albert married Elizabeth Boyle, of Ox Bow Prairie; Jane married Solomon Brock; Thomas married Mary Barrackman; Reese married Miss Baker; Ellen married James Barrackman.

BROOKFIELD.

George W. Armstrong, the first settler in Brookfield, came from Licking County, Ohio, with his mother, Mrs. Elsa Strawn Armstrong, in 1831; he made a claim on S. 28, T. 33, R. 3; but John Hogaboom jumped it and finally bought it for \$28. Armstrong made a claim on S. 1, T. 32, R. 5, and moved on it in the fall of 1833;

was encamped there when the starts fell, November 13th, of that year; made a farm and has resided there, except when a contractor on the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Mr. Armstrong was prominent as a politician; Town Supervisor, and Chairman of the Board several years, and served five terms in the Legislature. He married Anna Green, of Jacksonville, Illinois, and had nine children: John G., married Nellie McCann; William, went to Colorado; Julius C., married Hattie Goodrich, and became a Congregational minister; Eliza M., married William Crotty, went to Kansas; Joseph; Marshall, a lawyer; Susan married Robert Laughlin; E. James, Principal Englewood High School; Charles G.

John Drain came from Licking County, Ohio, in 1833. He died at Abraham Trumbo's in 1835.

Dr. Frederick Graham, from Westchester County, New York, first to Ottawa, and then settled on section 8, in 1836; a practicing physician for many years.

Levi Jennings, and wife, from Fairfield County, Connecticut, to Oneida County, New York, and from there to Illinois, with a large family, in 1834; he made a farm on the Illinois bottom, on section 19, just east of James Gallo-way.

Levi Jennings, Jr., a native of Connecticut, when seventeen years old, went to Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and while there his father moved to Illinois. He married Emily Allis, and moved to Illinois in 1835, and first settled near his father, then on S. 8, T. 32, R. 5. He died in 1852, aged sixty. His children are: Matthew, married Clara Ferguson; Mary, married Richard Gage; Henry, the first child born in Brookfield; Frederick, married Lucy Bishop; Lucy Ann; Catharine Louisa, married Reuben Smalley, of Allen; Julia, married John J. Ford, of Brookfield; Emily Jane, married George S. Beach, a Congregational minister, in Ohio.

David Jennings, brother of Levi, Jr., died single.

Stephen Jennings, brother of Levi, Jr., married Mary Elizabeth Holden.

Daughters of Levi Jennings, by his first wife: Hannah, married G. W. Jackson; Mary, married George Macy; another daughter married a Mr. Goodell; and one married Eldridge G. Clark.

Daughters of Levi Jennings, by his second wife: Julia, married Daniel Ward; Aphelia, married Gershom Burr.

Eldridge Gerry Clark came with the Jennings family from New York; died here soon after.

William H. Goddard came from Boston in 1836; disgusted with farming after four years'

trial, went to Louisville, Kentucky, and pursued his profession of a dentist.

Richard Edgecomb, from New Providence, West Indies, came in 1835.

Rev. George Marsh was born in Norfolk County, Massachusetts; when five years old removed to Sutton, Worcester County; when twenty years of age, removed to State of New York; lived there until thirty-eight years of age—the last ten years in the city. Came to Illinois with his wife in 1835, bought a part of section 4, and subsequently settled on section 16. He officiated as a Presbyterian clergyman for a third of a century, and although his field of labor was a humble one in the sparsely settled outskirts of the county, he led a pure life. He had a family of three children; the oldest, George G., is a Government clerk at Washington; John James, and Mary E. A.

Asa Lewis, from Troy, New York, came in 1837, remained four or five years, and went to Wisconsin. His son, Cyrus B., married Mary C., daughter of Christopher Champlin, and lived at Marseilles.

Isaac Gage, from New Hampshire, came in 1837, and settled on section 8. He married Lucy Little, daughter of James Little, of Eden. Mr. Gage was a wealthy farmer. He had four children: Louisa, married S. T. Osgood, and lived at Marseilles; Harriet E., Ida A., and Benjamin Frank.

Gershom Burr, from Fall River, Massachusetts, and wife, Mary E. Norris, from Bristol, Rhode Island, came in 1836. Married Ophelia Jennings—his second wife—and settled on section 20, afterwards called Burr's Grove. He removed to Ottawa, in 1844, and engaged in merchandising until his death. His children are: Sellick, married Miss Newton; Gershom; Mary; Ophelia, married Dr. Farley; Charles.

Reese Ridgeway, from Licking County, Kentucky, in 1834, and settled on S. 4, T. 33, R. 5.

Stephen G. Hicks settled on S. 30, T. 33, R. 5, opposite Marseilles.

A Mr. Stevens bought the place of David Jennings, sold to Levi in 1834, and was supposed to have been killed in Chicago in 1835, for his money.

Peter Consols and John Wilcox settled on S. 30, T. 33, R. 5, in 1834.

Guy Dudley settled on section 25, in 1833.

Captain Tylee settled here in 1838. One daughter married William Seeley, and another married Samuel Seeley.

Oliver H. Sigler settled in the town about 1840.

Silas Austin came in 1836.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Henry Hibbard came from Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1827, and made a claim on S. 5, in 1829, on what has been called the Ebersol farm. John McKernan bought the claim of Disney, in 1831, who must have purchased of Hibbard. McKernan settled there in 1831, and sold to Ebersol in 1834.

Joseph Ebersol, with Elizabeth Shuey, his wife, and family, came from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and in August, 1834, purchased of Mrs. McKernan, her claim on S. 5, and made that his home, till he died in 1873. His wife died in 1870. He was a blacksmith by trade, though a farmer most of his life; he brought his anvil and other tools to Illinois. Improvement was made on his farm in 1828; orchard set in 1830. He left seven children: A. M.; Daniel; Albert; Catharine, married Michael Budd; Louisa, married George H. Rugg; Helen, married Edward Reed, of Grand Rapids; Samuel was thrown from a horse, and killed, when thirty-three years old.

Eleazar Hibbard, came from Cincinnati, married a sister of Darius Reed, and settled on S. 6. He separated from his wife, and either abandoned or sold his claim and went to Putnam County.

Benjamin B. Reynolds, and wife, Elma Scofield, from Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, in 1835; settled on S. 6. His father, Judge David Reynolds, came with him and assisted in opening his farm, and then returned to Pennsylvania. His children were: Mary A., David, Pascalena, Eleanora, John P., Sarah E., James C., Benjamin B., Jr., and Washington.

Luke Rugg, with his wife, Salome Patch, and family, from Lancaster, Worcester County, Massachusetts, settled on S. 23, in 1839. He was one of the Worcester colony, started by George W. Lee, John D. Thurston, Pyam Jacobs, and others. Mr. Rugg, at the time of settlement, was four miles from timber and three miles from neighbors, and after a residence of ten years neither timber nor neighbors had approached any nearer, except a grove of locust about his place, known over the county as Rugg's Grove.

Sick of seclusion from society, and despairing of the settlement of that region, Mr. Rugg moved to Ottawa in 1849, where he died. His children were: Lewis, who came with his father's family in 1839; married Sophia Dimmick; lived a few years in Ottawa, and then in Pontiac. George H., lived with his father, till he moved to Ottawa, in 1849. He invented

and manufactured Rugg's Harvester, for several years a popular and successful machine. He claimed that McCormick stole his ideas and became a millionaire while he remained a poor man unable to secure his rights. Charles went to Iowa.

John Anderson, a native of Ireland, came from Clinton County, New York, here in 1837; settled with a family, on S. 6. In 1849 he mysteriously disappeared, and was never heard from afterward.

The prairie region of Grand Rapids, after 1850, rapidly settled, and the region so long occupied by Mr. Rugg, and him alone, was, soon after he left it, teeming with an active and well-to-do population. It is related that the settlement of that town commenced at the north end and progressed south. The town was soon made a school district, and a schoolhouse built in the northwest corner. Soon after, that district was limited to four sections, named No. 1, and the remainder made district No. 2, and a good house built; that district was then limited to four sections in the northeast corner, and the balance of the town made district No. 3, which at once voted a tax to build a schoolhouse. This process was continued till the last four sections in the southeast corner of the town, having helped build all the schoolhouses in the other eight districts, had to build their own without outside help. The houses were all very fine ones. They were built by a tax on the real estate in the district, and by a vote of the people who lived in all those instances mostly in the four sections, which in the end composed the district, and as the remainder of the territory taxed was nearly all owned by speculators, with no one residing on it, the voters were very generous in voting a tax, or as some called it, "salting the speculators."

One of those speculators who owned three sections in the last district, complained of being legally fleeced. He said, "I have paid a liberal tax to build nine different schoolhouses, better ones than are usually seen in older sections of the country, and now three men settled on the one section I do not own, vote a tax of ten or twelve hundred dollars, three-fourths of which I have to pay. These western men are ardent supporters of education." This last statement of the building of schoolhouses may have been an exaggeration in this instance, but similar cases did occur, and forcibly show the nature of the contest waged between the settlers and those called land speculators. And where the settlers made the laws and executed them, they frequently had the advantage.

ADAMS.

Mordecai Dinsey, and son-in-law, Sprague, settled on S. 27, in 1836, on the east side of Little Indian Creek, and were the first in the town; they claimed all the country, and sold claims to all that came; they left in a year or two, probably to repeat the same speculation elsewhere.

Nathan Townsend, from Sullivan County, New York, in 1836; came through by wagon, stopped at Ottawa for the winter, and settled on S. 27, in the spring of 1837. He died in 1857. His children were: Charles; John, and Alva; Mary Ann, married John Nichols, she died 1841; Olive, married Charlton Hall, she died 1853—(Elder Batchelor married them, and attended both the funerals); Margaret, married Edwin Beardsley; Deborah, married Reuben Bronson; Phebe, married James Stoutenbury; George, and James; Perry, was murdered at Pike's Peak.

Aaron Beardsley, with his family, came from Massachusetts to La Salle County, in 1835, and first lived in the town of Serena, and moved into Adams in 1836, buying a claim of Dinsey, on S. 23—some say it was in 1838.

Henry G. Beardsley came in 1838; married Lavinia Blake; lived on S. 22; had seven children.

William Sargeant came from Indiana in 1838; settled on S. 27; died in Indiana. Had three sons: James, Newton, and Jackson.

Reuben Bronson came from Greene County, New York, in 1838; lived a few months at Holderman's Grove; settled in Adams in the fall; married Deborah Townsend; bought the claim of Thove Kettleon on S. 22; served as Justice of the Peace four years. They had five children: Ruhana, married Theron J. Beresford, and lived in Amboy; Albert, lived near Amboy; Jay; Alice, and Arthur.

Joshua Richardson, from Indiana in 1837; settled on S. 35; sold to Wilcox, and went back to Indiana.

Riverius Wilcox came in 1837, bought claim of Joshua Richardson.

Allen Wilcox, son of Riverius Wilcox, came the same year; went to Amboy.

Nathaniel S. Pierce, and wife, Mary E. Simons, from Middleborough, Massachusetts, in 1838; settled on S. 28, in 1840; he raised a large family, and became wealthy; he died in 1876, aged seventy-four. His children were: Deborah S., Mary E., Robert Richey, Samuel N., Nathaniel, Lucy S., Hannah V., Susan, Levi, Ebenezer.

Andrew Anderson, Ole T. Oleson, Halvar Nelson, and some others, emigrated from Norway in the spring of 1836, and came to La Salle County in the summer of the same year, and settled in the town of Adams in the spring of 1837, on sections 21 and 22. Mr. Anderson became quite wealthy. Ole T. Oleson died long since; his widow lived until January, 1877, when she died—over ninety years of age. Their son, Nels Oleson, lived on the old place. Halvar Nelson settled on section 15, in 1837, and died soon after. John Kallum located there about the same time, and died soon after. His sons, Jacob and Mark, lived on the old place; they removed west.

Thove Tillotson, from Norway, settled on section 22 in 1837, and sold to Reuben Bronson in 1839.

Paul Iverson, from Norway, came in 1837, and located on section 14, where his two sons, Thomas and Nels, lived.

Halvar K. Halvarson and family, came from Norway in 1838, lived in Rutland first, and removed to Adams in 1840.

Hans O. Hanson and family, came from Norway in 1839 and settled on section 15 in 1840. The oldest son, Ole H., lived on the old place; another son, Alexander, lived near, on section 20; the oldest daughter, Bertha, married Thomas Mosey, and lived in Freedom; Lovina, married P. H. Peterson; Helen, is married and went to Iowa.

In 1837, a number of Norwegians came from Stavanger (the place from which the first colonists came to America), and settled mostly in Mission. One family, that of Osman Thomason, settled in Adams in 1839; he died in 1876, aged ninety-two.

Ansel Dewey, and wife, Philancy Alvord, from Lenox, Massachusetts, settled near Troy Grove, and removed to the town of Adams in 1849. He had eight children: Mary E., married Samuel Dewey; Milton A., married Rebecca J. Brown; Maria L., and Frances C.; Chauncey D., married Miss Blodget in Vermilion County; William A.; Henrietta, married Charles S. Brown; Charles O.

MILLER.

Oliver Canuteson, one of the first company from Norway to New York, in 1825. Came to Illinois in 1834—died in 1850. He left two sons and one daughter. One son died in the army in 1863.

Mils Thompson came from Norway to New York in 1825; came here in 1834—died about 1856.

Yerk Hoveland came from Norway to New York in 1825, and to Illinois in 1834; died at Ottawa in 1870.

Oliver Knuteson came from Norway to New York in 1825, and to Illinois in 1834; died in 1848, leaving four children.

Christian Oleson, from Norway, in 1825, and came to Illinois in 1834; died in 1858, leaving three children.

Torson Oleson, from Norway, in 1825, and came to Illinois in 1834; went to Wisconsin.

Ova Rostal, and wife, Miss Jacobs, from Norway in 1825, and came to Illinois in 1835.

Daniel Rostal, brother to Ova, and wife, came at the same time; died in 1860.

John Rostal, brother of above, came at the same time from Norway and New York; married Miss Pierson, and settled on section 3; had five children.

The first colony of Norwegians, who came in 1834, settled mostly in what is now the northwest part of Miller, and the southwest part of Mission, and was for a long time known as the Norwegian settlement.

George Johnson, one of the first from Norway, came here in 1834; died in 1846; had four children.

Tortal H. Erickson, from Norway to Ottawa in 1837, to Rutland in 1840, then to California and Australia, and back to Miller in 1866; married Helen Pierson; had eight children.

Nels Nelson, from Norway to New York in 1825, and came to Illinois in 1836; had seven children.

Austin Baker came in 1839; died in Minnesota.

Canute Williamson came from Norway to Illinois in 1838.

Nels Frewlin came from Norway to Illinois in 1839.

Ole Oleson, one of the fifty-two that embarked in the little sloop, in 1825, came to Illinois in 1834.

All who came from Norway in 1825, were passengers in the famous sloop.

Canute Olson came from Norway to Illinois in 1836; died in 1846.

Lars Brenson came from Norway to Illinois in 1836.

Nels Nelson, the older, from Norway in 1825, in the sloop, came to Illinois in 1835, purchased a farm, and moved his family in 1846.

Andrew Anderson, from Norway to New York in 1836, and came to Illinois in 1838, with his wife, Olena Nelson; he died of cholera in

1849. His widow died in 1875. The children were two sons and two daughters.

Ener Anderson came with his father; he married Margaret Gunnison, and settled on S. 16, T. 34, R. 5; had eleven children.

Andrew, Jr., also came with his father; had several children; Susan, married John Hill; Elizabeth, married Henry Doggett.

Lars Nelson came from Norway to Illinois in 1838; died in 1847.

Henry Sibley came from Norway in 1838; went to Salt Lake.

Lars B. Olson came from New York in 1837.

Michael Olson came from Norway to Illinois in 1839; died in 1877.

David W. Conard settled on section 30. His first wife was Miss Debolt; second wife, Miss Grove.

OTTER CREEK.

Solomon Brock, born in Kentucky, and came from near Dayton, Ohio, in 1830, to Bailey's Point, and to S. 21 in 1833. He married Jane Moon, daughter of Jacob Moon, and raised a family where he first settled. He died in 1860. His children were: Henry, who is married; Evans B., married Sarah Birtwell, and occupied the old farm; Rees B., married Mary Cooper, he was killed at the battle of Hartsville; Philander B., married Ellen Spencer; Calvin B., married Sarah Hart, and moved to Iowa; Ellen, married Christian Wagoner; Mary, married Jerry Hopple; Orilla Jane, married William H. Gochanour; Lilly married Daniel Barrackman; Anna, married J. C. Campbell.

Hiram Brock, twin brother of Solomon, came from Ohio in 1835. Went to Iowa.

James McKernan, son of John McKernan, of South Ottawa, with his mother, settled on S. 22, at the head of the creek timber in 1834; his mother died there in 1872. Mr. McKernan held the office of Justice of the Peace for several years, and was Captain of Volunteers in the Civil war. He married Miss Cramer, and had eight children: Rosanna married Aaron Kleiber; George married Miss Little; Samuel married, and resided near his father; Candace married Henry Ackerman; Solanda married M. Lockwood, and lives near the old place; Ann Eliza married Matthias Cavanaugh. Two younger children.

Hugh and Patrick McKernan, brothers of James, died single.

Benjamin Craig, from Ohio, settled on S. 16, in 1837. Sold to Pickens.

Martin Dukes, from Kentucky, in 1835, settled near McKernan, and after two or three years moved to Iowa.

Henry Pickens, from Middlebury, Massachusetts, came to Otter Creek in 1839 with his wife, Mercy Pierce. Mr. Pickens died in 1844.

James Pickens and wife, Eliza Chase, from Massachusetts, in 1838, came in a wagon the whole distance with his family and aged grandmother, Mrs. Abia Hathaway, who died a few years after, aged ninety-eight. He settled on the creek, and in 1848 moved to Ottawa.

Robert Wade, from Lancastershire, England, in 1830, came to Taunton, Massachusetts, and here, in 1840; he married a Miss Wilson from England. He had two daughters: Rebecca, married Henry Simmons; Elizabeth, married and lived on the old place.

James Spencer, from Lancastershire, England, came with Mr. Wade in 1830, and reached Illinois in 1840. He married Mary Bulsbury, an English lady from Michigan. He held the office of Justice of the Peace for many years. His son James was killed in the army. Ellen married Philander Brock. One younger daughter.

WALTHAM.

Thomas Burnham, and wife, Climena Clark, of Granby, Massachusetts, came from Lisbon, Connecticut, and settled on the Illinois bottom, opposite Rockwell, in July, 1833. The family were all sick. David Letts moved them to Cedar Point, where they made a claim. In September, 1834, he sold to Lewis Waldo and moved on to S. 30, T. 34, R. 2, now the town of Waltham. He filled the offices of Justice of the Peace and County Commissioner for several years. He died in May, 1845. He and his wife and aged father were buried on the farm, but have been removed to Oakwood cemetery, La Salle, and a sister has placed a stone to their memory. Mr. Burnham was the first settler; erected the first dwelling, broke the first prairie, and raised the first crop in the town of Waltham. He left two sons: John, the first male child born in Waltham, married Sarah Lathrop. Thomas was killed at the battle of Peach Tree Creek.

Hannah Burnham, sister of Thomas, lived with Alfred I. Hartshorn. She came with her brother, in 1833.

Stephen A. Jones, from Waltham, Massachusetts, in 1837; settled on S. 8, T. 34, R. 2. He married Catharine Brewster, of Pawlet, Ver-

mont, in 1852; had two sons and one daughter, Willie, Fanny and Charles.

Zaccheus Farrell came with Jones from Waltham, Massachusetts; settled on S. 4, in 1838. He went east to be married in 1840, and was accidentally shot.

George Nye, from Plainfield, Connecticut, one of the Rockwell colony; settled on S. 4, in 1840; died 1865. One son in Iowa, and one daughter became the wife of William Dana.

John Hill, and wife, from Plainfield, Connecticut, in 1840.

Joseph Fullerton, from Waltham, Massachusetts, in the spring of 1838. Settled on S. 5, T. 34, R. 2; a bachelor; he died at Troy Grove in 1839.

Barzillai Bishop came from Connecticut; his wife was Elizabeth Allen, from Lisbon, Connecticut; settled on S. 29 in 1836; died soon after.

Isaac H. Lamb came in 1838, and settled on S. 32.

Joseph Meserve, and wife, Betsey Wood, from Maine to New York, and from New York here in 1840. His children were: Henry, who married Amelia Harkness; Willis, in Nebraska; Manning, married Elizabeth Coll, of Nebraska; Marietta, married Mr. Hartshorn.

DIMMICK.

The first settler in the town was Daniel Dimmick, who came from Mansfield, Connecticut, in 1824, to Washington, Richland County, Ohio, and from Ohio to Peoria in 1828, to near Princeton, in Bureau County, in the spring of 1829, and in 1830 to near La Moille, and went to Hennepin during the Indian war. In 1833 he settled on section 26, in the present town of Dimmick. Mr. Dimmick had much new country experience. He carried the chain to lay off the town of Zanesville, in Ohio, in a wind-fall, and he lived many years in his final home, almost secluded from neighbors and society. He held the office of Justice of the Peace. He died at the home of his son, Elijah, in 1851. Mr. Dimmick had six sons and two daughters. Elijah, married Mary E. Phillips, second wife, Caroline Foot, and had seven children. He says that in the spring of 1833, while in Hennepin, father sent him to Dixon to inquire of Mr. Dixon if it was safe to come back, and Mr. Dixon assured him that it was, and they then went on their claim in the town of Dimmick.

Jarvis Swift came from Cayuga County, New York, in 1838; married Jerusha Kellogg.

Elijah, married Lydia Tibballs, went to California.

Richard H., married Melissa Tibballs, came in 1835, was a prominent capitalist, and loaned money until 1840, then went to Chicago, engaged heavily in banking, and failed in September, 1857; went to Colorado, in reduced circumstances.

Henry Swift married Mary Simpson, and died in Colorado.

Garret Fitzgerald was an early settler in the west part of the town.

Israel Kingman came in 1835, and settled on section 1. He lost three sons in the army in the war of the rebellion.

GROVELAND.

Township 29, range 2, constitutes the town of Groveland. It is the southernmost town in the county, and the last settled. With the town of Osage, it lies between the counties of Marshall and Livingston, and when those counties were organized from territory taken partly from La Salle, both of them refused to take the territory included in those towns. So La Salle from necessity had to keep it. With the present population and wealth they constitute no insignificant portion of the county. In 1855 the town was an unbroken prairie, without an inhabitant. The first house in the town was moved on to the present site of Rutland, and made a section-house on the Illinois Central Railroad. It was made a liquor saloon, and destroyed by a mob in 1865. The railroad was built through the town before it was settled, and doubtless was the agency that developed its resources. Abner Shinn built the first house and Oscar Jacobson occupied it in March, 1855, being the first resident in the town. He left in 1862. The second resident was Elias Frink, and wife, Emily Whitman, from Onondaga County, New York; he settled on S. 22. His only child, W. E., married Orvilla Kenyon, and had seven children. He was a good soldier. The third was Lewis W. Martin, from Indiana; he made an improvement on section 10; sold to Alva Winans and went to Nebraska. George W. Gray located on S. 11 in 1855, and raised a large family. The fifth settler was William Martin; he pre-empted the northeast quarter section 25. An Englishman by birth, he enlisted in the Thirty-third Regiment, and died on his way home from the army; a bachelor, he left no relatives but a sister, Mrs. Anna Swift, of Bloomington. Nelson Cooper, from Maryland, a carpenter by trade, settled on S. 17. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment. His wife was Sarah M. Jacobson, daughter of John Jacobson. He was

the Supervisor of the town. John Jacobson, from Germany to Ohio, was a magistrate there; was Supervisor here for several years, and moved to Nebraska in 1869.

An emigration association was formed in January, 1855, of about two hundred members, residing in the vicinity of Rutland, Vermont. Each member paid ten dollars, and was to have a lot in an embryo city to be located somewhere in the far west. Dr. Allen and W. B. Burns were the locating committee. The present site of Rutland was selected, being the northwest forty acres on S. 18, and southwest forty on S. 7. The railroad gave the members a preference in the selection of their lands at twenty per cent. discount. W. B. Burns came on the ground in August, 1855; built a house and occupied it in 1856; he was the master spirit of the enterprise and insured its success; bad health induced him to remove to California, where he died in 1875. Willard Proctor and Rufus Weston were the first to select lands under the arrangement with the railroad. John Wadleigh came to the town in the fall of 1855; settled in the village in 1856; was Captain Company I, One Hundred and Fourth Regiment, and had the care of the regiment for awhile; was Postmaster at Rutland. Daniel Wadleigh came about the same time as did his brother John.

Daniel Arnold came in the spring of 1856. Was Justice of the Peace and Supervisor, and held other town offices.

S. L. Bangs came in 1856; he was agent for Mark Bangs, a younger brother, in building five dwellings, and purchasing about \$100,000 worth of railroads lands, and breaking eight hundred acres of prairie. The speculation failed of success in the revulsion of 1857.

John T. Gove came in 1856; was called the village blacksmith; was afterwards a merchant. His son, Aaron Gove, a successful teacher; a Lieutenant in the Thirty-third Regiment, and breveted a Major. He has been for many years the eminent Superintendent of Denver, Colorado, schools.

Charles Lamb, Andrew Moffatt and Reuben Taylor came in the spring of 1856.

John Grove and son, J. M. Grove, came and settled on the west half of section 15, in the spring of 1856. John Grove was the oldest man in the town. J. M. studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Ohio. He held the offices of Assessor and Justice of the Peace and Supervisor.

John H. Martin, born in Wayne County, Illinois, was raised in Marshall County, having lived

there since 1829; removed on to section 25 in March, 1856.

Alexander Clegg, from West Virginia, settled on section 25. His daughter, Florence, was the first child born in the town.

Marshall Smiley, on section 36; Thomas Reeder and Joseph H. Brown settled near the south line of the town; A. Mullen and R. Ballinger settled on S. 6—all in the spring of 1856.

The first religious meetings were held in the hotel stable; and afterwards in the hotel. Esquire Barney O'Neal on the Vermillion, twenty miles away, was the nearest Justice of the Peace; there was no law, yet all was orderly. At the Presidential election in 1856, the political excitement reached the infant settlement, and all went twenty miles to the house of Alif Goff, near the Vermillion, to vote—all but one voting for Fremont. Groveland was made a town in the fall of 1856. First election was held in April, 1857; W. B. Burns, Supervisor; John Wadleigh, Clerk; and J. M. Grove, Assessor.

RICHLAND.

E. A. Chase, from New England in 1838, settled first in Deer Park, and subsequently in Richland, on S. 7.

Reuben Hall, from Ohio in 1851, or 1852, settled on S. 7.

Asa Dunham, about 1848, settled on S. 8, and J. L. Dunham, in 1854, on S. 7—both from Ohio.

Robert E. McGrew, and sons, from Ohio in 1854, settled on S. 8.

Cutting, and Dana B. Clark, from Maine, in 1854, settled on S. 18.

Elwood Grist, about 1850, settled on S. 29, he died in 1855.

Israel Jones, from Maine; W. Keller, from Ohio; Isaac Vale, from Pennsylvania; William Copeland, Andrew Foss, and Alfred Lathrop, from Maine. The foregoing were those who first occupied and improved farms and participated in the experiences incident to the opening of a new country. Richland is now a well settled and populous town, the German element largely predominating.

OSAGE.

In 1850, Daniel Grimes entered the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6, and John and Amos Scott entered

the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 4. The pioneer practice of making claims on Government land had about become obsolete, and a legal title was considered the only valuable one.

The first settlers were—Daniel Grimes who settled in 1850; R. E. Dent, April, 1851; John O. Dent, 1851; James M. Collen, May, 1852; James Honer, 1852.

The town was named from the Osage hedge plant. William H. Mann grew ninety acres of plants, and Dent & Verner grew forty acres of plants the year the town was organized.

The town was organized in 1857—John O. Dent, Supervisor; James B. Work, T. Clark, G. M. Goodale, A. Ledore and John York, Commissioners; John Elliot and John N. York, Justices of the Peace; R. E. Dent, Collector; Pleasant York, Assessor.

ALLEN.

The first permanent resident in the town was Robert Miller, from New England—a Quaker. He settled on section 12, in the fall of 1850; after a few years' residence he removed to Iowa.

The next was Michael Kepner, from Perry County, Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1851; he made a claim on S. 16, where he remained five or six years, and removed to Minnesota.

James McIntyre made a claim on S. 16, in 1851, but resided in Peru one year, then occupied his claim two years, and in 1853 moved on S. 14.

Two brothers, John and Inglehart Wormley, came from Pennsylvania in 1852, and settled on sections 21 and 22. Inglehart was the first Supervisor of the town. In 1862 or 1863, he removed to Southern Illinois.

Adam Fry, from Ohio, came to Du Page County in 1835, and in the fall of 1852 settled on section 6, where he died in September, 1874.

Elias C. Lane, from Ohio to Putnam County in 1845, then to Hickory Point in 1853, and to section 8 in 1855.

William Flint bought land on section 9 in 1851, and occupied it in 1853; he spent ten years in improving and developing the town, and then removed to Tonica.

M. C. Lane, son of Elias C., from Brown County, Ohio, entered land on section 9 in 1851, and occupied it in 1856.

John Cochran, from Adams County, Ohio, entered land on section 3 in 1851.

John Higgins, a native of Prince Edward, Island, and from Putnam County here; made an improvement on S. 8 in 1855.

John L. Summers, from Adams County, Ohio,

bought land on section 10 in 1854, moved on and improved it in 1855; returned to Ohio in December, 1856, and came back to his first love in January, 1876.

David Griffith came from Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1857, and settled on section 25—then three to four miles from neighbors; he died August 14, 1877.

Mrs. Sarah Hamilton, from Ohio to Putnam County in 1846, and here in 1856.

Allen Stevens, from Canada to Du Page County, and thence here in 1857.

MENDOTA.

The building of the Illinois Central and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads inaugurated the germs of the city of Mendota—and soon filled the town with a busy population. It was known as early as the spring of 1853 where the junction of the two roads would be, and D. D. Giles erected a store, and others followed in quick succession. T. B. Blackstone, resident engineer on the railroad, laid off the the original town of Mendota. The place was familiarly called the Junction, but as the railroad stations located on new territory that were nameless were given Indian names, this name was changed to Mendota, which is the Indian name for junction—meaning meeting, or coming together. O. N. Adams suggested the name, perhaps from his being the owner of the Mendota Furnace, near Galena. The Central road was completed to this place in the summer of 1853, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy in November following. The latter road was built in sections; first, the Military Tract and Galesburg, Galesburg to Mendota, and then the Aurora Extension, connecting with the Northwestern at Turner Junction.

The increase of population and building up of the town was very rapid, so that in 1855, less than two years from the completion of the railroad, Town Trustees were chosen and a municipal government organized. The village limits were the lines of S. 33. There have been several additions since. March 4, 1867, a city government was organized, and city officers chosen on the 9th of April following. The growth of Mendota has been constant and rapid, and it is destined to be a city of no mean proportions. The enterprise and intelligence of the people is shown by their admirable schools and institutions of learning, churches, manufactures and trade shown elsewhere.

HOPE.

Samuel D. McCaleb, from Rockbridge County, Virginia, and his wife, Catharine Wood, from Mason County, Kentucky, settled on Ox Bow Prairie, Putnam County, in August, 1832, where Samuel D. died in September, 1839. His widow moved to S. ½ S. 9, town of Hope, with her family of five boys and one girl, in April, 1850. Her children are: Albert G.; Gilbert B.; Herbert C.; Ethelred A.; and Hurbert A.

Hurbert A. McCaleb held the following positions in the army: Sergeant Company I, Eleventh Illinois Infantry, Second Lieutenant and First Lieutenant same company, Lieutenant Colonel Sixth United States Cavalry Artillery. Colonel same regiment, Sheriff La Salle County from 1866 to 1868, and County Clerk from 1873 to 1877.

John M. Richey, from Muskingum County, Ohio, came to Putnam in 1837. He entered S. 24 in Hope, in 1849, on which he resided till his death in 1875. The village of Lostant was laid out on Mr. Richey's farm in 1861. He married Clara C. Collister, and left three children: Mary C., Candace M., and John C.

Horace Graves, and William H. Graves, came to Putnam County in 1829 and 1830, and were early settlers in Hope.

John Morrison, a native of Scotland, came to Hope in 1850; Supervisor eight terms.

The Rev. A. Osgood, and family, were early settlers, and aided efficiently in building up the town.

William Lancaster settled at an early day on the Magnolia road, that runs through the town; he served as Town Supervisor.

Thomas Patterson, from Kentucky, owned a farm, and built a house, called the Prospect House, at an early day, about the first in the town.

MERIDEN.

Township 36, Range 2, constitutes the town of Meriden. It is bounded on the north by the Ira Bailey came in 1848.

John Rose, from Scotland, James Cunningham, Hiram Cristler, John Weisner, Thomas Eager and a few others constituted the pioneer force that commenced the task of transforming the wild prairie town into productive farms and the quiet pleasant abode of a numerous, wealthy and prosperous people—a task that with the aid of succeeding emigrants has been most successfully accomplished.

north line of the county, and is a prairie region, surrounded by prairie on all sides except a small grove on sections 5 and 6, called Four-Mile Grove. A few families pitched their tents around the little oasis in the middle of the wide prairie, in the year 1836, and these were all the early settlers.

John Haight settled on Webster's farm near Peru, first, and came to Meriden in 1836.

David Peck, from Albany County, New York, settled on section 6, in 1836; sold to Cunningham.

Lyman Alger, from the same place, in 1836; sold to McIntyre.

O. W. Bryant came from Maine to Peru, in 1837, and to Meriden in 1842.

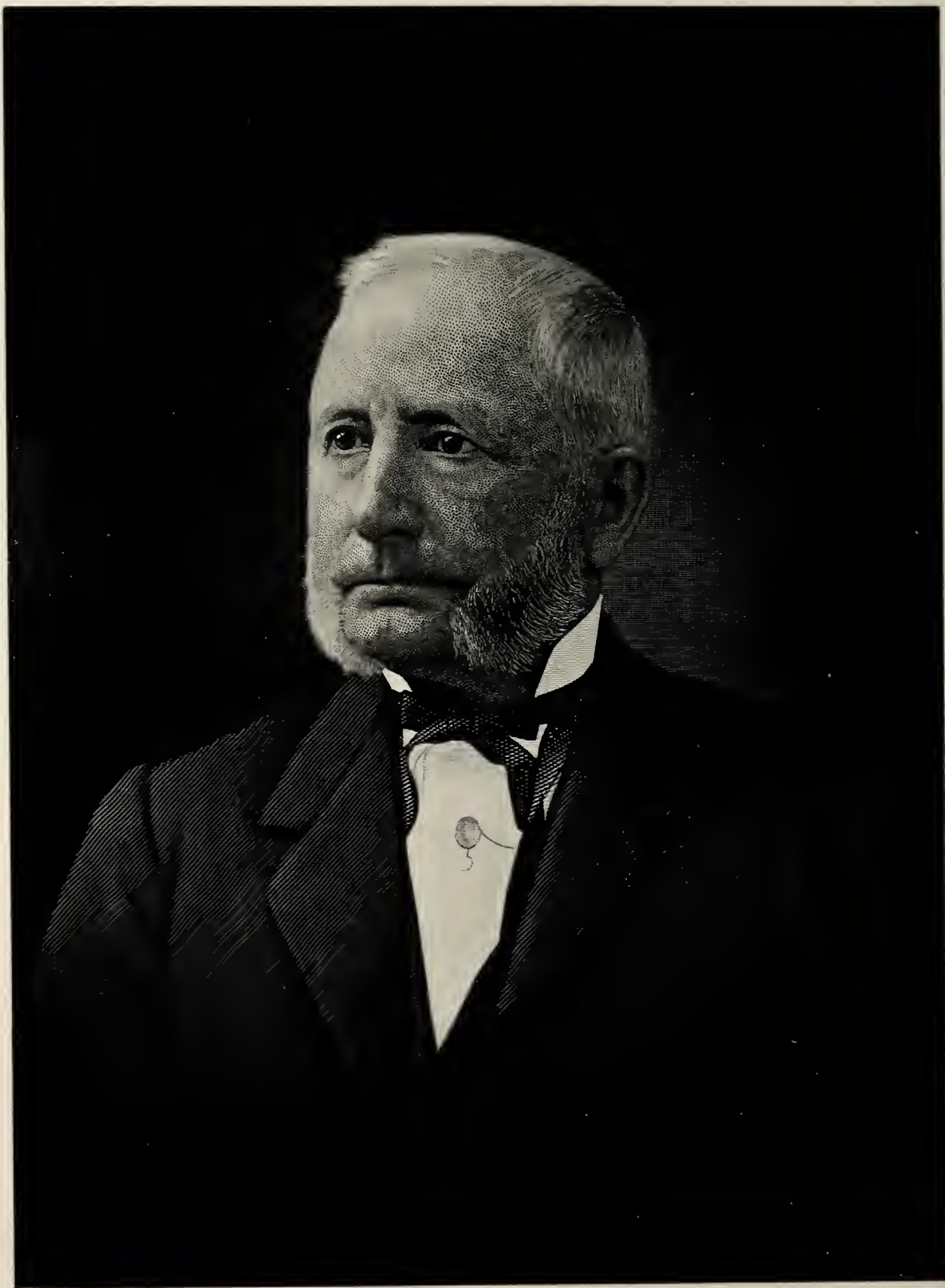
Benjamin Furman came from Tioga County, Pennsylvania; settled on S. 6, in 1838.

George Wilkinson, from the same place, settled on the same section at the same time.

Benjamin Birdsall came from New York, in 1839.

E. R. Wicks settled on S. 18, in 1848.

David Holden settled on the same section in 1849.



James Clark

BIOGRAPHICAL

JAMES CLARK.

James Clark, who in his life time was one of the most conspicuous figures in the development and upbuilding of Utica and La Salle county, belonged to that class of men who achieve results, who are organizers and promoters and who leave behind them as lasting monuments large and important enterprises that contribute not only to individual success but to general prosperity as well. Such was the value of his labor that he may well be rated with the founders of the county and his name honored for years to come as one who laid the foundation for the present progress and prosperity of this portion of the state. His life record covered seventy-seven years—years which were fraught with the arduous labors of the pioneer and with the strenuous effort of the successful business man who forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution. He was, moreover, connected with the legislative history of the state and he left the impress of his individuality upon every line of public life or activity toward which he directed his efforts.

Mr. Clark was born in Ashburnham parish, Sussex county, England, September 9, 1811, and was a son of James and Ann (Westen) Clark. The father was a successful liveryman of his native town. Under the parental roof the son spent his boyhood and was apprenticed to learn the coach-maker's trade. He early gave evidence of the elemental strength of his character and his ambition caused him to seek broader fields of labor and activity. A comparison of business conditions in his own country and in America led him to the conclusion that he might enjoy better advantages beyond the Atlantic and accordingly he made arrangements to seek his fortune in the new world. He crossed the water on a sailing vessel in sixteen days—a record-

breaking trip,—in 1830, and landed at New York on the 16th of April. He was practically penniless, having but a shilling in his pocket, and his limited financial resources rendered immediate employment an absolute necessity. In fact he pawned his overcoat in order to secure food and lodging until he could obtain work. In a few days he had secured a situation whereby he was to receive his board and lodging, and at the end of the month his employer, appreciating the value of his services, agreed to pay him in addition seventy-five cents per day.

Mr. Clark did not remain long in the metropolis, however, for he was prevailed upon to come to the west by a Mrs. Luellum, who with her two nieces had sailed from England to New York. She had known Mr. Clark in his native parish, and, making a successful effort to find him in the American metropolis, she persuaded him to accompany her to the west, where she wished to purchase a farm, having four hundred dollars which she wished to invest in land. Mr. Clark agreed to accompany her, advise her in regard to pre-empting a farm and assist her in its cultivation for the sum of ten dollars per month. Mrs. Luellum, one of her nieces (the other remaining in New York where she had secured a situation) and Mr. Clark then started for Grafton, Lorain county, Ohio, and in that locality Mrs. Luellum made claim to one hundred and sixty acres of government land. Mr. Clark staked out the claim and cut logs to build the primitive cabin which would serve as a home and shelter for the little party. While this work was being accomplished the ladies slept in their wagon and our subject took the "lower berth," that is, he made his bed beneath the wagon. After securing her farm Mrs. Luellum had only sufficient funds left to purchase a yoke of oxen, a cow, pig, and most primitive farming implements. Under these conditions was instituted the

work of clearing and cultivating the pioneer farm, but ill fortune attended the efforts of the members of the little household. Their stock was lost through an epidemic of scurvy and they were reduced eventually to the direst financial extremity. Nothing daunted by the unpropitious outlook, young Clark proved himself a master of expedients. He cut down ten acres of timber, burned it into charcoal and for this produce found a ready sale, thus recuperating the resources of the family of which he was a member. During this time Mrs. Luellum had been unable to pay Clark his wages, and finally she offered to settle with him by transferring to him her right, title and interest in her pre-emption claim; and he sold this for thirty dollars. After this he covered the wagon with unbleached cotton and then prepared to utilize the same for continuing the journey still farther west. In September, 1830, Mr. Clark had been united in marriage to Mrs. Luellum's niece, Charlotte Sargent, and now, with his wife, two children, and Mrs. Luellum, he started for Illinois. On the way he traded his oxen for a good team of horses, and with this superior equipment the party continued their way to Peoria, Illinois, where he left his family and proceeded thence, on horseback, to Utica township, where he paid a man named Crosiar the sum of ten dollars to advise him as to an eligible location where he might "squat" on government land, the result being that he located on section 4, Utica township. He then brought his family from Peoria and settled down to pioneer life. He operated a primitive stage line between Peoria and Utica and later from Utica to Chicago, and as this was the only method of transportation in the early days he made money through this enterprise.

At the land sales in 1835 he effected the purchase of two hundred and forty acres, and from time to time added to the area of his possessions until he was the owner of two thousand, four hundred acres of the most productive land in this section of the state. His first home in La Salle county was a log house. In 1837 Mr. Clark took a contract on the construction of the Illinois and Michigan canal, his contract providing for the extending the canal through two miles of solid rock. The work was completed in 1848. In 1845 he had erected a substantial and handsome residence, and this is still pointed out as one of the finest in this section of the state.

A man of marked ability, indefatigable industry and utmost probity, it was but natural that Mr. Clark should soon become a man of distinctive prominence and influence in the community. He was the first postmaster of Utica

and was the incumbent in this office for the long period of fourteen years. There had been established in Utica an enterprise for the manufacture of cement to be used in the construction of the locks of the canal, the projectors of this undertaking having been George Steel and Hiram Norton, who had come hither from Canada but who had conducted operations upon a very modest scale. Mr. Clark purchased the cement works and in 1845 he began the manufacture of hydraulic cement. The investment proved a profitable one and constituted the nucleus of the large fortune which our subject acquired. The great industry, which he founded so many years ago, has now grown to be one of the most extensive of the sort in the Union, from three to five hundred barrels of cement being turned out each year. His wisdom and judgment were shown not alone in the establishment of this enterprise but in conducting its affairs consecutively toward the maximum of success, his business and executive ability having been of the most pronounced type. In 1883 Mr. Clark decided that it was expedient to expand the business facilities by the organization of a joint stock company, and this was effected. He became president of the company and N. J. Cary, secretary and treasurer. This business was pushed forward with increased vigor and became, and is, one of the most important industries of the state.

Mr. Clark was the first agent of the Rock Island Railroad at Utica and this position he retained until the time of his death. He was a member of the board of supervisors of the county for eleven years. During the war Mr. Clark was a member of the county committee, and in 1870 he was granted distinguished honor and preferment in the gift of the people of La Salle county, being elected to membership in the lower house of the state legislature. In this body he served as a member of the committee on canals and on three others of equal importance, bringing to bear in this capacity the same practical business ability and sturdy common sense which had characterized his career in private life, and he thus was a power in insuring wise legislation, gaining the hearty endorsement of his constituents. He was a staunch supporter of the democratic party, while in his fraternal relations he was prominently identified with the Masonic order.

His wife, after having shared with him the trials and vicissitudes of pioneer life and having seen her children well settled, was summoned into eternal rest on the 12th of August, 1877. She left two children to mourn their loss. In 1877 was consummated the marriage of Mr. Clark and

Mary J. Cary, widow of Charles A. Cary. She was born in Jefferson county, New York, on Christmas day, 1833, and in 1843 she accompanied her father, a clergyman of the Latter Day Saints church, to Illinois, and while living in Batavia was united in marriage to Mr. Cary, the date of this ceremonial having been November 28, 1850. They became the parents of two children—Norman J. and Charles A. Cary. Mr. Clark's second marriage proved a wise one in all that makes the married state beautiful and happy. His wife was a true helpmeet in every sense of the term and by her tender solicitude and ministrations made his declining days happy and serene. His death occurred on the 2d of July, 1888, after a long life of prominence and consecutive progress. His pathway was ever upward, both in a spiritual and a temporal sense. As this review shows, he was distinctively a self-made man—one of nature's noblemen whom no force of circumstances could prostrate or draw into obscurity. His friends were many and on the list were numbered many of the representative men of the state, and his demise was the cause of widespread regret, while a community mourned the loss of one of its truest and best citizens. After liberally providing for his two children, he left the major portion of his large fortune to his widow.

Mary J. Cary Clark is a remarkably gifted woman. She is a poetess of marked ability and is also the author of prose works of high standard of excellence. She possesses a brilliant intellectuality and a charming personality, being a woman of great spirituality and one who has made deep researches into the great truths of life. Such a woman could not but be an able and devoted helpmate for even the most exalted of mankind, and the affection existing between Mr. and Mrs. Clark was a deep and abiding one. Mrs. Clark is an excellent business woman, as well as a brilliant writer, and during her husband's life she was confidential adviser and his helper in all his complicated business affairs, and he held her judgment and opinions in the highest estimation. Since his death she has ably carried on the business of the Utica Cement Works and has also worthily used the large fortune left her by her devoted husband. She still retains her abode in the beautiful Clark homestead, which is picturesquely located upon the bluff overlooking the town of Utica. The home is a most attractive one and is a landmark for the surrounding country. Mrs. Clark enjoys the respect and admiration of the people of Utica and worthily bears the honors of an honored name.

M. W. BACH.

M. W. Bach is a prominent representative of manufacturing and commercial interests in Ottawa, whose business influence has been a factor in the upbuilding and substantial improvement of the city. A native of New York, he was born in 1854, and when only a year old was brought by his parents to Ottawa, where the days of his childhood and youth were passed. He acquired his education in the public schools and entered upon his business career as an apprentice to the trade of manufacturing horse collars. He displayed aptitude in his work and his industry and diligence were notable factors in his early business career. In 1876 he went to Hannibal, Missouri, where he was employed in that line for three years and in October, 1879, he again took up his abode in this city. Here he made arrangements for engaging in business on his own account and on the 1st of November, 1879, established his present collar manufactory. His capital was just sufficient to enable him to secure the needed machinery but he had to borrow fifty dollars with which to purchase the first stock. His business enterprise, however, combined with his tact as a salesman and his practical experience in the work shop made his venture a success. He has long maintained a foremost place among the leading manufacturers of Ottawa and in connection with the manufacture of the collar he also manufactures Bach's celebrated chain bar net, after a patent of his own. The business is carried on in a neat brick building, in which the factory is located in the north end of town. The machinery is operated by one of the largest gas engines in this portion of the country and there is every modern facility for executing first-class work. A large number of operatives are employed in the factory and the business has for many years been recognized as one of the substantial, productive industries of Ottawa. There is no busy season with this house, business being carried on from one year's end to the next and the trade has constantly increased, reaching very extensive and profitable proportions.

Mr. Bach was married in 1878 to Miss May Tillman, of Missouri, and they have four children: Otis M., who is a teller in the National City Bank of Ottawa; Richard J., who married May Formhals and is connected with his father in business; Eva M. and Lura J., at home. Mr. Bach is a prominent Mason, belonging to Occidental lodge, No. 40, A. F. & A. M.; Shabbona chapter, No. 37, R. A. M.; and Ottawa commandery, No. 10, K. T. He has many pleasant social

acquaintances and a wide business acquaintance and in the latter direction has done much to give Ottawa its present standing as a commercial and industrial center. His record is indeed creditable from the fact that without assistance he has advanced steadily from a humble position in the business world to one of affluence and his life has been characterized by industry and perseverance, and systematic and honorable business methods that have gained for him the support and confidence of many. His native genius and acquired ability have constituted the strong elements in his success and have made him a strong and influential business man.

WILLIAM J. SINON.

William J. Sinon, senior member of the firm of W. J. Sinon & Company, bottlers of the Sanicula mineral water and manufacturers of carbonated drinks, was born in Canada in 1849 and when quite young was brought to the United States by his grandfather, who located in Ottawa, since which time Mr. Sinon has been a resident of this city. His education was acquired in the public schools and for fifteen years he has been connected with the line of business to which he now devotes his time and energies. Today his trade is extensive, his product being shipped to all parts of the United States. Embarking in business on his own account, he has prospered in his undertakings and not only sells to the wholesale trade but is also running wagons in Ottawa, delivering the mineral waters to many patrons in this city. He won the silver medal at the St. Louis Exposition for mineral water. He also manufactures, on quite an extensive scale, ginger ale and carbonated beverages of all kinds. In this enterprise he is associated with E. P. Nitchelm and the firm owns a well equipped plant supplied with all modern facilities for carrying on the business. They also have a bath house with hot and cold baths. This is open the year around with commodious and well equipped bath rooms for both gentlemen and ladies and the beneficial qualities of the water are well known. The Sanicula mineral water has been analyzed by B. Silliman, A. M., M. D., of Yale College, and the analysis shows its value for medicinal purposes. In addition to bottling and handling this water the firm handles carbonated water, ginger ale, birch beer, orange cider and Buck soda and the sales are now quite extensive.

Mr. Sinon was married in Ottawa to Miss Julia Brisseim, of this city, who is of French de-

scend, and they have five children: Willie V., who is now with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company at Hannibal, Missouri; Edith, Florence, John and Alf, all at home. The daughters have been educated in music. Mr. Sinon is a democrat, recognized as one of the leading members of his party in local ranks and for six years has served as alderman from the sixth ward, exercising his official prerogatives in support of many measures for the public good. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and both he and his wife are communicants of St. Patrick's Catholic church. Mr. Sinon is president of the Ottawa Driving Park and also president of the Ottawa Base Ball Park and is interested in the pleasures suggested by these connections. He is a wide-awake and enterprising man as manifested not only in business but also in social relations.

ALBERT M. SHAW, M. D.

Dr. Albert M. Shaw, physician and surgeon with offices in the Moloney Block in Ottawa, is a native of Columbia City, Indiana, born in 1865, and a son of John H. and Mary E. (Douglas) Shaw, who were also natives of that state, the father there carrying on the occupation of farming as a life work. He died in 1869, however, when a comparatively young man of thirty-three years, and his wife passed away at the age of forty years. In their family were three children but the other two died before the birth of Dr. Shaw.

In the state of his nativity Dr. Shaw spent his early youth and after acquiring his preliminary education in the public schools he entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he completed a literary course. Deciding upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he also prepared for his chosen profession in Ann Arbor and received his diploma in 1890 upon graduation from the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati. He located for practice in Indiana, living in the western part of the state until 1895, when he removed to Prairie Center, Illinois. In 1897 he took up his abode in Ottawa, where he has practiced continuously since with excellent success. He is now permanently located in this city, owning a home at No. 402 First avenue.

Dr. Shaw was married to Miss Jessie McAllister, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, and they have a daughter, Edith, who was born three years ago in this city. Politically Dr. Shaw is an earnest republican where national issues are involved, but at local elections casts an independent ballot.

He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias and other fraternal organizations, and both he and his wife are members of the Congregational church. They occupy an enviable position in social circles and the hospitality of their own pleasant home is greatly enjoyed by their many friends. In the line of his profession Dr. Shaw is connected with the city, county, state and American medical associations and thus keeps in touch with the advanced thought of the profession.

FRANK D. LEIX.

Among the prominent men of Ottawa whose life record forms an integral part of the business history of the city is numbered Frank D. Leix, the junior partner in the firm of Graham & Leix, dry-goods merchants of Ottawa. Early coming to a realization of the value of enterprise and close application in business affairs, he has so directed his efforts as to win the success which results from diligence and perseverance. Mr. Leix is a native son of La Salle county, born March 2, 1860, his parents being Dionis and Victoria (Rapp) Leix, both of whom were natives of Germany. In their family were seven children, namely: John, Joseph, Julius, Kate, Sophia, Victoria and Frank D. The father was for some time proprietor of the Washington Hotel in Ottawa and was well known in business circles here; so that his death, which occurred June 6, 1905, when he was seventy-four years of age, was the occasion of wide-spread regret. He had for several years survived his wife, who died July 30, 1899.

Frank D. Leix pursued his education in the Catholic and German schools of La Salle county and immediately afterward became a factor in business circles in Ottawa. He has for fourteen years been connected with commercial interests in this city, being for some time with the A. Lynch Company. He afterward joined James F. Graham in forming the present firm of Graham & Leix, which is today regarded as one of the strong mercantile combinations of the city. They are dealers in dry goods, cloaks, suits and ladies' furnishing goods, having the most exclusive dry-goods store in Ottawa. They carry an extensive line of moderate and high-priced goods and have a large patronage, the business having constantly grown from a small beginning to extensive proportions. The policy of the house has ever been such as would bear close investigation and scrutiny, the business

principles being based upon such old and time-tried maxims as "Honesty is the best policy" and "There is no excellence without labor."

Mr. Leix was married in 1882 to Miss Sophia Willis, a native of England, and they now have two daughters: Ida, who completed her education in the high school of Ottawa and is the wife of Roy Grove, who resides upon a farm in this county; and Catherine, who is also a high-school graduate and was educated in music in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Leix is a democrat in his political views and affiliation and fraternally is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the North American Union, while his wife is a member of the Congregational church. The family residence is at No. 1314 Ottawa avenue. Mr. Leix has gained a place among the prominent and progressive citizens here. His connection with any undertaking insures a prosperous outcome of the same, for it is in his nature to carry forward to successful completion whatever he is associated with. He has earned for himself an enviable reputation as a careful man of business and in his dealings is known for his prompt and honorable methods, which have won him the deserved and unbounded confidence of his fellowmen.

HENRY M. BASCOM, M. D.

Dr. Henry M. Bascom, one of the distinguished physicians and surgeons of Ottawa, whose position in the ranks of the medical fraternity of Illinois is indicated by the fact that he has served as president of the State Homeopathic Medical Association and has often been appointed on the most important committees of that body, is a native of Galesburg, this state. His preliminary education, acquired in the public schools, was supplemented by study in the high school at Princeton, Illinois, under Professor Boltwood, a well known educator of the state. Having determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work he matriculated in the Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1873. He located for practice in Ottawa and for a third of a century has, as physician and surgeon, been known as one of the foremost men of the city and state. He has kept abreast with the trend of modern thought and progress and in fact has been a recognized leader in the forward movement in homeopathy in Illinois. His success came soon because his equipment was unusually good and because his native and acquired talents fitted him to cope in

able manner with the intricate problems that continually confront the physician in his practice. The splendid results which follow his attendance upon important cases entrusted to him and the attention of the general public and the profession as well have made him recognized as one of the best known homeopathic physicians of Illinois to whom the medical fraternity accorded honor and recognition in his election to the presidency of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association. He has frequently been called to service on many of the most important committees of that body. He has his office and residence at the corner of Columbus and Jefferson streets in the central section of Ottawa in one of its most beautiful and popular residence districts.

Dr. Bascom was married to Miss Lucy B. Perry, of Hinsdale, Illinois, on the 24th of September, 1874, and they occupy a prominent social position, their home being the center of a cultured society circle and the scene of many attractive social functions. While leading a very busy life on account of the demand for his professional service, Dr. Bascom is not without that public-spirited interest in municipal affairs that mark the loyal and patriotic citizen and has co-operated in many progressive movements for the general good. For a number of years he has been called to represent the second ward in the city council, elected upon the republican ticket. He is, however, without political aspiration for himself. While a member of the council he was chairman of the Ryburn Hospital committee and to other important committee work that furthered municipal interests along the line of reform and improvement. He stands as a high type of American manhood, his career having been actuated by principles of fidelity to public and private duty, by conformity to a high standard of professional ethics and by exemplification of those traits of character which win warm personal regard.

JOHN BOSHELL.

John Boshell, deceased, was for a long period connected with agricultural interests and won through his labor and perseverance a measure of success which enabled him to leave his family in comfortable financial circumstances. He was born in Manchester, England, April 3, 1831, a member of a distinguished family of that country. His paternal ancestors were of French, while in the maternal line he was closely related to Lady Jane Collins, who owned the Collins line of steamers plying from Liverpool to New York city.

When a young man of twenty years John Boshell, in October, 1851, crossed the Atlantic to America. This was at a time when sailing vessels traversed the ocean and it required three weeks to complete the voyage. He journeyed by rail from New York to Buffalo, thence by way of the Great Lakes to Chicago and by rail to Aurora, after which he started for La Salle, where he had a brother living. Continuing his journey into the interior of the country he traveled from Aurora by stage into La Salle county, over the then unsettled prairie, stopping at the Hardy House in the village of La Salle. After seeking a favorable location he turned his attention to manufacturing interests in Magnolia, Illinois, and after his marriage purchased land and began farming. It was in 1856 that he invested in a farm, on which he built a residence, and with the exception of a period of three years spent in Bloomington, Illinois, he resided continuously in La Salle county after coming to America. He became the owner of two hundred and forty acres in Hope township and continued to devote his energies to general agricultural pursuits until 1899, when he removed to Ottawa, being then practically retired until his death. At one time he also owned timber land in Putnam county.

Not long after his arrival in the new world Mr. Boshell was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Schofield, of Manchester, England. They became the parents of seven children, all of whom were born in La Salle county, namely: Mrs. W. O. Campbell, who is living in Mattoon, Illinois; Mrs. C. B. Carter, of Chicago; Mrs. T. E. Wayman, also of Chicago; Mrs. H. J. Lee, of Ottawa; Eugene F., of Lostant, Hope township, La Salle county; and Isabelle and Maud, who are living in Ottawa.

Although Mr. Boshell devoted the greater part of his time and attention to agricultural pursuits he first began the brick manufacturing business in Putnam county after his arrival in the new world. In 1852 he entered a tract of land on what is now the site of Pontiac, Illinois, securing it at the government price of a dollar and a quarter per acre. As stated, he turned his attention to farming in 1856 and was thus identified with the agricultural development of the county until 1889. He then lived retired save for the supervision which he gave to his invested interests until his death, which occurred January 25, 1901. His fraternal relations were with the Odd Fellows. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party and he served in a number of local offices during the years of his residence here. He was a man of strict integrity and did much toward the improvement

of this section of the country and his death was deeply deplored as that of a representative citizen who had come to be known and honored throughout this part of the state. Mrs. Boshell still survives her husband and now makes her home at No. 622 Webster street in Ottawa. She still owns the farm in La Salle county and from this property derives a good income.

JOHN STOUT.

John Stout, engaged in the real-estate, loan and insurance business, with offices at No. 800 La Salle street, in Ottawa, was born in Springfield, Ohio, January 11, 1829. In 1845, when a youth of sixteen years, he left his native state in company with his brother, Dr. Sout, and two sisters. In two wagons and carriages they traveled across the country to Ottawa, arriving here in October, 1845. They drove over plank roads and corduroy roads built of logs placed across the swamps. They also forded streams and continued on their journey after the primitive manner of travel at that time. The children of the family who grew to manhood and womanhood were: Dr. Joseph, who practiced medicine in Ottawa and died there in 1903; Matilda, who is living at Vincennes, Indiana; James, a practicing attorney located in Ogden, Illinois; Rachel, deceased, who married Judge William White; Eliza, deceased, who married General Warren Keiffer, who at one time was speaker of the house of representatives; John; and Charles, who is secretary and treasurer of a building and loan company at Springfield, Ohio.

The year following his arrival here John Stout was apprenticed to a merchant for three years, his services as a clerk to be recompensed at fifty dollars per year. In November, 1848, however, on account of illness he left home and went to Springfield, Ohio, where he entered college. His father died the following year and by reason of this Mr. Stout put aside his college work and accepted a clerkship in a store, where he remained until 1853, when he again came to Ottawa. Here with the capital he had acquired through his diligence, economy and perseverance he engaged in the dry-goods business, in which he continued until 1872, when he built a warehouse at Ransom, Illinois, and became a grain dealer at that place, retaining his residence, however, in Ottawa. After disposing of his grain business he engaged in the real-estate, loan and insurance business in Ottawa and has thus been identified with business circles in this city since 1888.

In 1852 Mr. Stout was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Doty, of Springfield, Ohio, who was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and was of English descent. By this marriage there were seven children, of whom three are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Stout traveled life's journey happily together for fifty years and two months and were then separated by the death of the wife in November, 1902.

In his political affiliation Mr. Stout is a republican and has been a member of the city council, while from 1870 until 1878 he was supervisor. He was also president of the city school board for eight years and has been city collector continuously since 1891. His capability and fidelity in office constitute the secret of his long connection with official service here. He is a member of Occidental lodge, No. 40, A. F. & A. M.; Shabbona chapter, No. 37, R. A. M., and Ottawa Commandery, No. 10, K. T. He aided in building the Masonic Hall here and since 1853 he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has also been a generous contributor to churches and charities and is a prominent and influential citizen, respected by all, his strong and salient traits of character being such as command uniform esteem and confidence. Since 1854 he has resided at No. 427 East Main street in Ottawa and is justly accounted one of its representative citizens.

TERRY SIMMONS.

Terry Simmons, editor and publisher of the *Marseilles Plaindealer*, which he founded in December, 1876, was born in Shabbona, De Kalb county, Illinois, September 26, 1855. Several generations ago his ancestors came from Scotland and Ireland to the United States. He is descended from a soldier of the Revolutionary war. A farm belonging to his grandfather, Morris Simmons, in Sangamon county, was surveyed by Abraham Lincoln. His parents, Melvin M. and Phylance Simmons, both natives of New York, came to Illinois in 1835, having made their home in Marseilles since 1870, the mother dying several years ago. In early years the father followed carpentering but for a considerable period has lived retired.

Terry Simmons acquired an education in the common schools of Leland and of Marseilles, Illinois, and in Jennings Seminary, at Aurora. His habits in youth were not unlike those of most lads of the period save perhaps he was a more regular attendant than many at Sunday-school and church, and had the benefit of the

refining influence of a good home. In the wise counsel and loving and untiring guidance of a devoted mother is due the fact that in youth he never formed the habit of swearing, gambling, playing cards, using tobacco nor intoxicants and throughout his entire life he has been a stalwart advocate of the cause of temperance, doing everything in his power to secure the adoption of its principles. At the age of sixteen years he began learning the printing trade and subsequently was employed as clerk in the postoffice for six years. In December, 1876, he founded the *Marseilles Plaindealer*, of which he has since been editor and publisher. The paper entered upon a prosperous career which has continued to the present time and it is not only an excellent news sheet but also a good advertising medium because of its large circulation. On the 28th of November, 1894, Mr. Simmons purchased the *Seneca (Illinois) Record*, and also continues as its editor and publisher. He is a valued representative of journalistic interests in this section of the state and is president of the La Salle County Editorial Association, while for fifteen years he has been a member of the Illinois Press Association and much of that time one of its officers.

On the 12th of June, 1879, Mr. Simmons was married at Leland, Illinois, to Miss Julia Thompson, a daughter of Henry and Minnie Thompson. Unto them have been born seven children, four sons and three daughters, Arthur, Floyd, Frank, Victor, Vida, Cora and Myrtle. In community affairs Mr. Simmons is deeply interested and through the columns of his paper and personal effort gives hearty and helpful co-operation to many movements for the general good. He is now beginning his second year as secretary of the public library board of trustees, is a Universalist in his religious belief and a republican where national issues are involved, but at local elections casts an independent ballot for the candidates whom he regards as best qualified for office.

HON. WALTER REEVES.

Walter Reeves, four times honored by his congressional district with election to congress, is one of the distinguished citizens of Streator and his entire public career, public and private, has been an honor to the district which has honored him. A native of Pennsylvania, he was born near Brownville on the 25th of September, 1848, his parents being Harrison and Maria (Leonard) Reeves. The father, of Scotch-English descent,

was also born in Pennsylvania and was a farmer by occupation. The mother was of German and Welsh lineage. In the year 1856 they came to Illinois, settling on a farm in La Salle county, where their son Walter, then seven years of age, was reared to manhood. He acquired his education in the public schools and through private study and early became a teacher, but like many others used this means of reaching the practice of law. He was admitted to the bar at the June term of the supreme court of Illinois in 1875.

Mr. Reeves entered at once upon the active practice of his chosen profession in Streator and soon became successful. In 1884 he was admitted to practice in the United States supreme court and in the years of his connection with the bar has been entrusted with much important litigation.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Walter Reeves' position on political questions has never been an equivocal one. He is a stalwart republican and a protectionist and in 1894 he received his party's nomination for representative in congress from the eleventh Illinois district and the endorsement of the public was given him at the polls in a plurality of nearly five thousand votes. In the three succeeding elections he received increased majorities. Regarding himself as a public servant whose duty it was to advance the best interests of those he represented, he began devoting his energies to the work of internal improvement in the country and was appointed a member of the committee on rivers and harbors. In the river and harbor bill passed by the fifty-fourth congress he obtained from the general government for improvements in the state of Illinois between eight and nine million dollars. His position was that in the midst of exceedingly hard times the laboring people should be assisted through providing work in these internal improvements and that the farmers and business men would also be benefited by the internal development of our country. Thus he accomplished more for the internal improvements of the state by general government than had been accomplished for a score of years. He also prepared and introduced a bill in congress to control the patent systems of the United States and while it was under consideration a leading labor paper of New York said that if it passed it would accomplish more for the laboring people of the United States than any other bill ever introduced in congress. He has stood for progress, disapproving of useless expenditure. He does not believe in the practice of economy to the extent of hindering the onward march of progress, realizing that a nation, like



Walter Revere

an individual, must advance or retrogression follows. He is pre-eminently a worker and one who accomplishes results and he is given full credit for this by the people of Illinois.

In 1876, Mr. Reeves was married to Miss Metta M. Cogswell, of Washington, Connecticut. She is a daughter of Lucius T. Cogswell and a member of one of the oldest New England families, counting among her relatives both United States senators and judges. She is a graduate of Mount Holyoke Seminary of Massachusetts.

A contemporary biographer has said, "It is but just and merited praise to say that as a lawyer he ranks among the ablest in the west; as a citizen he is honorable, prompt and true to every engagement; and as a husband a model worthy of all imitation. His characteristics are modesty of demeanor and entire absence of all parade and ostentation, together with a simple dignity born of innate virtue and self-respect. Mr. Reeves has educated conscious, a large heart and a practical sympathy manifest in a tender regard for all young men who are struggling for an education and a higher life. It is not because of special prominence in public affairs that Mr. Reeves has, and is justly entitled to, the respect and confidence of his fellowmen, for his personal qualities are such as to make men esteem and honor him."

ALBERT E. BUTTERS.

Albert E. Butters, who since 1888 has been an active practitioner at the bar of Ottawa and from the beginning has been unusually prosperous in every respect, is today a member of the firm of Huttman, Butters & Carr. He was born September 22, 1865, in Freedom township, La Salle county, a son of William and Elizabeth (Wilson) Butters, who were natives of Glasgow, Scotland, in which city they were reared and celebrated their marriage. Not long afterward they started for America, landing at New York city in 1851. They did not tarry in the east, however, but continued their journey into the interior of the country and after spending a few days in Ottawa, during which time Mr. Butters sought a location, they took up their abode in the village of Harding, in Freedom township. There the father, who was a blacksmith by trade, opened a shop which he conducted successfully for a number of years, when, attracted by the discoveries of gold in California, he made his way to the coast. He spent two years in gold mining in that state and following his return to his old home in Free-

dom township gave his attention to the cultivation and improvement of a farm until the death of his wife, which occurred December 30, 1883. Soon afterward he removed to Ottawa, where he passed away November 29, 1896, at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife, who was born in 1821, was in the sixty-third year of her age at the time of her death. In the family were seven children, of whom five are yet living: Mrs. Agnes Wilcox; Elizabeth, the wife of C. C. Carpenter; Anna, the wife of C. H. Stockley, of Freedom township; and Jane, the wife of C. K. Howard. Two sons, William and James, are deceased.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for Albert E. Butters in his boyhood days. He attended the district schools until February, 1882, and here attended the night session of Drew's Business College, completing his course by graduation. He also attended the Ottawa high school, from which he graduated in the class of 1885. He entered business life as a teacher and for three years had charge of schools in Harding and Dayton, Illinois, but regarded this merely as an initial step to other professional labor, for it was his intention to become a member of the bar and to this end he read law in the office of Mayo & Widmer. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1888, and for three years was associated in practice with E. G. Dyer under the firm style of Butters & Dyer, at the end of which time Mr. Dyer removed to Chicago. Mr. Butters afterward practiced alone for two years, at the end of which time the firm of Butters, Carr & Gleim was formed. Mr. Gleim later retired and the firm continued as Butters & Carr until 1903, when Henry W. Huttman, of Chicago, became the senior partner and the firm is now Huttman, Butters & Carr.

On the 18th of February, 1900, Mr. Butters was united in marriage to Miss Ida B. Hayes, a daughter of George Hayes, a leading citizen of East Saginaw, Michigan, and on the 19th of November, 1902, there was born to them a son, to whom they gave the name of Harold. Mr. Butters belongs to Freedom lodge, No. 184, A. F. and A. M.; Shabbona chapter and commandery at Ottawa; and is an advocate of democracy. He is recognized as an able member of the party in La Salle county and while working earnestly for its success is without political aspiration for himself.

In no profession is ever a career more open to talent than in that of the law and in no field of endeavor is there demanded more careful preparation, a more thorough appreciation of the

absolute ethics of life or of the underlying principles which form the basis of all human rights and privileges. Unflinching application, intuitive wisdom and a determination to thoroughly utilize the means at hand are the concomitants which insure personal success and prestige in this great profession. Possessing all the requisite qualities of an able lawyer Mr. Butters has from the time of his admission to the bar continued in practice in Ottawa, his labors attended with success that has gained for him a place among the representative members of the La Salle county bar.

HON. RALPH PLUMB.

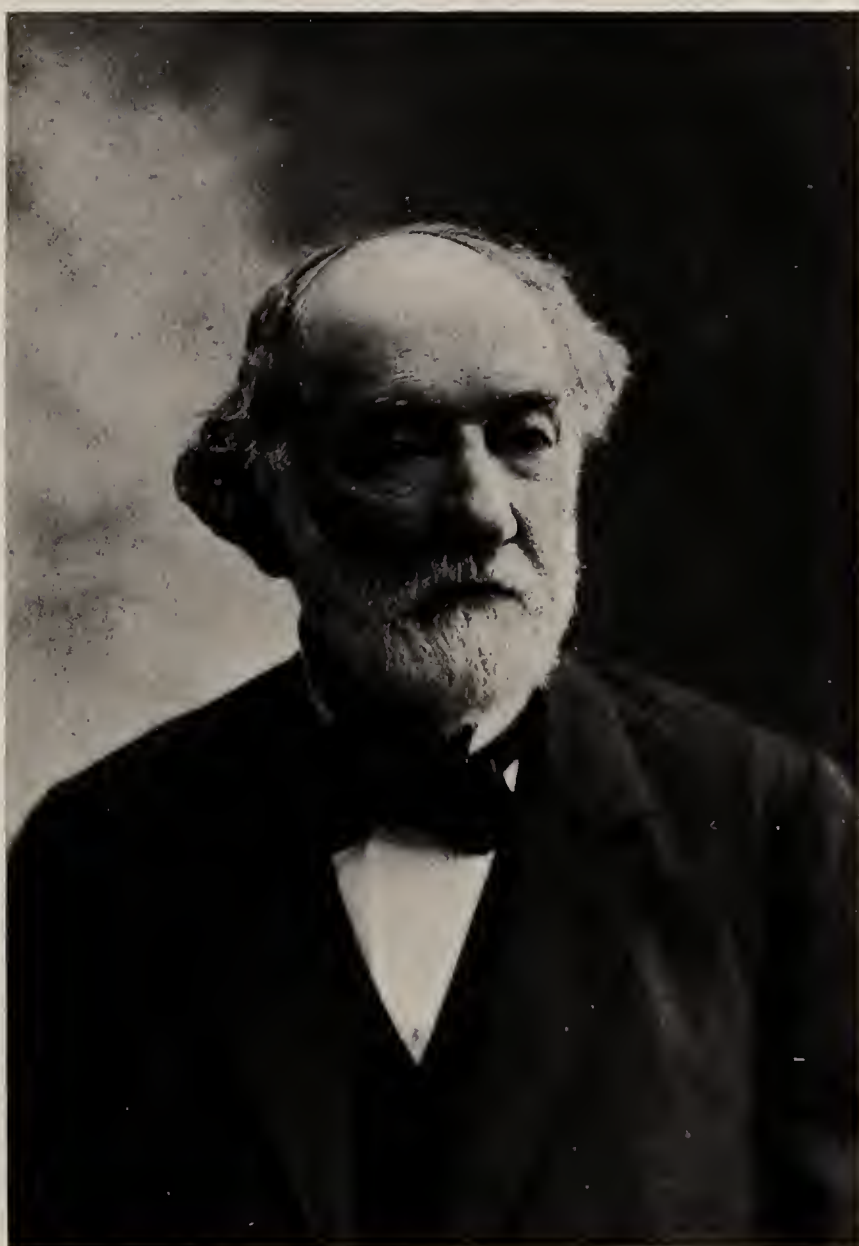
Hon. Ralph Plumb, capitalist and philanthropist, founder of Streator and promoter of many of her leading business interests, was numbered among Illinois' distinguished citizens and was the friend and associate of many of the eminent men of the state. Full of years and honors he passed away on the 8th of April, 1903, but his memory will be cherished through generations to come in the city which he named and which owes so much of its substantial development and intellectual and moral progress to his aid and co-operation. Others have figured more prominently before the public, winning military or political distinction, but Ralph Plumb concentrated his energies upon the upbuilding and improvement of Streator and the city, with its varied interests, its business activity, its high ideals and possibilities for intellectual culture, stands as a monument to his life and labors. As the years rolled their course and were added to the cycle of the centuries each one was filled with successful accomplishments and good deeds that indicated that while not without that laudable ambition for advancement in business world Mr. Plumb also possessed the thorough understanding of life, its principles and its possibilities, that led him to aid his fellowmen and work for individual character development, for civic virtue and for national progress. Although the life record is ended the full value of his work cannot be estimated until the interests with which he was connected have reached their full measure of possibilities for good.

Ralph Plumb was born in Busti, Chautauqua county, New York, on the 29th of March, 1816. His ancestors had lived for many generations in the new world, the line of descent being traced down from John Plumb, who sailed from Eng-

land to Great Britain's colonial possessions in America in 1635, locating in Weathersfield, Connecticut. The ancestral history in England is obtainable back to the year 1240 and prior to that in Normandy to the year 1180. The earliest knowledge of the family is largely obtainable through wills found in the great rolls of Normandy, showing Norman ancestry of the Plumb family in the time of Henry II, the great-grandson of William the Conqueror. A most complete record of the Plumb ancestry in England is obtainable, the line being traced back to the year 1500.

John Plumb, the first representative of the name in America, having taken up his abode in Weathersfield, Connecticut, rendered active service in the Pequod war under command of Captain Mason and received therefor a grant of land. Only one of his children was born in America and there is no record of any save one son, Samuel, who lived with him in Branford, Connecticut, when he died in 1648. It was from this John Plumb and another who came in 1660 and left descendants that the American branch of the Plumb family sprang, and in successive generations representatives of the name have been prominent in military and civil life of the country. They have been a race of warriors and statesmen and have been notable and forceful in all the emergencies of their several generations. There were forty representatives of the family in naval and military service during the war of the Revolution and the family was also worthily represented during the Civil war, while splendid record has been made by its members in official capacities. Ebenezer Plumb, grandfather of Ralph Plumb, was a native of Massachusetts and fought for the independence of the nation in the Revolutionary war. Because of his great activity and prominence in church work and the fact that he held the office of deacon for many years in the old church at Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, he was familiarly known as Deacon Plumb. His son, Theron Plumb, was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, August 17, 1783, and was married to Miss Harriet Merry, a daughter of Samuel Merry, of Herkimer county, New York. For a number of years they were residents of the Empire state and were living in Chautauqua county at the time of the birth of their son, Colonel Plumb, removing thence, however, in 1820, to Hartford, Ohio.

Spending his boyhood and youth in Hartford, Ralph Plumb mastered the branches of English learning in the common schools, which he attended to the age of fourteen years, when the



RALPH PLUMB

limited financial resources of the family rendered his employment a necessity to him and he began earning his own living. He was first employed by a gardener at the small wage of eighteen and three-fourths cents per day. His diligence, enterprise and trustworthiness, however, soon won the attention and trust of his employer, Seth Hayes, and he was granted a position in his store, which was conducted under the firm name of Richard Hayes & Company. Further proof of his fidelity is indicated in the fact that he remained continuously in that employ until he had attained his majority and was then admitted to a partnership by his employer under the firm style of Hayes & Plumb. In the meantime he had early embraced every opportunity that was offered for the improvement of his education, giving much of his leisure time to reading and study, while in the school of experience he learned many and valued lessons. At the time of his admission to a partnership, the business had become quite extensive owing, in no small degree, to the efforts and capability of Mr. Plumb, and they further extended the field of their operations by establishing branch stores, Mr. Plumb personally superintending three of these in most successful manner. He thus steadily progressed toward the goal of prosperity and his business record was so honorable and straightforward and his ability so manifest that his fellow townsmen called him to positions of public trust. In 1854 he was chosen to represent his district in the Ohio legislature, where he served for three sessions, leaving the impress of his individuality for good upon various measures which were enacted during that period.

From Hartford Mr. Plumb removed to Oberlin in order to provide better educational facilities for his children. He had been married in 1838 to Miss Marrilla E. Borden, the friendship of their early days having ripened into love and had been consummated in marriage. Mrs. Plumb was in her girlhood a resident of Hartford, Ohio, and a daughter of Philo Borden, who was a native of New England and was of Puritan descent. By occupation he was a farmer. He filled some public offices, however, serving as captain in the state militia, while at one time he was postmaster of Hartford. His daughter, Mrs. Plumb, was there born September 16, 1818.

Following his removal to Oberlin Mr. Plumb became a factor in the business life of that city to the betterment of his own financial resources and also the general prosperity of the city. He was stirred to the depths of his nature by the events which were then transpiring and which were destined to shape one of the most important epochs in our national history. He was a student

of the signs of the times and noted with interest the attitude of the south on the slavery question and the abuses to which the power of the slave holder was put. He became a strong opponent of the system and in 1858 was an active factor in an episode that has become historical and that clearly proved his position in regard to the slavery question. A contemporary biographer has given the following account of this. "A fugitive slave, John Price by name, had gone to Oberlin and secured work. His master, learning of his whereabouts, sent a slave-catcher to capture him and take him back to Wellington, a place nine miles away, where an officer with papers for his arrest awaited him. Fearing that Price might recognize the slave-catcher, two strange men were sent and told him that a gentleman wished to hire him. With the trusting disposition of the negro, fearing no treachery, Price accompanied the men. Oberlin then became the scene of wild excitement, the anti-slavery people being greatly aroused by the injustice of the methods that had been pursued. Five hundred strong, they rescued the slave and sent him off to Canada. Although Mr. Plumb was not among the number he, with thirty-six of the party, was arrested and thrown into jail. For eighty-four days they were incarcerated, during which time Mr. Plumb, with the assistance of two of his fellow prisoners, established and edited *The Rescuer*, an anti-slavery paper, even printing the same in the jail, where one of the party, owning a press and being a printer, did the work. This paper had a wide circulation and the arrest and imprisonment of those thirty-seven men caused the wildest excitement in the county and state. They were anxious for and demanded a trial. The town, county, state and even the federal government did not know what to do with them; they were a veritable white elephant on the hands of the authorities. During the legislative career of Mr. Plumb he helped to secure the passage of a bill defining the crime of kidnaping, and of this the citizens of Oberlin took advantage at this time and had the two men who inveigled the slave into the hands of the officers arrested for kidnaping him. This was like a thunder-clap out of a clear sky to the authorities and brought them to time; and they opened negotiations with the prisoners for their release, being secretly glad to get rid of them. They were released in consideration of the kidnapers not being prosecuted. During these eighty-four days of incarceration the thirty-seven prisoners were the heroes of the hour. Their imprisonment was a continuous reception, people coming from all parts of the country by the thousands to visit them and encourage them

in the stand they had taken against oppression and injustice. At last the prison doors were opened with eclat and the prisoners welcomed with a band of music and the salute of one hundred guns."

Mr. Plumb continued a firm advocate of anti-slavery principles; and, being a strong advocate of the Union cause at the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, he received the appointment of assistant quartermaster of a division, with a rank of captain. He was quartermaster on the staff of James A. Garfield, and was one of the General's closest friends and warmest admirers and served with him until the General became chief of staff for General Rosecrans. During the latter part of the great struggle he was quartermaster of Camp Dennison, and was brevetted colonel for meritorious service. During his service as quartermaster he handled immense sums of money without the loss of a dollar to the government, and at the close of the war he returned to Oberlin with a most honorable record.

Shortly after the close of the war, in 1866, Colonel Plumb became a resident of Illinois. He was selected in that year by a large syndicate of capitalists as resident manager to go to Streator, Illinois, and purchase four thousand acres of coal lands. He did so, developed the mines, built four hundred miles of railroad to handle the coal output and thus his labor proved of immense benefit to the state as well as a source of large profit to the syndicate and himself. When he arrived he found a territory in which the work of development had been scarcely begun, its great natural resources had not yet been transformed into marketable commodities but awaited the enterprise of a man who could plan and co-ordinate forces and produce results. Not only did he establish and control a business of large volume but also became at once a direct and valued factor in the growth and progress of Streator. There had been a village of practically no commercial or industrial importance in this locality, but Colonel Plumb was the real founder of the city of Streator, which he laid out, giving to it its present name in honor of Dr. Streator, who was president of the syndicate of which Colonel Plumb was manager. Moreover he personally named every street and became the first mayor, holding office for two terms. He was the unanimous choice of his fellow townsmen for the position, having no opposition, and he gave a public-spirited administration, recognizing and utilizing the possibilities for growth and improvement and looking beyond the exigencies of the moment to the

future, so that not only the hour at hand but the oncoming years profited by his labors.

To a man of his strong anti-slavery tendencies it was the logical sequence that he should become identified with the republican party when it was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery. He never sought or filled office with the desire for public honor but only as a means to an end. When he felt that he might best discharge his duties of citizenship in this manner he accepted positions of political preferment. Had he directed his energies toward the field of political action and sought office he could undoubtedly have attained national distinction. As it was, his fellow townsmen sought him as their representative in congress and he was elected in 1884 and again in 1886, gladly retiring to private life at the close of his second term, although his great interest in the questions and issues of the day continued to the closing years of his life.

Colonel Plumb was at all times awake and alert to the interests of Streator and co-operated in many of the measures for material growth and development here. Evidence of his efforts is found in the Plumb Opera House and at his own expense he built one of the finest high-school buildings in this portion of the state, furnished it with all modern conveniences for educational purposes and presented it to the city. It is a model of its kind. No movement for the benefit of the city sought his aid in vain and in fact he was the promoter of the great majority of interests which have been of direct benefit to Streator and are matters of civic pride. In his later years he engaged in no active business save the supervision of his investments.

The home life of Colonel and Mrs. Plumb was largely ideal. Their three daughters were spared to them to years of maturity but all have now passed away, Geraldine having departed this life July 1, 1875, Harriet Eliza on the 24th of January, 1861, and Francenia M. on the 11th of February, 1872. On the 15th of October, 1898, Mr. and Mrs. Plumb celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage, years not without their sorrows yet fraught with much happiness, in which love and confidence continually increased. Mrs. Plumb was the associate and co-worker of her honored husband in all of his benevolent and philanthropic enterprises. She was a patron of the Ladies' Library at Streator and for more than two decades furnished a home rent free to it in the Plumb Opera House block. She was also deeply interested in the colored race and its advancement, making frequent and generous contributions to southern colleges, including the Freed Men's College and the Fisk Univer-

sity at Nashville, Tennessee, besides other institutions of learning for the negro. Hers was one of the natures that shed around it much of the sunshine of life and in her labor among the poor she sought not only to alleviate immediate suffering and needs but to give happiness and pleasure that life may seem brighter and more worth living to those whom she came in contact. Mr. and Mrs. Plumb were also numbered among the donors of large gifts to Oberlin College, where their daughters were educated, and to Goodwill church of Streator. Too broad in nature to be hampered by dogma or creed, both Mr. and Mrs. Plumb nevertheless displayed the true spirit of Christianity and exemplified the teachings of Him who came not to be ministered unto but to minister. Freely they received and freely they gave and not only in charitable bequests but also in their hospitality they were most generous, to the great delight of their host of warm friends. Frank and open hearted, straightforward in business, public-spirited in citizenship and loyal in friendship, the best traits of character in Ralph Plumb, however, were reserved for his own home. It was his greatest delight to provide his wife with those things which add to aesthetic culture and enjoyment and promote real happiness. His name, however, is interwoven inseparably with the city's history. Whatever was a matter of civic pride and civic virtue was of interest to him and he left the impress of his individuality upon the elements of progress, upbuilding and improvement that have given Streator the prominent position which she now occupies today as one of the leading cities of northern Illinois. He had the breadth of mind that recognized the liability to failure as well as the chances for success in business, the strength of purpose and of spirit which enabled him to courageously uphold his position in regard to any line of public thought or action; and, added to those qualities, his life manifested a gentleness of spirit that

"Nature might stand up
And say to all the world,
'This was a man.'"

CHARLES E. HOOK.

Charles E. Hook, cashier of the First National Bank of Ottawa, to which position he has attained through consecutive promotions since entering the institution as messenger on the 7th of January, 1880, was born June 25, 1862, in the city which is still his home. His parents were

Charles H. and Anna (Schermerhorn) Hook. The maternal grandparents were Dr. Peter and Sarah (Ryder) Schermerhorn, the former from Schodack Landing on the Hudson and the latter from Sing Sing, New York. Dr. Schermerhorn came to Illinois in 1832 and settled at Channahon, Will county, in 1834. He brought his family to this state in 1837 and devoted his attention to the practice of medicine and surgery, becoming a leading citizen in the thriving settlement in which he took up his abode. In 1841 he removed to Ottawa, where he practiced his profession successfully until his death in 1848. He was one of the pioneer physicians of this city, his name being closely associated with the early history of the county. His widow survived him for a number of years and made her home with her daughter Anna, who became the wife of Charles H. Hook. Mr. Hook was born in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, in February, 1834, and Mrs. Hook was born in Ottawa in August, 1843. They were married in this city in 1861, Mr. Hook having come to Ottawa in 1857. He was first employed as clerk of the circuit court and also occupied a clerical position in the office of the county recorder. In 1868 he was elected county recorder and in 1872 was elected clerk of the circuit court, filling the position continuously until 1876. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and he was a recognized leader in its ranks. He exerted considerable influence in public thought and opinion and aided in molding the policy of his party in this locality. He died in June, 1884, and his widow is now living with her son, Charles E. Hook, in Ottawa. They were the parents of four children: Virginia, who is the wife of Charles Newbert, a resident of Kittanning, Pennsylvania; Arthur S., who is living at Oak Park, Illinois, and is secretary of the Inland Steel Company; Lee H., who is mayor of Chicago Heights and is assistant treasurer of the Inland Steel Company; and Charles E., of this review.

In taking up the personal history of Charles E. Hook we present to our readers the life record of one whose position in financial circles is a prominent one. He was educated in the public schools, pursuing the high-school course, and when fifteen years of age he accepted a clerkship in the employ of M. B. Mitchell, with whom he remained for ten months. On the 7th of January, 1880, he became messenger in the First National Bank of Ottawa and in February, 1881, was appointed bookkeeper, serving in that capacity until the 1st of July, 1887, when he was made assistant cashier. His promotion to his present position came to him on the 1st of Jan-

uary, 1901, since which time he has served as cashier with ability that has made him a valued and popular official of the bank. He is also one of its directors and is thoroughly familiar with the banking business in every department, owing to his long and varied service in the institution.

Mr. Hook has always been deeply interested in politics since age conferred upon him the right of franchise and is a stalwart advocate of republican principles. In 1885 he was elected city treasurer without opposition for a term of two years, was again chosen to the office in 1893 and in April, 1897, was unanimously nominated for the mayoralty on the republican ticket and was elected by a large majority. In 1903 and 1905 he was re-elected without opposition and is the chief executive of the city. The fact that the democracy put no opposing candidate in the field is incontrovertible evidence of his standing in public regard and also of his capable service during his first term in office. Opposed to anything like misrule in public affairs, he has given to the city a businesslike and progressive administration marked by needed reforms and improvements and his public policy has won him high encomiums.

Mr. Hook has moreover manifested an active interest in military affairs and in March, 1879, joined Company D of the Twelfth Illinois Battalion of the Illinois National Guard. Shortly afterward he was appointed sergeant and on the 21st of December, 1882, was made second lieutenant. He was promoted first lieutenant January 18, 1886, re-elected January 18, 1889, and in January, 1892, was re-elected to that office, but declined the third commission. He was a model officer and excellent disciplinarian and was popular with the entire command.

On the 16th of April, 1890, Mr. Hook was married to Louie A. Copp, of Plainwell, Michigan, who was born in Portville, New York, March 27, 1866, and was a daughter of Dr. J. M. and Marie Antoinette (Howe) Copp. The father was born in Gilmanton, New Hampshire, and was a graduate of Dartmouth College. In his family were five children, of whom four are now living: Carl E., who resides at Port Hope, Michigan; Dr. George H. Copp, living in Plainwell, Michigan; Harriet, the wife of Fred E. Heath, also of Plainwell; and Mrs. Hook. Mr. and Mrs. Hook are people of social prominence and he is a valued representative of Occidental lodge, No. 40, A. F. & A. M., the Modern Woodman camp and the Tribe of Ben Hur in Ottawa. He is likewise one of the directors of the Ottawa Building, Homestead & Savings Association and is a member of the Ottawa

Boat Club, while his wife is connected with the Daughters of the American Revolution and Amateur Musical Club. Highly esteemed in social circles for his genial and courteous manner in business life, for his capability, consideration and high character, he stands today as one of the representative men of his native city.

THOMAS DEAN CATLIN.

Thomas Dean Catlin, president of the National City Bank of Ottawa, has been the promoter of various business enterprises which have had direct and important bearing upon the development and progress of his adopted city and state and the consensus of public opinion is undivided concerning his business capacity, force and enterprise. His life work has been so closely interwoven with the commercial and financial development and with the intellectual, moral and political progress of the city as to entitle him to be styled, without invidious distinction, one of the foremost men of Ottawa.

His life record began in Clinton, Oneida county, New York, his natal day being March 12, 1838. He is descended from English ancestry in the paternal line. His father, Marcus Catlin, who for a number of years was professor of mathematics at Hamilton College at Clinton, New York, died in 1849. His mother, Philena (Dean) Catlin, was a representative of an old New York family that established the town of Deansville. Early records of the family cite the fact that John Dean, a member of the Society of Friends or Quakers, went to that place as a missionary to the Brotherton Indians, there residing, about 1795. His original home there was a log cabin that is still in existence as a part of one of the residences of Deansville. John Dean devoted his remaining days to his missionary labors among the Indians and passed to his reward in 1820, at the extreme old age of eighty-eight years. The notable example of the father finds exemplification in the life of his son, Thomas Dean, who continued with zeal and energy the missionary labors among the red men. A contemporary biographer has said: "He was a man of herculean proportions and of great ability and sound judgment." He was not only the Indian agent but was also a counselor, spiritual guide and general law-giver and was largely instrumental in transferring the Brotherton Indians from New York to a reservation at Green Bay, Wisconsin. He secured the appropriation of sixty-four thousand acres from the government and also was instrumental in passing a law through the New York legislature which enabled



Thomas S. Patton

the Indians to sell their lands at full value. From 1830 until 1840 his time was entirely taken up with locating his dusky friends in their new home and in adjusting business matters for them. Wearied by his great toil death came to end his arduous service in June, 1842, when he had reached the age of sixty-three years. He was scrupulously honest and his career both public and private, was above reproach in every particular. He had the love and reverence of the Indians and the confidence and highest regard of all with whom he came in contact. At the time when a petition was circulated for the establishment of a postoffice at another place in the vicinity he went to Washington and secured the postoffice for Deansville instead. He became its first postmaster and the office and village were named in his honor. He had five children.

Thomas Dean Catlin, grandson of Thomas Dean, supplemented his preliminary educational advantages by study in Hamilton College at Clinton, New York, of which he is an alumnus of the class of 1857. He completed his course there when nineteen years of age and in the following year came to the west, making his way to Ottawa, Illinois, where he was to meet by appointment his uncle, A. H. Redfield, of Detroit, who was acting as an Indian agent and was stationed at the headwaters of the Missouri river. Mr. Catlin had planned to make his way to that locality but owing to an unavoidable detention of his uncle and the necessity of immediate employment, he entered the services of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company in the capacity of freight clerk. His ready adaptability and unfaltering energy, however, won recognition in promotion from time to time and for five years he represented the railroad company as agent. His connection with railroad interests led him by natural sequence into the field of telegraphic operation. With keen sagacity he foresaw the value of telegraphic communication and became a pioneer in its promotion in the middle west. In 1863 he was chosen secretary of the Illinois & Mississippi Telegraph Company, which had been established in 1849, owning and controlling one of the first lines in this part of the country and also owning telegraph patents for several of the western states. It built various lines throughout the west and in 1867 leased its lines to the Western Union Telegraph Company, thus forming a connecting link between the Atlantic and Pacific.

In a country as it merges from pioneer conditions there is almost limitless opportunities for business enterprise and the establishment of successful ventures and Mr. Catlin became closely associated with various commercial, industrial and financial movements that have proven of

material benefit to his adopted city and state as well as a source of gratifying income to himself. His wise counsel has been a valued factor in the control of many prosperous business concerns and as a banker is well known in Illinois, being at the head of one of the sound financial enterprises of the state—the National City Bank of Ottawa. He became connected with this institution in 1884 as its vice president and so continued until June, 1890, when, upon the death of the former president, E. C. Allen, he was chosen his successor and has remained at the head of the institution to the present time. A safe, conservative policy was instituted, in which there has been no wavering and the business of the house has constantly increased. The bank has a capital of one hundred thousand dollars with large surplus and undivided profits, so that its working capital is now more than three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Mr. Catlin is also president of the State Bank of Seneca, and the First National Bank of Grand Ridge. He was likewise associated with one of the old productive enterprises of Ottawa, for in 1867 he organized the Ottawa Glass Company, an enterprise of that character being scarcely known west of Pittsburg at that time. He became secretary and treasurer of the new concern and business was carried on under the original name until 1889, when the plant was sold to the United Glass Company, of New York, of which Mr. Catlin was the president and treasurer for eight years after its organization, filling the position with marked ability. This corporation was capitalized for one million five hundred dollars and owned factories in various places. An important chapter in the business record of Mr. Catlin is the fact that he has instituted and carried forward many business interests which have not only been a source of individual profit but have also furnished employment and a means of livelihood to a large number of workmen.

His efforts in behalf of public progress along lines of reform, improvement and educational and moral development have been widely and beneficially felt. He is today a member of the board of trustees of Hamilton College at Clinton, New York, of which he is an alumnus and he yet retains membership in the Sigma Phi, a college fraternity, with which he became connected in his student days. A benevolent spirit and generous disposition have led to his co-operation with many movements for the amelioration of the hard conditions of life and in this connection he is yet president of the board of trustees of Ryburn Memorial Hospital. He belongs to the First Congregational church, in which he has served for many years as deacon, and he is one of the

corporate members of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, of Boston, and a trustee of the Children's Home and Aid Society of Chicago. He was a member of the first board of trustees of the Ottawa public library, and at the annual meeting of the Bankers Association of the State of Illinois, held in Bloomington in September, 1905, he was elected president of the association. His political allegiance supports the men and measures of the republican party and he has been city alderman and a member of the school board of Ottawa. In his efforts for the benefit of the city along charitable lines he combines the practical with the ideal, finding that happy medium which produces results of direct and immediate serviceableness.

Happy in his home life, Mr. Catlin was married in 1866 to Miss Helen C. Plant, a resident of Utica, New York, representing a distinguished family of that state. That she is descended from ancestors who fought in the revolution is indicated by the fact that she holds membership with the Daughters of the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Catlin have but one son, James Plant Catlin. Mr. Catlin is pre-eminently a man of affairs, one who has wielded a wide influence and yet his accomplishments but represent the fit utilization of the innate talent which was his. He has directed his efforts along lines where discrimination and rare judgment have led the way and has maintained in the midst of an active and useful career an unassailable reputation for business integrity nor has he allowed the accumulation of wealth to dwarf the finer sensibilities of his nature, recognizing the obligation of man to his brother man. He has therefore grown rich not only in the accumulation of material things but in that friendship and respect which every normal character recognizes as an enviable possession.

GEORGE DANA LADD.

The death of George Dana Ladd, of Peru, came as a personal bereavement to the vast majority of people who knew him, not merely because of the part which he had taken in the business life of the city or in its political affairs as chief executive, but by reason of those traits of character which endear man to his fellowmen—his justice, his consideration for others and his loyalty to truth and uprightness under all considerations. A native of Vermont, he was born in Peacham, Caledonia county, on the 15th of June, 1833, a son of Edward and Sophia Ladd. He represented one of the old New England

families that, according to the records, was founded in America by Daniel Ladd, who sailed from England on the 24th of March, 1633, while in the archives of Ipswich, Massachusetts, made be seen a deed executed to him, entitling him to six acres of ground. Subsequently he became one of the founders of Salisbury and of Haverhill, Massachusetts, his death occurring in the latter place on the 27th of July, 1693. He had eight children, and his sixth child, Nathaniel Ladd, had seven children, the eldest being Nathaniel II, whose third son was Edward Ladd. The last named married Catherine Thing. This worthy couple had a son Edward and a son who received his mother's maiden name, Thing. Thing Ladd was the father of fourteen children, of whom Edward, the ninth, married Sophia Gookin, and George Dana Ladd was their fourth child.

The father, Edward Ladd, was an enterprising agriculturist, highly respected in the community because of his activity and honesty in business affairs. His wife received superior educational advantages and was a woman of exceptional ability. She died November 26, 1849, and soon afterward George Dana Ladd left home.

Going to Cincinnati, Ohio, he there joined his brother Leonard and they both clerked in a book store, but within a month the brother became ill with cholera and as soon as he had sufficiently recovered the two concluded to return to the old Vermont homestead that his health might be fully restored. Of a somewhat delicate constitution, George D. Ladd was not well fitted for the arduous labors of the farm. He manifested a love of study and special aptitude in mastering the lessons which he undertook and he followed his district-school education by study in the academy at Danville, Vermont, during the winter seasons. He was afterward successfully engaged in teaching for several terms but regarded this merely as an initial step to other professional labor and entered upon the study of law. After thorough preliminary reading he was admitted to the bar in Vermont, in 1855, and with the belief that the west would furnish better opportunities for a young man in a professional career he started for the Mississippi valley. For a time he resided in Racine, Wisconsin, where he formed the acquaintance of Judge Blanchard, now of Ottawa, and whose influence was a decisive factor in causing him to locate in Peru.

Mr. Ladd arrived in the latter city in 1856, opened an office and at once entered upon the practice of his profession, where his comprehensive knowledge of all questions arising and log-



GEORGE D. LADD.

ical arguments won him success. Naturally he was not fond of legal wars and litigation, which were contrary to the peace-loving side of his nature and as the years passed his friends were not surprised that he gradually dropped out of practice and more and more turned his attention to his various financial investments and outside interests. He was one of the prime movers in the corporation of the Illinois Valley & Northern Railroad, now a part of the Burlington system, and in its subsequent construction. Many important commercial and industrial enterprises of Peru felt the stimulus of his co-operation and benefited by his wise counsel. In fact his life history is an important chapter in the business development of the city. He possessed keen discrimination, was seldom at error in matters of business judgment and possessed the strong and determined character that enabled him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. During his later years he was connected with the Peru Elevator Stock Company and was active in the organization of the Peru Waterworks & Electric Light Company, the Peru Water & Gas Pipe Company and the Illinois & Wisconsin Live Stock Company, beside others of lesser note. The character of his business interests will show that he was closely associated with those movements which indicate general progress that keeps a city abreast of the times.

In early manhood Mr. Ladd was married to Miss Lorinda Laird, of Danville, Vermont, and they had two daughters: Kate, the wife of Thomas F. Bitner, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Lora, who died at the age of six years. Some time subsequent to the death of his first wife Mr. Ladd was united in marriage to Mrs. Louise Banks and they had no children. His second wife having passed away, he was married, October 27, 1875, to Miss Christina Murray, who still survives her husband. She is a native of Peru and a daughter of Andrew and Bessie Belle (Buchanan) Murray, who were natives of Scotland. Her father was one of the pioneer settlers of Illinois in the dry-goods business, locating in Peru before Chicago had been incorporated as a city. His birth occurred in Perth, Scotland, and he came to America prior to his marriage. He was quite successful in his business life and on leaving Illinois removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he spent his last days, his death occurring in 1902, when he was seventy years of age. He and his brother Robert constituted the firm of R. & A. D. Murray and in their day conducted the largest dry-goods enterprise in Peru. Mrs. Murray still resides in St. Louis. In their family were twelve children,

of whom eight are now living, Mrs. Ladd being the eldest and the only one now residing in this county. By her marriage she became the mother of the following named: George Dana, who is now employed in the ore department of the Illinois Zinc Company and stationed at Joplin, Missouri; Frank Fenton, who is in business at Riverside, Iowa; Andrew Murray and Lester L., both at home.

The death of Mr. Ladd occurred in Peru, June 27, 1897, when he was sixty-five years of age and was the occasion of deep and uniform regret throughout the city in which he made his home and the county where he had become so widely known. His political allegiance was usually given to the democracy but he voted for Harrison and McKinley believing that the issues before the people as represented by the republican party were of a most important nature and best conserved the general welfare. He was a student of political questions and conditions and gave careful thought and consideration to the issues, so that he was able to uphold his political position by intelligent argument and give a reason for the faith that was in him. He did not desire public office and yet his fellow citizens recognizing his worth and ability wished him to serve in places of public trust and at their earnest solicitation he accepted the mayoralty in 1886, giving a public-spirited and progressive administration, but at the end of the two years' term he declined a re-election. He became a member of the Masonic fraternity in early life and also joined the Presbyterian church but in Peru became a member of the Congregational church, from which he afterward withdrew, however, owing to the fact that a political sermon was delivered from the pulpit—a thing that offended all of his principles of good taste. This was to him a matter of regret afterward and yet it showed the strength of his character and his upholding of his firm belief that church and state should be entirely separate, each performing its mission in its proper place. His position upon any question was never an equivocal one, as he was fearless in defense of his honest convictions, and yet he was never bitterly aggressive, according to others the right which he reserved to himself, that of forming unbiased opinions. His nature was kindly, his disposition generous and charitable and he was particularly helpful to the working men. At all times, however, he was entirely unostentatious in his gifts and assistance. He recognized the duty of man toward his fellowmen and was never neglectful of any task that devolved upon him in all life's relations and at all times his course was characterized by a fidelity to those principles which

work for higher citizenship and for more honorable manhood.

GEORGE T. CRAWFORD.

George T. Crawford, now living retired from active business at a pleasant home in Ottawa, was born in Farm Ridge township, La Salle county, March 6, 1852, his parents being John and Jane (McVitty) Crawford, who have passed away, the former thirty-five years ago and the latter about eleven years ago. The father was a native of North Ireland and in 1851 brought his family to La Salle county, Illinois, settling in Farm Ridge township. The land on which they located is still owned by the family and there Mr. Crawford continuously engaged in general agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred shortly after the close of the Civil war. He was a great admirer of President Lincoln and was in hearty sympathy with the Union cause. He was essentially a farmer, both by preference and ability, and was quite successful in his agricultural pursuits. His political allegiance was given to the republican party. When he came to La Salle county he was accompanied by his brother, James Crawford, and his family. They met a Mr. Murray in New York city who owned considerable land in La Salle county and who gave them a letter of introduction to his manager in Ottawa. Thus they came on to La Salle county and invested in farms here. Mr. Crawford prospered in his undertakings and at the time of his death owned three hundred and sixty acres of valuable land in Farm Ridge township. His wife, long surviving him, passed away upon the old homestead about 1895. Their children were as follows: Anna, who is now the wife of John Stephenson and resides in Brooklyn, New York; Sarah, who died about 1863; William, who died the same year of diphtheria; Mary Jane, who likewise passed away in the same year, the deaths of these three occurring within about three weeks; John, who is now retired from business and resides in Grand Ridge; and Mrs. Lyda Williams, residing in Grand Ridge.

George T. Crawford was reared in Farm Ridge township, where he made his home until about seven years ago. For many years he was actively engaged in general agricultural pursuits and he placed his farm of two hundred acres under a high state of cultivation, thus adding to its productiveness and carefully carrying on his business affairs until in possession of a com-

fortable competence he is now living retired. Removing to Ottawa, he built his present home at No. 403 First avenue and he also owns some other city residence property.

Mr. Crawford was married in Farm Ridge township to Miss Nettie E. Essick, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eli Essick, who came to this county from Pennsylvania in 1855. Both are now deceased, the father having passed away in September, 1898, while his wife, Mrs. Sarah Essick, died in August, 1901. Their son, J. T. Essick, resides at Clarion, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford have four daughters who are living, while one son, Ernest, died at the age of three years. The daughters are: Myrtle I., who is a graduate from both the teachers and commercial departments of Luther College; Vesta J.; Ruby; and Alma E., who is a graduate of the high school of Ottawa.

In politics Mr. Crawford is a republican and when twenty-two years of age he became a member of the Episcopal church but is now identified with the Presbyterian church. His life for many years was a very busy and useful one and his activities proved the source of a gratifying income which he now enjoys and which enables him to live retired.

CAPTAIN CHARLES L. GAPEN.

Charles L. Gapen, a druggist of Ottawa, is perhaps equally well known in connection with the Illinois National Guard, of which he has for a number of years been a prominent member. He came to Ottawa in 1886 from Marshall county, Illinois, which was the place of his birth. He is a son of Timothy E. Gapen, who is his partner in business, and under the parental roof the days of his boyhood and youth were passed, his education being acquired in the public schools, after which he prepared for his chosen field of labor by a course in pharmacy at the Chicago College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in the class of 1886 with the degree of Ph. G. He then joined his father in business and under the firm style of T. E. Gapen & Son they have conducted one of the leading drug stores of Ottawa, the father having devoted his entire life to that mercantile line. They have a well appointed store in Ottawa, which in its neat and tasteful arrangement and by reason of its reliable business methods proves attractive to the general public and commands a liberal share of the public patronage. They are also conducting a store at Sparland,

Marshall county. Mr. Gapen has the agency for the Eastman kodaks and kodak supplies and has taken special pains with this department, building up an extensive business, furnishing supplies to both professional and amateur photographers.

Mr. Gapen has been closely connected with the military service of the state for many years, becoming identified with the Illinois National Guard in 1889. With the rank of captain he is now acting as inspector of rifle practice of the Third Illinois Infantry, filling the position since July 17, 1901. He enlisted as a private on the 15th of January, 1889, was promoted to the rank of corporal March 6, 1890, became sergeant November 5, 1891; second lieutenant March 29, 1892; and first lieutenant June 12, 1899, followed by his promotion to the rank of captain of the Third Infantry on the 17th of July, 1901. He enlisted in the government service at the time of the Spanish-American war and became second lieutenant of Company C, Third Illinois Infantry, on the 7th of May, 1898. He thus served until January 19, 1899, and did active duty with his command in Porto Rico.

Captain Gapen was married at Bradford, Illinois, on the 1st of October, 1890, to Miss I. G. Bower, who was born in Henry, this state, and is a daughter of the Rev. Aaron Bower, a Methodist Episcopal minister of the Central Illinois conference, who for years was thus identified with the church work. He was afterward in superannuated relations with the ministry and died in Dwight, Illinois, in the spring of 1905. In early life he had been a circuit rider in Virginia, thus preaching the gospel in pioneer times, and during the Civil war he had an appointment from Abraham Lincoln. His widow still survives and is yet residing in Dwight. Mr. and Mrs. Gapen have two children, Helen and Marian, both born in Ottawa, and the family residence is at No. 726 Clinton street.

In his political views Captain Gapen is an earnest republican, has served as a member of the city central committee and is recognized as a most active worker in the ranks of the party. He was appointed by Governor Deneen distributor of antitoxin vaccine and serums, representing the state board of health for Ottawa, this appointment being made in compliance with an amendment to the law enforced July 1, 1877, being known as section 20, whereby all physicians are directed to obtain said serums from the said agent paid for by the individuals or by the county. Physicians of La Salle county are thus privileged to obtain containers for the transmission of specimens of sputum and other germs. Mr. Gapen is thus required to keep a record of

all containers and supplies furnished upon the order of the different physicians. His appointment has been in effect since the 1st of October, 1905.

While not a member of any church, Captain Gapen favors the Methodist denomination. Socially he is a Master Mason, belonging to Occidental lodge of Ottawa, and he likewise belongs to the Illinois commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, which consists of officers who served in that struggle, the headquarters of the organization being now in Chicago. He is a trustee of the Ottawa Armory Company, which organization was instrumental in securing the present armory building, which is a credit to the city and county. Genial and cordial in manner, Captain Gapen is a popular man not only in Ottawa but in the ranks of the National Guard and has a wide and favorable acquaintance throughout this part of the state. He is public spirited in an eminent degree and does all in his power to propagate a feeling of loyalty to American institutions, while in community affairs he co-operates with varied measures and movements instituted for the public good.

WILLIAM D. DUNCAN.

William D. Duncan, proprietor of a well equipped drug store at No. 717 La Salle street, Ottawa, began business here in 1892 and as the years have passed has gained a foremost place among the representative merchants of the city. He is one of La Salle county's native sons, having been born within its borders in 1859. His father, James Duncan, is yet a resident of La Salle, while his brother, John H. Duncan, is a shoe merchant of that city. The father has been a resident of the county for a half century or more and is one of the representative pioneer residents of this part of the state, who has stood for improvement and progress in all lines relating to the general welfare.

William D. Duncan left school at the early age of nine years and began earning his own livelihood in the employ of Dr. Francis Bry, of La Salle. He afterward took up the study of medicine under the Doctor's direction, giving his evenings to the mastery of the principles of the science and also acquiring under that tutelage a thorough knowledge of the drug business. Subsequently he entered the drug store of Leo Loeffler and afterward was employed by W. B. Hummer, thus gaining broad practical experience in the trade. He began business on his

own account as a member of the firm of Hummer & Duncan, a relation that was maintained for three years. He afterward accepted a clerkship in the drug store of C. M. Forbes at the corner of where the new bank building is now located and as before stated, he began business on his own account on La Salle street in 1892 as a member of the firm of Duncan & Perkins. This relation was continued until September, 1900, when Mr. Perkins died and since January, 1901, Mr. Duncan has been sole proprietor of the business. He furnishes employment to six men and gives personal supervision to the trade, carrying a large line of drugs and sundry goods. He has not only sold to the trade but has also done quite an extensive wholesale business in late years, supplying many outside druggists and making a specialty of physicians' supplies. He is a practical pharmacist, having passed every examination before the state board and he examines for La Salle county all applicants for apprentices and forwards the examination papers to Springfield. It was at his suggestion that this method was adopted and it is now in general use throughout the state. Mr. Duncan also handles the various antitoxin supplies of the highest grades. Since becoming sole proprietor of the business he has increased his stock, which is now valued at about fifteen thousand dollars, his being the most extensive establishment in his line in the county. He employs an expert truss fitter and carries a most complete line of trusses, thus being prepared to supply patrons with the modern appliances of this character. Many patients are sent to him by physicians in this section of the state and he has a room especially devoted to that part of the business. Many preparations and medicines are made up at his store and the utmost care is used in the selection of absolutely pure ingredients. His trade comes from the entire country and he has a most extensive transient trade. His prescription department is also an important one and in fact his business in all of its lines is prosperous, returning to him an excellent income. He prepares a remedy known as Duncan's 32 Calibre for colds, neuralgia, headache and la grippe. This remedy is well known throughout the county and has become a household word. It is manufactured exclusively by Mr. Duncan, who receives orders also from other states and for other supplies and remedies. His daughter, Jennie, is an assistant pharmacist.

Mr. Duncan was married in Peru, Illinois, to Miss Maggie Schulte, of that town. Her father, Fred Schulte, was an early resident of Peru and was engaged in the hotel business there when

it was a small place. Their daughter, Jennie, attended the Northwestern College of Pharmacy in order to perfect herself in a work with which she had already become familiar and she has passed the registered examination.

In politics Mr. Duncan is a republican. Socially he is connected with the Masonic fraternity and has taken the degrees of the lodge, chapter and commandery. He likewise belongs to the Knights of Pythias lodge and other fraternal organizations and is a member of the Boat Club. Mr. Duncan deserves much credit for what he has accomplished. Starting out in life on his own account when but nine years of age he has since been dependent entirely upon his own resources and as the years have gone by has worked his way upward, gaining success because his equipment was unusually good and because he has worked persistently, energetically and honorably.

CHARLES FREDERICK GUNTHER.

Chicago, the city marvelous, is continually attracting men of marked business ability to find in its broad and varied fields of activity scope for their growing powers. The age of small undertakings, especially in cities, seems to have passed and an era of gigantic enterprises is upon us. In control of large concerns are men of master minds, of almost limitless ability to guide, of sound judgment and keen discrimination, who have worthily won and well deserve the title "captains of industry." Their progressiveness must not only reach the bounds that others have gained but must even pass beyond into new and broader fields of operation. Thus continually growing, a business takes leadership in its special line and the men who are at its head are deservedly eminent in the business world, occupying a position that commands the respect while it excites the admiration of all. It is these qualities which have made the name of C. F. Gunther synonymous with the confectionery trade of Chicago and the middle west, while his reputation is not limited by the boundaries of his own land, his name being known in foreign countries as well. He does not possess, however, the nature that confines its attention alone to moneyed affairs, for his interests have wide scope until his history is interwoven with political, material, intellectual and esthetic culture and progress. He has found time and opportunity to cultivate some graces subtler than those of adventure and commercial-



C. F. Gunther,

ism and in those circles looking to historical research and to the development of artistic tastes, his influence has been widely and beneficially felt.

It is fitting that Mr. Gunther, at one time a resident of Peru, should find mention in the history of La Salle county. His life record began March 6, 1837, in Waldberg, a beautiful town located in the celebrated Black Forest district of Wurtemberg, in southern Germany. His parents were John M. and Anna Marie (Frey) Gunther, also natives of Wurtemberg. They were of old Lutheran Protestant stock of Wurtemberg and the father was born about 1798, while the mother's birth occurred in 1800 and she well remembered the French invasion into her own country. In the year 1842 the parents with their family took passage on a sailing vessel for America and after a voyage of fifty-two days from Havre landed at New York, whence they made their way to Columbia, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. In 1848, however, they established their home in the mountainous district of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and in that locality Charles F. Gunther continued his education, which had been begun in Lancaster county. He attended private schools and while still a young lad entered upon active work, receiving a remuneration of twenty-five cents per day for a daily trip of twenty miles and return in carrying the United States mail on horseback over the mountains. He was not prompted to this task so much by a desire to secure the wages as by his love of adventure and travel, which have characterized his entire life, bringing him into touch in later years with the most important places of interest upon the globe—not those alone traversed by the regular tourist but those districts wherein are seen the home life, manners and customs of various nationalities.

Mr. Gunther became a resident of Illinois, when, in the spring of 1850, he accompanied his parents on their removal to Peru, the westward journey being made by way of the Pennsylvania canal to Pittsburg, thence down the Ohio and up the Mississippi river to St. Louis and on to the headwaters of the Illinois river. In Peru Mr. Gunther continued his education as a student in private and public schools and in the early '50s entered upon his business career at a clerk in a general store. He was afterward employed in a drug store and took up the study of medicine but did not continue therein and his next position was that of manager of the postoffice at Peru. Each successive step in his business life has been a forward one, bringing him a broader outlook and wider scope of activity. On leaving the postoffice he became an employe in the banking house of Alexander Cruickshank, who represented in Peru the famous banking

firm of George Smith & Company of Chicago. For five years he continued in the bank and during the last two years was cashier of the institution. Ever watchful of opportunities for advancement, he recognized the possibilities offered by the south to ambitious young men. He had become intimately acquainted with leading business men of that section of the country and resigning his bank cashiership in the early fall of 1860 he went to the south, visiting many of its leading cities and eventually deciding upon Memphis as a favorable location. There he accepted a position with Messrs. Bohlen, Wilson & Company, the leading ice firm in the south, with which he continued until the events of the Civil war caused practically a suspension of all business in that portion of the country. Mr. Gunther thinking, as did thousands of others, that the war would be of short duration, remained in Memphis and accepted a position offered by the Confederate government as purser on an Arkansas river steamer, the *Rose Douglas*. He served the Confederacy for nearly three years, doing duty on all southern waters. For a short time he served on land and was captured in a cavalry charge by the Kansas "Jay Hawk-ers" in northern Arkansas. Most of the time, however, was spent on the steamer in transporting troops, conscripts and supplies until the *Rose Douglas* was captured and burned at Van Buren, Arkansas, by General Blunt's army. Mr. Gunther upon being liberated, was courteously entertained at the headquarters of the acting general and also at the headquarters of his successor, General Scofield, and was given a safe conduct to the north, after which he returned to his old home in Peru. His natural activity of life prevented any long residence there without occupation and after three days he temporarily accepted a position as teller in a bank at Peoria. Soon after this, however, he entered upon his connection with the confectionery business, which has continued to the present time, becoming a traveling salesman for C. W. Sandford, a wholesale confectioner of Chicago, for whom he sold goods through the eastern, western and southern states. He was the first commercial traveler from Chicago who went into the south following the Union armies and placed large amounts of goods in the cities of the reconstructed south. He also represented the firm in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, West Virginia and Kentucky. It was while employed as a traveling salesman that he first visited Europe, where he acquainted himself in the various foreign languages, so that in later years he was enabled to converse at ease with those of his customers who have been reared on the other side of the Atlantic.

Following his return to his native land Mr.

Gunther again made his way to Chicago and accepted a more remunerative offer from Thompson, Johnson & Company, wholesale grocers. After two years' connection with that house, however, he resigned to become the Chicago representative of Greenfield, Young & Company, the leading wholesale confectioners of New York, and this was the step which immediately preceded his entrance into the line of business with which his name has since been synonymous.

The Gunther confectionery establishment had its beginning in the fall of 1868, when he opened a retail store at No. 125 Clark street, then in the heart of the business district of the city. He met with almost immediate success in trade and was enjoying a large and growing patronage, when, on October 9, 1871, in the great fire which swept over the city, his store was destroyed. He was largely crippled financially as were hundreds of other merchants in the city, but with the resolute and determined spirit which has gained for Chicago "I will" he made arrangements to resume business at the corner of Twentieth and State streets, opposite the location at which Marshall Field & Company were then doing business. In the spring of 1872 he removed to 78 Madison street in the McVicker Theater Building, this move proving most advantageous. His business grew rapidly and he continued there until 1889, when he erected his fine building at No. 212 State street—an establishment which has become world famous. In the beauty of its interior adornment and arrangement, in the attractiveness and quality of its service, the store is unsurpassed and the appropriateness of his business motto, "Not how cheap, but how good," is recognized by all. Mr. Gunther was the pioneer in the manufacture and introduction of the caramel, a confection which has become known throughout the world. In many other ways he has been a leader in his department of commercial activity, seeking out new and attractive methods that please the esthetic taste as well as the palate of his many patrons. His industry, energy and progressiveness have been crowned with success and through successive stages in conformity with the highest standard of commercial ethics Charles Frederick Gunther has worked his way upward from a humble clerkship in a general store until he ranks with the millionaire merchants of the western metropolis.

Mr. Gunther was married in 1869 to Miss Jennie Burnell, of Lima, Indiana, and they have two sons, Burnell and Whitman. Burnell is now a captain in the First Regiment, Illinois National Guards.

Mr. Gunther has attained the highest rank in Masonry since he became affiliated with the fraternity in Peru, Illinois, in 1860. He has

taken the various degrees of the York and Scottish rites, including the thirty-third and last degree of the northern jurisdiction. He also belongs to the Mystic Shrine, while his social relations include membership in the Union League, Germania, Caxton and Iroquois clubs and is president of the last named. He also belongs to the Manufacturers' and Commercial clubs and is a trustee of the Chicago Historical Society and the Academy of Science. His political allegiance was for many years given to the republican party but his endorsement of the principles for which Grover Cleveland stood led him to ally his forces with the democratic ranks and his opinions have been a decisive factor on more than one occasion of public policy and public concern. He could undoubtedly attain high political honors had he aspirations in that direction. As it is his recognition of the duties and obligations as well as the privilege of citizenship, have led him to receive the proffered candidacy for a member of the city council on two occasions and his official service has become a matter of record. He stood for reform and improvement, for opposition to misrule and graft in all municipal affairs and his attitude in support of a clean, honorable city government was a telling force for civic virtue. In the spring of 1900 he was elected city treasurer, receiving a vote in excess of that given to the mayoralty candidate who has long been considered one of the most responsible of Chicago, and Mr. Gunther gave a bond of twenty-two million five hundred thousand dollars. In 1879 he was a member of the commission which visited Mexico and devised methods to open up better trade relations with the sister republic. On that tour, which was one of continual ovation, he secured much useful information. The result of the commission's work was to secure for American merchants the advantages derivable from trade relations with the southern republic and his suggestions in relation thereto have borne rich fruit in later years. He filled the office for two years and is still greatly interested in the questions involving the welfare of municipal policy and progress of the city.

Mr. Gunther would be entitled to the praise and gratitude of his fellowmen had he done nothing else worthy of note than making his superb collection of curios, relics, invaluable manuscripts and paintings. He has found great delight in travel, because of his keen interest in anthropological and ethnological subjects as well as in later-day progress of the races. He is not the casual observer who brings away a transitory impression for his broad reading and study has made him familiar with the world's history and the value of the material and tangible evidences of human progress. He has visited

the occident and the orient, "Darkest Africa," and all the portions of enlightened Europe. He speaks French, German and Spanish fluently and is perfectly at home in all of the capitals of the continent. Mr. Gunther has indulged his innate love for historical research to the fullest extent and has secured the finest collection in the United States, this containing manuscripts of the most ancient writers of the world and from the stone rolls of the Assyrian and Babylonian period and in fact parchment and writings on the papyrus from the days of the earliest Pharoarhs down to the present time. He undoubtedly possesses the rarest and finest collection of Bibles, in the world, including the famous Martha Washington Bible, also that of Washington's sister Betty, together with the first New Testament printed in the English language at Worms, Germany, printed by Tindal about 1528, and all of the first Bibles printed on the American continent, including the Elliot Indian Bibles and the first German Bible by Sauer in 1743 and the first American Bible by Atkinson, 1782. He also owns historic manuscripts of all nations many centuries past, including an autograph of Shakespeare, which is the only one in America, and original manuscripts of Goethe, Schiller, Michael Angelo, Fasso, Galileo, Moliere, and many others, also original manuscripts of all the world's famous writers, poets, musicians, clergymen and politicians, including the original manuscripts of Home, Sweet Home, Auld Lang Syne, Old Grimes, Lead Kindly Light, Star Spangled Banner, Hail Columbia, Dixie, etc. He has also all the earliest maps of America from 1507 up and the first edition of the cosmographic of Martin Waldseemuller, which gave the name of America to the new world. His collection of paintings is priceless and includes a portrait of Chevalier Bayard dressed in armor, by G. Dupres; a portrait of Betty Washington, only sister of George Washington, by Westmuller; Shakespeare; Lafayette on his second visit to the United States in 1825, by Rembrandt Peale; the Washington family, by Gilbert Stewart; Benjamin Franklin; and two original portraits of George Washington, by Rembrandt Peale. One of these is in uniform and is the only one of the kind, Washington having sat expressly for this painting to the artist Peale in September, 1795. He also has nine other fine portraits of Washington, making eleven in all, and these portraits together with many others adorn the walls of his beautiful store. He has equally interesting relics of Abraham Lincoln and of all other famous historical characters and he was president of the Libby Prison

War Museum Association, which purchased and transported to Chicago the celebrated Libby Prison and placed therein the finest collection of interesting war relics on the American continent. This collection of interesting war relics is the private property of Mr. Gunther. He also has one of the documents that ceded the great Louisiana territory to the United States, the other original document being in the archives of the French republic.

Mr. Gunther as a man is ever found to be genial and unostentatious and the accumulation of wealth has never affected his treatment of the less fortunate friends of his earlier years. Standing today at the head of one of the leading business enterprises of its kind in the country, exerting an influence in public affairs in Chicago, he has found that success is ambition's answer and yet has not concentrated his attention and energies upon business affairs to the extent of excluding other interests but has given time and thought to a multiplicity of interests which have led to a well-rounded character, making him one of the strongly representative and notable Americans.

ADAM W. MECAY.

Adam W. Mecay, a farmer and gardener residing on First avenue in South Ottawa, is a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he was born on the 18th of January, 1842, his parents being John and Katherine Mecay. He came west with his father and grandfather in 1854 when a young boy of twelve years and has since lived in Ottawa. His father was a carpenter and millwright and died in Ottawa in 1884, at the age of seventy-nine years, having long survived his wife, who passed away in Pennsylvania in 1846.

Adam W. Mecay pursued his education in Pennsylvania and in Ottawa and afterward learned the carpenter's trade under the direction of his father. In 1889, however, he turned his attention to gardening, which he has since followed and he now owns twenty-eight acres of arable and productive land on the south edge of Ottawa which is very valuable. He has fifteen acres planted to asparagus and ships the crop to Chicago. He also does some farming and his business is carefully conducted, bringing to him success. The products of his garden are unsurpassed for quality and size and he therefore finds a ready sale on the market for all that he produces. His business is now quite extensive and he deserves much credit for what he has accomplished.

Mr. Mecay was married to Miss Eliza M. Cunningham, a native of Belfast, Maine, born in 1846. She came to Illinois when sixteen years of age in 1862 with her parents, James O. and Lucetta A. (Wilson) Cunningham, who located in South Ottawa. Her father was a tanner and followed that trade while in the east. Both are now deceased, the former having died in October, 1892, and the latter in July, 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Mecay have three children, two sons and a daughter: Rufus A., Jessie E. and Glenn. All have been high-school students and the daughter has been educated in music.

In his political views Mr. Mecay is a republican and cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. He was warden of the county jail here for six years and had three watchmen under him. He has also served as school director for some years but otherwise has held no public positions. During the Civil war he enlisted in 1862 as a private in Company I, One hundred and Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for three years and was mustered into service at Ottawa, proceeding from there to Louisville, Kentucky. His first engagement was at Hartsville, Tennessee, where he was captured and taken prisoner. He was at one time identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is now connected with the Modern Woodmen camp, No. 3, at Ottawa. He is a self-made man, well known and well liked by many citizens in this part of the county and from a humble position in the business world he has steadily worked his way upward until he has now attained a comfortable competence and is annually conducting a profitable business.

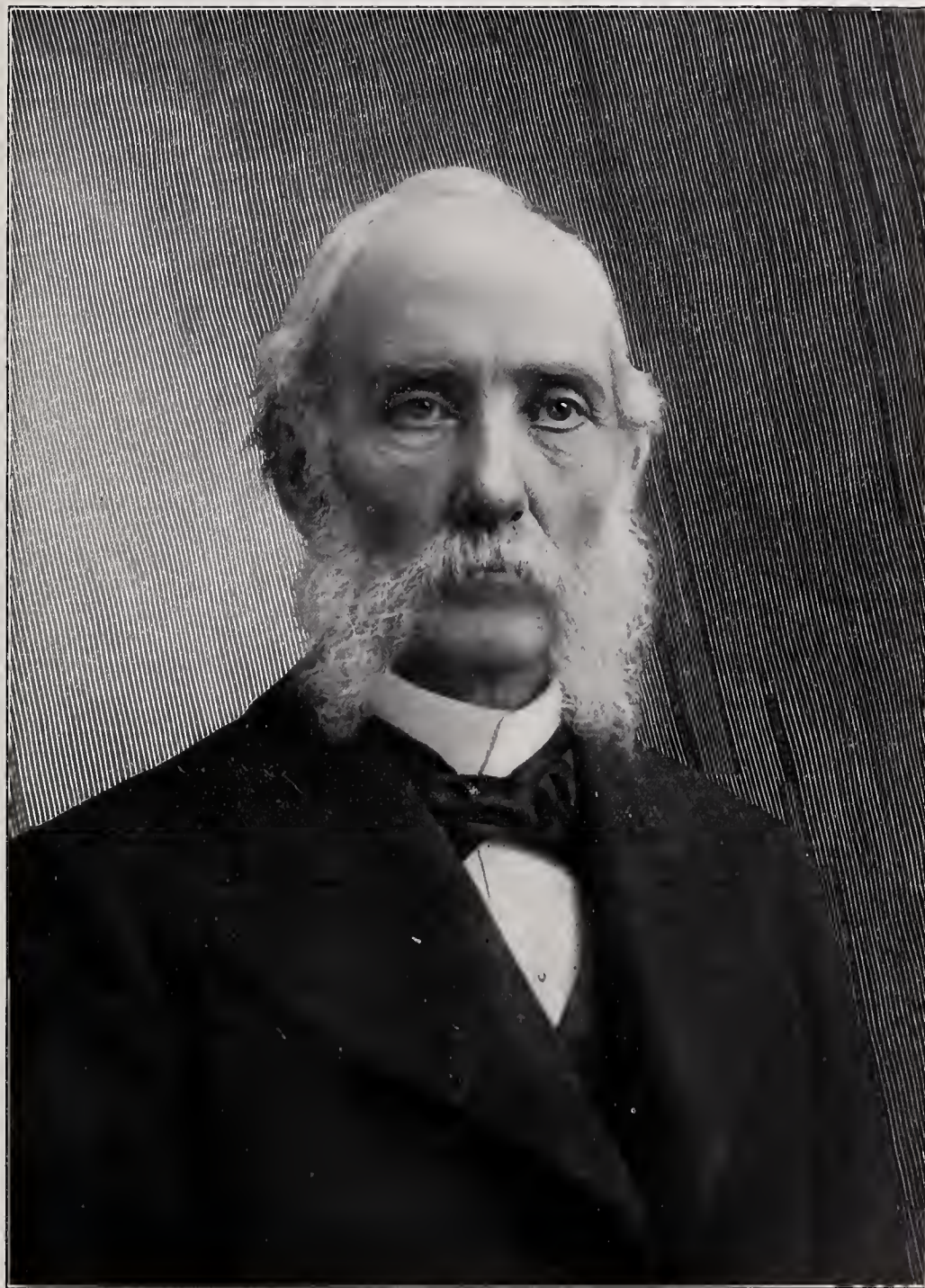
JUDGE CHARLES BLANCHARD.

Judge Charles Blanchard, who for twenty-two years has sat upon the district bench and has won recognition as one of the ablest circuit judges of Illinois, claims New England as the place of his nativity. He was born in Peacham, Vermont, on the 31st of August, 1829, and his boyhood days were spent upon a picturesquely located but somewhat sterile New England farm, the financial returns of which were not sufficient to enable the father to provide his children with more than meager educational privileges. The son, however, was ambitious for intellectual training and acquirements and worked earnestly and persistently in his youth in order to gain a sum sufficient to defray the expenses of a tuition in a more advanced institution of learn-

ing. He therefore became a student of Peacham Seminary and when his education was completed he determined to try his fortune in the west, having heard favorable reports concerning its great business opportunities. In 1848 therefore with a capital of but forty dollars he started for the Mississippi valley, arriving in Peru, Illinois, with but five dollars. He had, however, educational qualifications that enabled him readily to secure a school and he began teaching in Granville, Putnam county, Illinois, and later was a teacher in Hennepin, Illinois, his actual connection with educational work covering a period of three years. His leisure hours during that period were devoted to the study of law and going to Springfield he successfully passed an examination before Judge Treat, which secured his admission to the bar on November 7, 1851.

This, however, was but an initial step and there were many days of hardship and trial before the young lawyer. Although admitted to the bar he had no law library and he resorted to school teaching in order to gain a sum sufficient to enable him to purchase his law books. He then located for practice in Hennepin and afterward removed to Peru, La Salle county, where he continued as an active member of the bar until he took up his residence in Ottawa in 1861. He had the usual experience of the novitiate in professional life but gradually he demonstrated his ability to handle important litigated interests involving complex legal problems and his clientage grew in volume and importance. From November, 1864, until December, 1872, he served as state's attorney for the district comprising La Salle, Bureau and Kendall counties, giving uniform satisfaction by the prompt and impartial manner in which he discharged the duties devolving upon him. He then retired from office as he entered it, with the confidence and good will of the general public, and resumed his law practice in Ottawa. Through recognition of his ability he was appointed, on the 1st of August, 1884, as one of the judges of the ninth judicial circuit by Governor Hamilton to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Goodspeed. At the ensuing election, in June, 1885, he was chosen for the full term of six years and in 1891, 1897 and 1903 was again elected, so that he has served for the fourth regular term and at the close of his present term he will have sat upon the bench for twenty-six years.

His decisions indicate strong mentality, careful analysis, a thorough knowledge of the law and an unbiased judgment. The judge on the bench fails more frequently perhaps, from a deficiency in that broad-mindedness which not only com-



CHARLES BLANCHARD.

prehends the details of a situation quickly and that insures a complete self-control under even the most exasperating conditions than from any other cause; and the judge who makes a success in the discharge of his multitudinous delicate duties is a man of well rounded character, finely balanced mind and of splendid intellectual attainments. That Judge Blanchard is regarded as such a jurist is a uniformly accepted fact.

JOHN STUART.

John Stuart, whose name is on the roll of the honored dead in La Salle county, was for many years a prominent figure in business and political circles in the city of La Salle and made a record which is an example well worthy of emulation. His life was as the day with its morning of hope and promise, its noontide of activity, its evening of successful and accomplished effort ending in the grateful rest and quiet of the night. He knew difficulties, experienced obstacles, wrought along lines of untiring activity and enterprise and in course of years won not only success but also an untarnished name.

The life record of John Stuart began on the 24th of June, 1826, in a little hamlet in county Roscommon, Ireland. His educational advantages in youth were limited. He was not the only member of the family that came to the new world, for his brother, Patrick Stuart, at one time postmaster, is still living in La Salle, in which city his sister, Mrs. Bridget Cummings, yet makes her home, while another sister, Mrs. Catherine Black, is living in Parnell, Iowa. In the year 1847, when twenty-one years of age, John Stuart decided to cross the Atlantic to enjoy the broader business opportunities of the new world, of which he had heard very favorable reports. He first settled in Vermont, but after three years spent in New England came to La Salle, where he resided continuously for fifty-five years. His business interests, which ultimately became extensive, had small beginnings. He was first engaged in the drayage business and when his capital permitted, he entered mercantile circles as proprietor of a grocery store on First street. For thirty-five years he conducted that establishment, enjoying a large and constantly increasing patronage which came to him in recognition of his business enterprise, his earnest desire to please his patrons and his reasonable prices. In 1872, in conjunction with Nicholas Duncan and Lawrence Christopher, he sank the Union coal shaft and from that time

until 1894 was treasurer of the Union Coal Company, which in the latter year sold its business to the La Salle County Carbon Coal Company. At that time Mr. Stuart became the first president of the newly organized State Bank and remained at the head of the institution until his death. In the meantime, in 1886, he became interested in the lumber trade and for the ten succeeding years was at the head of the lumber business which is now owned and conducted by W. H. Hunter. Other business enterprises felt the stimulus and benefited by the wise counsel and activity of Mr. Stuart, who extended his efforts into various fields of labor and wherein his work was usually attended with gratifying financial results. During the last nine years of his life he concentrated his attention upon his banking interests and the management of his large real-estate holdings, for as the years had gone by he had made judicious investments in property from time to time.

On December 3, 1854, was celebrated the marriage of John Stuart and Margaret Glynn, with whom he traveled life's journey happily for almost a half century. They were separated by the death of the wife on the 2d of January, 1894. They had two daughters: Mary Ann, now the wife of N. W. Duncan; and Eliza J. Stuart, who was her father's constant companion and aid in the evening of life. The parents were communicants of St. Patrick's church and in his last years Mr. Stuart was attended by the Rev. Father T. A. Shaw, the venerable pastor of that church. Politically Mr. Stuart is a democrat and his fellow townsmen frequently called him to public office. He served at different times as city treasurer, collector and alderman and the cause of education found in him a warm friend, for during many years of active service on the school board he did effective work for the cause of public instruction. He manifested in his official duties the same enterprise and fidelity which characterized the discharge of his private business interests. He passed away September 30, 1905, at the age of seventy-nine years. The La Salle Daily Tribune said of him: "With the passing of Mr. Stuart La Salle loses one of the last of its representatives in the 'old guard' of successful business men. These men were in a class by themselves. Born poor, they slowly but surely worked themselves up by hard, conscientious labor at whatever enterprise they entered. There was nothing of the sensational in their lives, none of the ostentatious display or vulgar affectation which characterizes present day wealth in many instances. These men were and desired to be

known simply as business men. Their success was founded on untiring labor, careful attention to every interest and right living. Honesty, democracy and simplicity were their watchwords. Their word was better than most men's bonds and they were proud that it was so. The death of John Stuart is the passing away of a representative of all that was best in this class and La Salle suffers a distinct loss by his going."

ALFRED IRA HARTSHORN.

On the roll of La Salle county's pioneers we find the name of this gentleman, who since an early period in the development of this section of the state has been a resident of the county and has borne an important part in the work of up-building and progress. In mercantile circles and agricultural lines he has not only won individual success, but has also advanced the general welfare, and at all times has commanded the respect and esteem of his fellowmen by reason of his upright and honorable life. Mr. Hartshorn is a representative of one of the oldest American families, for his ancestry in the new world can be traced back to 1633, when a representative of the family came from England, taking up his abode in Connecticut. Oliver Hartshorn was a Revolutionary soldier and valiantly aided in the cause of American independence. He was born November 1, 1760, and his wife, whose maiden name was Pettengill, was born May 2, 1759. They were farming people, who reared sons and daughters named Oliver, Royal, Ira, Asa, Mrs. Clarissa Armstrong, Miranda, Sophronia, wife of John White, and Eliza.

Of this family Ira Hartshorn was the father of our subject. He was born in Lisbon, New London county, Connecticut, June 3, 1793, and died in La Salle county, Illinois, September 27, 1859. He served for a short time in the war of 1812 in his native state and was connected with business affairs in New York as a merchant and hotel proprietor, and also as the manager of a stage route. On February 4, 1818, he was united in marriage to Joanna Burnham, a native of Lisbon, Connecticut, who was born July 30, 1796. They located in Cazenovia, Madison county, New York, but a year or so later removed to Lebanon, that state. In 1836 Mr. Hartshorn made a prospecting tour through the west and in 1837 brought his family to Illinois. He was first a resident of Joliet, where he secured employment in a saw-mill, but in 1837 he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land from his wife's sister, Hannah Burnham, who had entered it from the govern-

ment in 1833. He converted this into a fine farm, making his home there for two decades, and it is now the property of his son Alfred. Mr. Hartshorn died at the age of sixty-six from disease contracted that year while on a prospecting tour at Pike's Peak. His wife was a lady of strong character and many virtues. She remained on the old homestead until 1866 and afterward lived with her children until her death, which occurred February 14, 1875. In his political views Mr. Hartshorn was a democrat in early life but after his removal to Illinois became a supporter of the free-soil party. He was well known to the pioneer settlers of La Salle county and performed an important part in transforming its wild prairie land into a tract of rich fertility. Ira and Joanna (Burnham) Hartshorn became the parents of nine children: Joshua Perkins, who was born December 10, 1818, became a resident of Cass county, Iowa, and died in 1902. Erasmus Darwin, born June 4, 1821, died in 1898 in California. Alfred I. is the next in order of birth. Pliny, born August 26, 1825, is living near La Salle. Calvert, born July 25, 1827, is a resident of Onarga, Illinois. Mary, born March 1, 1830, is the widow of Eli Strawn and resides in Chicago. Lucy, who was born March 17, 1832, is the widow of A. M. Niles and lives in Aurora, Nebraska. Lydia, born November 28, 1835, is the wife of R. V. Downing, of David City, Nebraska. Charles Bishop, born June 23, 1838, died at Shiloh, Tennessee, during the civil war, while serving as a member of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry. Of these children the youngest was born in La Salle county, the others having been born in New York.

Alfred Ira Hartshorn is a native of the Empire state, his birth having occurred in Lebanon, Madison county, on the 22d of May, 1823. He came with his father's family to La Salle county in 1837, when fourteen years of age and there have been few residents of the county who have lived longer within its borders than he. His educational advantages were limited but in 1840 he spent about six months as a student in an advanced school in Princeton, Illinois, paying his way by the expenditure of his savings from the proceeds of farm work, at which he was employed in 1838-9. In 1841 he and two brothers secured a claim of canal land, which was subsequently purchased at a sale of canal lands and is still the property of him whose name introduces this review. By other acquisitions from time to time Mr. Hartshorn became the possessor of much property, principally farming land, the total aggregating one thousand and four acres, all in La Salle county. His old homestead embraces five hundred and sixty acres, all in one body. In



HENRY TAYLOR JR CHICAGO

A. J. Hartsborn

1854 he rented his farm and engaged in the coal trade, shipping the first carload of coal that was sent on the Illinois Central Railroad from La Salle, which fact is of interest from an historical point of view. He continued in that business successfully until 1860, when he returned to his farm and devoted himself to agriculture and stock-raising. Progressive methods characterize the management of the place and the neatness and thrift which pervades the home farm is an indication of the careful supervision of the owner.

Although in his eighty-fourth year he has never given up an active interest in his business and his industry is remarkable for a man of his years, being always found at the helm when his affairs require unusual management. He possesses the energy and activity of a much younger man.

Mr. Hartshorn has been three times married. On the 1st of January, 1849, he wedded Miss Teresa Culver, a native of New York, who died in 1850, leaving one child that died in infancy. On the 10th of December, 1856, he married Amelia A. Dean, a native of Connecticut, and a daughter of Alfred Dean. She died in November, 1869, leaving three children: George A.; Frederick P.; and Teresa, wife of Charles L. Diesterweg, of La Salle. February 17, 1897, Mr. Hartshorn was again married, Miss Mary Watson, native of Lancastershire, England, becoming his wife, and they have a son, Asa, born December 14, 1898.

George A. Hartshorn, the eldest son, is numbered among the native residents of La Salle county, his birth having occurred here in October, 1857. He acquired a high-school education in the town of La Salle and then pursued a commercial course in Bryant & Stratton Business College, of Chicago. Since attaining his majority he has devoted his energies to the operation of the Hartshorn homestead in Waltham township and is one of the enterprising and progressive agriculturists of the community. He was married July 5, 1885, to Miss Minnie Mitchell, daughter of William Mitchell, and they now have five interesting children, Amelia, Ira, Floyd, Walter and Minnetta. In his political views George Hartshorn is a stalwart democrat and has several times been honored with local positions of trust and responsibility. The first township office he held was that of school trustee, in which capacity he served for fifteen years. He has also filled the position of justice of the peace and town collector and in the spring of 1896 he was elected supervisor to succeed the Hon. John Wylie. He also acted as a member and chairman of the county asylum committee on the board of supervisors and exercised his official prerogative to support all measures and move-

ments which are calculated to benefit the entire community. He is known as a valued citizen and progressive young business man and in La Salle county has many warm friends.

In his political views Alfred I. Hartshorn has been a life-long democrat, loyal to his party and holding its traditions sacred, but from the financial principles of that branch of the party which advocates a free coinage of silver he is a dissenter. He has been one of the prominent gold democrats of this part of the state and in 1896 was a delegate to a convention at Chicago, which led to the national convention at Indianapolis that nominated Hon. John M. Palmer for the presidency on the sound-money platform. Though he has always been actuated by motives purely patriotic and borne an active part in public affairs, he has never sought political preferment or accepted any political office. His ability as a man of affairs is of a high order and his advice has often been sought in matters involving very important interests.

DAVID J. PRICE.

David J. Price was born April 17, 1832, in Franklin county, Indiana, a son of Henry and Sarah (Wolfe) Price. The father was born in 1799 in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and in 1828 removed westward to Indiana. His wife, also a native of Washington county, was of German descent, while he came of Welsh lineage, the families, however, in America, having been established in the new world prior to the Revolutionary war. Throughout his business career Henry Price followed the occupation of farming, making his home in Indiana until his death in 1855. His wife long survived him, passing away in Ottawa in 1876, while on a visit at the home of her daughter, Mrs. M. M. Childs, who now resides in Morris, this state. Their children were: Mrs. Childs, who is now seventy-nine years of age; Nancy, who died in Indiana in girlhood when sixteen years of age; Mrs. Emma L. Kimble, widow of Major Kimble, who was a soldier of the Mexican war and major of the Civil war and enlisted at Indianapolis, her home being now in Chicago; David, of this review; and Dr. Jacob W. Price, who died January 8, 1906, at his home in Burlington, Iowa. He was a pioneer of that state, going to Iowa about 1867. He was born in Indiana in 1833 and served in the Civil war as a member of a Kentucky regiment. Removing to Burlington, he was there engaged in the drug business. He married Miss Mary A. Favor, and their son,

Henry B., is now serving in the United States navy as an engineer. One daughter of the family died in early womanhood. Joel B. resides in Franklin county, Indiana, and after many years' connection with farming, in which he met with success, is now living retired. Maria married Dr. Hamer, of Illinois, and they resided in Denver, Colorado. Mrs. Josephine P. Evans, a widow, is living in Chicago. Martha died in early womanhood. Herman and William died in infancy. Charles A., the youngest of the family, who was engaged in the drug business, died in Denver, Colorado, June 29, 1892.

David J. Price, whose name introduces this record, spent the years of his boyhood and youth in the state of his nativity, being reared upon the old home farm. He was educated in the public schools, in a seminary and at Brookfield College, and resided in Indiana until 1857, when he came to Illinois, after which he devoted four or five years to farming in Marshall county. In 1864 he purchased a farm near Ottawa and was for eighteen years thereafter engaged in its operation and improvement, being recognized as one of the enterprising agriculturists of the community, his labors being attended with gratifying success.

In the meantime Mr. Price lost his first wife, who bore the maiden name of Rachel J. Johnson and who died in 1879. In 1883 he removed to Ottawa, where he has since made his home and he was married in that year to Mrs. Anna Hossack Richardson, the widow of Capron Richardson, a grain merchant of Ottawa, who died in this city in 1868, leaving four children, one of whom, Mrs. Hans Gulbranson, resides in this city. The others were: Mrs. Fannie N. Jones, a widow, living in Chicago; Mrs. Susan R. McDougall, now in Canada; and John C. Richardson, who is living in Fostoria, Ohio. Mr. Price had three children by his first marriage, of whom two daughters are deceased. The son, Horace R., now lives in Los Banos, California, where he is engaged in business as a contractor and builder. On the 17th of May, 1905, the Price family held a reunion of the seven surviving members, whose combined ages are over five hundred years. It was held in Morris, Illinois, at the home of Mrs. Childs and was a most enjoyable occasion to all the participants.

Mr. Price is a pioneer horticulturist of La Salle county and has devoted his attention to fruit-raising since taking up his abode in Ottawa. He is regarded as an authority on matters relating to horticulture and has been extremely successful in this business. In politics he has always been a republican since the organization

of the party and previous to that time was a whig, casting his first presidential vote for Henry Clay. When eighteen years of age he joined the Methodist church, of which he has since been a loyal member, while his wife is a member of the Baptist church. Mrs. Price has three photographs, each representing four generations, starting with her great-grandmother, while the third picture includes her own great-grandchildren. Mr. Price has two grandchildren, a boy and a girl, Shirley P. and Helen M. Scott. Almost a half century has passed since Mr. Price came to Illinois, and for more than four decades he has lived in La Salle county, where he is known and honored by reason of his genuine personal worth, his business activity, his honesty and his close adherence to high principles. He has never sought to figure prominently in public affairs, content to do his duty as a private citizen and yet he has manifested in his life record many sterling traits of character, which are worthy of emulation and which have won him the good will and trust of his fellowmen.

CAPTAIN SIDNEY R. BLANCHARD.

Captain Sidney R. Blanchard, attorney-at-law and master in chancery at Ottawa, is a native son of the state of Illinois, who has directed his professional labors to the acquirement of success and prominence. He was here born August 3, 1855, and is a son of Judge Charles Blanchard, whose life record forms an integral chapter in the history of jurisprudence in his district. The son pursued his education in the public schools during the incumbency of Professor Thomas Clark as principal and he entered business life as an employe of the National City Bank, where he remained from 1872 until 1875. In the latter year he secured a situation in the freight house of the Rock Island Railroad Company at Des Moines, Iowa, and the following year, having determined to devote his attention and energies to a professional career, he took up the study of law under the direction of his father, Judge Blanchard, and after diligent preliminary reading was admitted to the bar in September, 1878. He then joined his father in practice and they continued together in conducting important litigated interests until the election of Judge Blanchard to the circuit bench in 1884. As a lawyer Captain Blanchard was quite successful and established a lucrative business for a young man but he abandoned the law in 1877 and turned his attention to clay manufacturing interests, with which he was closely associated until 1893, thus

representing one of the important productive industries of the county. He was also appointed superintendent of the United Glass Company and served for one year, at the end of which time the works were shut down. In the fall of 1894 he succeeded Captain Fullerton as master in chancery, which position he has since filled and his service—capable and efficient in the highest degree—has now covered a period of twelve consecutive years.

Captain Blanchard has made a splendid military record and is recognized throughout the entire country by those who are authority on military matters to be one of the most competent officers in the state service. His connection with the National Guard began in August, 1877, and he was elected captain in command of the local organization now legally designated as Company C, Third Infantry, on April 26, 1881, and has been continued in that grade in command of the same organization by successive re-elections until the present term. He served in that capacity in the war with Spain. An excellent disciplinarian and drill master, he has moreover enjoyed the full confidence and respect of the troops. In municipal affairs he has also been deeply interested and served as a member of the Ottawa volunteer fire department for seven years and was captain of the Undine Hose Company. He also served as alderman of the sixth ward for six years and exercises his official prerogatives in support of practical improvement, giving his support to many measures in the council which work for the material benefit of Ottawa. He actively interests himself in public affairs and participates earnestly in every effort to propagate a spirit of patriotism and of loyalty to American institutions.

JOSEPH A. HAMPSON.

Joseph A. Hampson, a farmer residing at No. 302 East Van Buren street in Ottawa, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1856, his parents being John B. and Ruth (Bane) Hampton. The father, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, was born March 16, 1815, and is a son of Daniel and a grandson of Joseph Hampson, the former a native of New Jersey. Joseph Hampson and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Miss Hazen, were the parents of three children, Lydia, Harriet and Daniel. The last named was a youth of seven years when the family removed from New Jersey to Pennsylvania, where he was reared and educated. As a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss Mary Biddle, a native of New Jersey and a daughter of Timothy Bid-

dle of that state. This marriage was blessed with nine children, four sons and five daughters, namely: John B., Catherine, Lucinda, Hannah, Ezekiel, Wiley, Mary, Nancy and Thomas. The father died at the age of fifty-six years while the mother passed away when seventy-six years of age. In early life they were members of the Methodist Episcopal church but subsequently joined the Cumberland Presbyterian church and Daniel Hampson served as one of its elders for a number of years.

John B. Hampson is the only surviving member of this family. He was married in 1838 to Miss Ruth Bane, who was born in Pennsylvania, October 12, 1816, the place of her nativity being in Washington county. Her parents, George and Rhoda (Clutter) Bane, were also natives of that county. Mr. and Mrs. John B. Hampson became the parents of four children. Anna is the wife of Joseph Berkhimer, a retired farmer residing in Corbin, Kansas, and she has four children. Jennie M., became the wife of William Oller, a contractor and died in Little Washington, Pennsylvania, leaving three children. John E., residing on the old farm that his father purchased in Farm Ridge township, this county, married Mary Eliza Walley, a daughter of Samuel Walley, one of the early settlers here and they have seven children. Joseph A. completes the family. The parents are both living and are yet enjoying good health, although the father has reached the age of ninety-one years and the mother of ninety years. They have been married for sixty-nine years.

Joseph A. Hampson was a lad of nine years, when, in the fall of 1865, he accompanied his parents on their removal from Pennsylvania to Ottawa. The former spent the winter in the city and in the spring of 1866 the father purchased a tract of land in Farm Ridge township, upon which they took up their abode. The son acquired his early education in the common schools and afterward attended the Farm Ridge Seminary and spent two terms as a student in the Seminary at Lincoln, Logan county, Illinois. He began life for himself at the age of twenty-one years and has always devoted his energies to farming. In 1886 he bought a tract of land of one hundred and twenty acres in South Ottawa township and still owns this property, which is a well improved place. Here he raises corn and stock. He has nearly fifty head of cattle and many horses. He has been engaged quite extensively in feeding cattle and has also raised many hogs. In addition to the original property he also owns a tract of three hundred and twenty acres in Sumner county, Kansas. On the 1st of August, 1905, he

removed from his farm to Ottawa, where he owns an attractive little home at No. 302 East Van Buren street. He does not owe a dollar in the world and his business record is certainly creditable and enviable. His business veracity has ever been above question and he has never been known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen in any trade transaction. Close application and untiring industry have been the source of his success and he is still one of the leading and enterprising agriculturists of the county.

Mr. Hampson was married in September, 1881, to Miss Louisa Sessler, a native of Ohio, born in 1856. She came to La Salle county at an early day with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bazzle Sessler and her father is now living in Ottawa. Mr. and Mrs. Hampson have become the parents of five sons: Bazzle M., who wedded Maud Crumrine, and follows farming at Grand Ridge; Arthur, at home; John, who was graduated from the high school at Ottawa in June, 1906; Guy; and Howard.

Mr. Hampson is a republican and for twenty years has served as school director, the cause of education finding in him a warm friend, who regards the school system as one of the bulwarks of the nation and does everything in his power to advance the cause of public education. He is a member of Black Hawk camp, No. 3181, M. W. A., at Ottawa and also of the Fraternal Union of Ottawa. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian church and he is a member of the Men's Club of the church. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hampson are well known in this part of the county and enjoy the warm and favorable regard of all with whom they have been brought in contact.

FLOYD CLENDENEN, M. D.

Many accord to the medical profession the position of the highest rank and responsibility in the field of business activity. It is a calling in which success must depend upon individual merit and the man who wins distinction necessarily possesses strong intellectual force, energy and a keen perception and regard for the responsibility which devolves upon him. Lacking in none of the requisite qualities of the able medical and surgical practitioner, Dr. Clendenen has become widely and favorably known during the years of his residence in La Salle.

A native of Virginia, he was born in 1837. His paternal grandfather, William Clendenen, was likewise born in the Old Dominion and was of Scotch-Irish descent, early representatives of

the name having settled in or near Richmond, Virginia, and aided in building the old log forts, where Charleston now stands, at the time of the Revolution. William Clendenen served as colonel in the United States army in the Indian wars. The parents of the Doctor were Robert A. and Amanda (Hinchman) Clenenen, the former a Virginian planter, who was the first sheriff of Logan county, Virginia, and also was first supervisor and assessor of the county of Boone. In his family were four sons who are yet living: Irving, a practicing physician; George W., who is also a physician and established and organized the Mystic Order of the World; William; and Floyd.

When a youth of eleven years Dr. Floyd Clendenen accompanied his parents on their removal to Michigan, where he acquired a common-school education and later attended Kalamazoo College. Early in 1859 he went to Denver, Colorado, at which time it was a sparsely settled town, but seeing no opportunity for business advancement he continued westward to California, making the overland trip. He resided in Nevada for a short time and later engaged in mining and other pursuits for four years. He then crossed the isthmus upon the return trip and went again to Michigan. It was his intention to join the Twelfth Michigan Volunteers for active service in the Civil war but on account of his knowledge of medicine he was attached to the quartermaster's department as assistant surgeon, thus serving until the close of hostilities. Then on account of ill health he went to Montana, where he was greatly benefited, spending four years in that state, largely engaged in mining. He afterward took up the study of medicine under the direction of the late Dr. J. C. Fosdick, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and afterward attended Bennett Medical College, of Chicago, where he pursued his studies through five sessions, receiving the degree of M. D. in January, 1874.

Dr. Clendenen located for practice in Chicago, whence he afterward removed to Aurora, Illinois, and thence came to La Salle in 1876. Here he has practiced continuously since and a liberal patronage has been accorded him in recognition of the skill and ability which he displays in coping with the intricate problems which continually confront the physician. He has also served as coroner of the county for six years.

Dr. Clendenen was married in 1875 in La Salle to Miss Josephine Whipple, and they have one daughter, Edith, who was born in this city and is a graduate of the University of Chicago of the class of 1903. The Doctor and his family attend the Congregational church and for the past forty years he has been an exemplary member of



DR. FLOYD CLENDENEN.

the Masonic fraternity and his political support is given to the democracy. His time is largely occupied with his practice which has constantly grown, and he makes a study of the diseases of the eye and ear, having gained a high proficiency in that line by constant study and research.

HENRY MAYO.

One of the most distinguished attorneys that has ever practiced at the La Salle county bar is Henry Mayo, of Ottawa, who has not only won success as a practitioner but has also exerted a widefelt and beneficial influence in public affairs, his service for the public being characterized by unfaltering devotion to duty and a keen discrimination in regard to those interests which largely concern the public at large and bear upon general progress. A native of New York, he was born in Tompkins county in 1836 and spent the days of his boyhood and youth in that neighborhood. He was a young man of eighteen years, when, in 1854, he came to La Salle county, where for four years his time was divided between the occupation of farming and the profession of teaching in the country schools. From 1857 to 1858 he attended Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Michigan, being one of the charter members of the Alpha Kappa Psi fraternity. He was always ambitious for advancement and from 1858 until April, 1861, he was principal of one of the Ottawa schools, first having charge of the Shabbona school and then of the Jefferson school.

All personal considerations and interests, however, were put aside, when, in April, 1861, he responded to the country's call for seventy-five thousand men to crush out the spirit of rebellion in the south. He at once offered his services and became a member of Company I, Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry under command of Captain W. L. Gibson. The regiment served at Cairo, Illinois, and Bird Point, Missouri, and following his term of service Mr. Mayo returned to Ottawa, where in 1862 he resumed teaching. Thinking, however, to find a broader and more congenial field of labor in the practice of law, he began studying with that end in view and was admitted to the bar in September, 1865.

Mr. Mayo entered upon practice in partnership with Captain Lathrop for a year, when the latter removed to Champaign, Illinois, and for two years thereafter Mr. Mayo was a partner of H. K. Boyle. In 1868 he occupied the office at the corner of Main and La Salle streets, where he

has since continued and in 1869 he became associated with Major J. H. Widmer, which relation was maintained until April, 1896. He is one of the veteran lawyers of the La Salle county bar and a most forceful orator, having the ability to impart with great readiness, clearness and force the facts in a case and the law applicable thereto. His fellow townsmen honored him with election to the office of county attorney in 1869 in which position he served for thirteen years, or until 1881, while for eight years, from 1872 until 1880, he was state's attorney. During that time he was the prosecuting attorney in many of the most important cases ever tried in the county and established a most excellent record. His powers at the bar seem not to have diminished as the years have gone by but have rather been strengthened by his continued study, broad experience and ready mastery of intricate legal problems.

Mr. Mayo has figured prominently in political circles for many years. Before he could vote, in the year 1856, he canvassed the county and made speeches for the newly organized republican party and has been one of its able and patriotic leaders, never faltering in his allegiance thereto and basing his devotion to the party upon a thorough understanding of the correct questions and issues which divide the two political organizations and upon his appreciation for the principles promulgated by the republican organization. He was defeated in the congressional convention for the nomination in congress by only three votes and on another occasion, though legitimately nominated over General Henderson, of Princeton, he withdrew in the interest of harmony of the party and named Hon. Walter Reeves as his successor, the latter being triumphantly elected, since which time he has continuously filled the position with great honor. Mr. Mayo has represented his party in national, state and county conventions and has ever stood for civic pride and virtue and for public progress and improvement. In the great drainage canal fight he represented the people of Illinois valley with great prominence and ability, and the provision of protecting the interests of the valley in such a drainage law were nearly all brought by his hand. He was president for the recent great deep water way convention at Peoria and served with signal success. He is now postmaster of the city of Ottawa and is deeply interested in all that pertains to municipal progress along material, intellectual and moral lines and the always doing everything in his power to uphold the political and moral status of the community wherein he has resided for more than a half century. He is well known for his opposition to

misrule in municipal affairs and has taken a lively interest in local government and school matters. He has represented South Ottawa for many years on the board of supervisors and for twenty-three years has served as a member of the school board. Because of the many years of his residence here his activity in public life, the influence which he has exerted for high standards of individual and public conduct have made him one of the foremost residents of Ottawa. He has been a member of the Reddick Library board of Ottawa since 1893, having succeeded James H. Eckles upon the latter's nomination by President Cleveland as comptroller of currency. Socially he is a member of Occidental lodge, No. 40, A. F. & A. M.; Shabbona chapter, No. 37, R. A. M.; and Ottawa commandery, No. 10, K. T., of which he is past eminent commander, and as commander he took the commandery to the conclave at Boston a few years ago. He is also past worthy patriarch of the Eastern Star.

JUDGE PARDON KIMBALL LELAND.

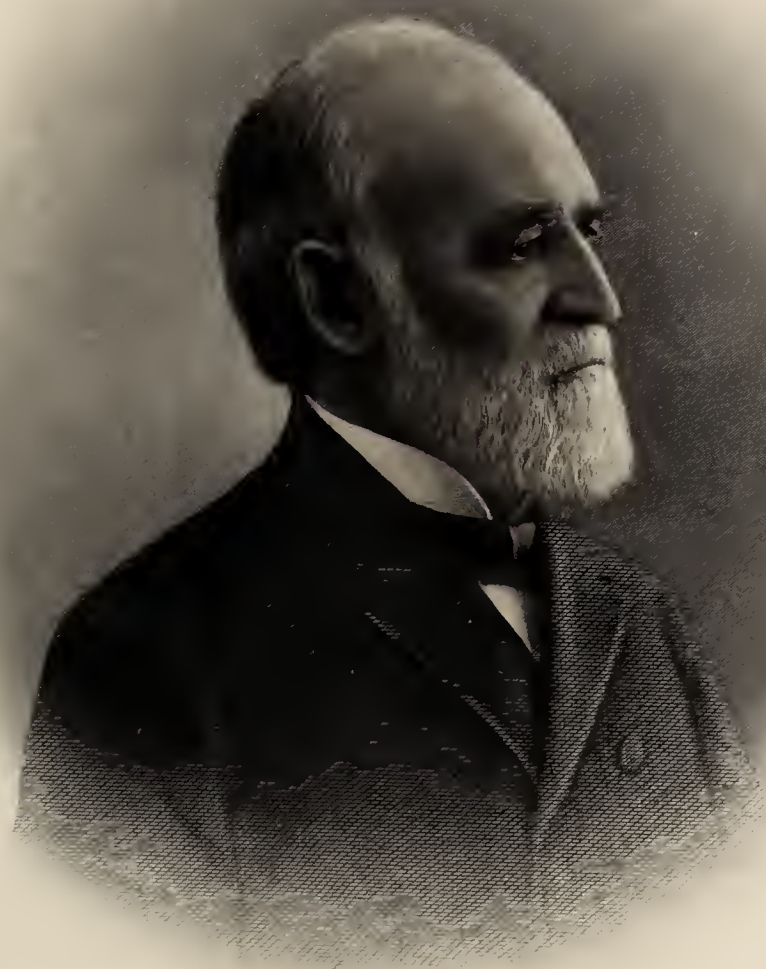
A record of efficient service in political and professional circles has made the life record of Judge Leland an honored one, and the fact that he was for thirty-six years a resident of La Salle county well entitles him to representation in this volume. He was born in Grafton, Massachusetts, on the 1st of June, 1828, and died in Kansas City, Kansas, September 5, 1905. The first representative of the name in America as ascertained by the records in the Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England by James Savage was of Hopestill Leland, who came from England among the first settlers who made the journey direct from that country to the new world, and his daughter, Experience Leland, who married Thomas Holbrook in England, crossed the Atlantic on the Mayflower. Hopestill Leland died in 1655, at Medfield, Massachusetts, when seventy-five years of age. Morse exults in his honor as "one of the most ancient, if not the most ancient who came to our country", presuming his coming to have been in 1621 and "no monumental inscription in New England will date back of 1580", the year of his birth. Eleazer Leland was a grandson of Captain James Leland, who served in the French and Indian war and was the grandfather of Judge Leland of this review. He was a member of the Massachusetts legislature, during the time of the Revolutionary war and was called to active service in periods of emergency, one occasion being the battle of Bunker Hill, in which he participated. His son, Colonel Cyrus Leland, lived and died at Grafton, Massachusetts, and

was for years a member of the Massachusetts general assembly. He served as captain, major and colonel in the militia and was a wealthy cotton manufacturer and owned a large tract of land. Colonel Cyrus Leland was appointed July 1, 1825, justice of the peace of Worcester county, Massachusetts, and on the 17th of March, 1828, was commissioned a trustee of the Hassanamisco (or Grafton) Indians. These commissions are still in possession of Dr. Leland, of Utica, Illinois, and bear the signature of Governor Levi Lincoln and Secretary of State Edward D. Bangs, of Massachusetts.

The maternal grandfather of Judge Leland was Noah Brooks Kimball, also one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war. He was born in Grafton, Massachusetts, May 19, 1756, and died August 21, 1856. He was twice married, first in 1775 to Persis Brigham, and second to Mary Chase, December 12, 1782. Her death occurred in August, 1806. He was a member of the company commanded by his father, Aaron Kimball, at Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775, and was in the company which marched to Bennington, Vermont, under command of Captain Warren in Colonel Wheelock's regiment. He resided for a long period in Grafton, Massachusetts, where he was a selectman and a member of the school committee.

Aaron Kimball, father of Noah Brooks Kimball and the great-grandfather of Judge Leland, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, February 15, 1729, or 1730, and died in Grafton, Massachusetts, November 20, 1823. He was married in 1753 to Mary Brooks, who was born on January 29, 1737, and died August 12, 1823. Her parents were Noah and Sarah (Willard) Brooks. In 1757 Aaron Kimball belonged to the training and alarm soldiers of Grafton and was one of the military men who marched to the relief of Fort William Henry on the 16th of August, of that year. He was also captain of the Grafton company which marched on to Lexington Alarm, April 19, 1775, and served until May 15, 1775. On the 5th of April, 1776, he became captain of the Sixth Worcester Company. Betsy Kimball, a daughter of Noah Kimball, was born in Grafton, Massachusetts, in 1787, and married Colonel Cyrus Leland.

Among their children was Judge Pardon Kimball Leland of this review. He was the youngest of nine children and attended Westfield Academy, while later he was graduated with valedictorian honors from Leicester Academy. He also spent one year as a student in Amherst College and he pursued a literary and scientific course in Brown University but he left Boston, Massachusetts, in January, 1849, sailing in company with his brother



P. Kimball Leland

Eleazer on the ship *Capitol*, commanded by Captain Thorndyke Proctor. They went around Cape Horn, the passage requiring one hundred and seventy-seven days, and landed in July, 1849, at San Francisco, after which Judge Leland worked in the gold mines of the north fork of the American river from its mouth to Barnes' Bar, near the present town of Auburn, California, for about two years. He returned to the east, however, with the second party of white miners, making the trip by way of the Nicaragua route. Three hundred miles were covered in an Indian dugout and because of the hardships of the trip he contracted yellow fever and nearly died at Schagers. While in California he served as a soldier on the occasion of some of the Indian outbreaks.

Returning to Grafton, Judge Leland there resided until the spring of 1851, when he came to La Salle county, Illinois, settling in Ottawa, having previously visited the city about 1840. He had spent three years at that time in Illinois and Wisconsin. On again taking up his abode here he served as deputy clerk of the supreme court under his brother, Lorenzo Leland, at Ottawa, from 1851 until 1854, and during that period he formed personal friendships with Lincoln, Douglas and other distinguished lawyers of the state. He was commissioned by Governor Richard Yates, November 25, 1861, as county judge, to which office he had been elected. He was re-elected and commissioned on the 22d of November, 1865, by Governor Richard J. Oglesby and thus served for two consecutive terms, covering eight years. He was for a long period a distinguished and prominent citizen of La Salle county and one who wielded a wide influence, leaving the impress of his individuality for good upon the public life and progress of the county.

On the 26th of March, 1856, Judge Leland was married to Miss Elizabeth Margaret White, who was born in Pennsylvania on January 12th, 1834. Her father, John White, was a native of Ireland, and a second cousin of President Andrew Jackson. His wife, Mrs. Margaret (Maxwell) White, was of Scotch parentage, having been born and partially reared in Scotland. Her death occurred in Ottawa. Elizabeth Margaret White came to Ottawa in 1854, and in 1856 gave her hand in marriage to Pardon Kimball Leland. Unto them were born the following named: Dr. Kimball White, born November 4, 1857; Cora, who was born September 30, 1861, and is the wife of Charles E. Abraham, of Kansas City, Kansas; and Lillian, who was born January 1, 1864, and is the wife of Evan H. Brown, of Kansas City, Kansas.

Judge Leland remained a resident of La Salle county until 1886, when he removed to Kansas

City, Kansas, where he resided until his death, which occurred nearly twenty years later. In the latter '80s he was commissioned judge by the governor of Kansas under the metropolitan police law and served capably on the bench for about eight years. His professional and judicial record was at all times free from adverse criticism because of his unquestioned fidelity to duty and his wise interpretation of the laws. In early manhood while in Amherst, Massachusetts, he had enlisted for service in the Mexican war but was never sent to the front, but the same spirit of patriotism and loyalty that characterized his ancestors was thus manifest. Wherever known he was honored for his splendid qualities of manhood, for his progressive citizenship and for his unfaltering fidelity to duty, and when he passed away his death was the occasion of deep regret wherever he was known. His widow still survives him and yet resides in Kansas City.

RICHARD FARNSWORTH.

Richard Farnsworth is one of the progressive agriculturists of La Salle county. He gives personal attention to his farm, which is situated a half mile from Ottawa and comprises two hundred and eighty-two acres of rich and productive land. It is the visible evidence of his life of thrift and enterprise, for without special advantages at the outset of his career, he has worked persistently and earnestly and has achieved both character and success. He was born in Belleville, Hastings county, Ontario, April 15, 1849, and is of English lineage. His paternal grandparents, Abraham and Sarah (Smith) Farnsworth, were natives of Yorkshire, England, and their son, Robert Farnsworth, was born in Yorkshire in 1822. He was only four years old when his parents crossed the Atlantic and settled in Belleville, Ontario, where he devoted his life to general farming until his declining years, when he made his home with his son Richard and his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Peck. Through a long period he was an active and earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church and acted as clerk of his congregation for many years. He married Miss Betsy Wilcox, a daughter of Asa Wilcox, and she departed this life in Ontario, Canada, in 1866. They were the parents of six children: Richard; Sarah, the wife of Henry Peck; David, a resident of Ottawa; Robert; and J. C., who is living in Ottawa. Asa died when a child and Robert departed this life November 17, 1899.

Richard Farnsworth spent his boyhood and youth in the place of his nativity, and after acquiring his education began learning the blacksmith and carriage trade, to which he served a three years' apprenticeship. At the end of that time he removed to Indiana and for two years was employed at farm labor. It was in this way that he eventually gained the capital that enabled him to invest in land, and in 1872 he purchased the homestead property, which is situated a half mile from Ottawa and comprises two hundred and eighty-two acres of land. It is considered a very valuable farm, Mr. Farnsworth having placed the fields under a high state of cultivation. He also erected thereon many substantial and commodious buildings. All the days of his business career have not been equally bright, however, for at times the storm clouds have gathered. In 1902 he suffered heavy losses, for all of the buildings upon his place were destroyed by fire. With characteristic energy, however, he rebuilt there and now has a beautiful home, large barns and other necessary buildings upon his place.

In 1868 Richard Farnsworth was united in marriage to Miss Edith Pickens, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Close) Pickens, natives of Massachusetts. Her death occurred February 2, 1889, and she left four children: Walter, on a ranch in Kansas; George; Percy; and Lizzie. In February, 1890, Mr. Farnsworth was again married, his second union being with Miss Emma Danz, of Peru, Illinois, a daughter of Charles and Margaret (Nebel) Danz. There was one child of this marriage, Gretchen. Mrs. Farnsworth passed away March 3, 1899, her death being deeply regretted not only by her immediate family, but also by a large number of warm friends. She held membership in the Congregational church, to which Mr. Farnsworth also belongs. He is likewise a member of Occidental lodge, No. 40, A. F. & A. M.; Shabbona chapter, No. 37, R. A. M.; and Ottawa commandery, No. 10, K. T. His political allegiance is given to the republican party. He has served as supervisor of South Ottawa township for eight years and in 1906 was re-elected without opposition, a fact which indicates the unqualified confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen. He has always stood for progress and improvement as well in public affairs as in his private business life, and his efforts in behalf of La Salle county and her welfare have been far-reaching, effective and beneficial. When Mr. Farnsworth started out in life on his own account leaving Canada for the States, he had a cash capital of but two dollars and forty cents, and that sum was stolen from his trunk during the first week. Unde-

tered by the obstacles and difficulties which he knew he must face, he has worked persistently and energetically as the years have gone by. His life has been one of continuous activity in which he has been accorded due recognition of labor and today is numbered among the substantial citizens of the county. His interests are thoroughly identified with those of Illinois and at all times he is ready to lend his aid and co-operation to movements calculated to benefit this section of the county or advance its wonderful development.

PHILIP G. SCHOCH.

Philip G. Schoch, cashier of the National City Bank at Ottawa, was born and reared in this city, a son of Philip and Caroline (Sulzberger) Schoch, both of whom were born in Strasburg, Germany. The father's birth occurred in Gerstheim, Alsace, July 26, 1832, while the mother's birth occurred in Obenheim, Alsace, May 6, 1835. They came to the United States in 1851, locating in Ottawa, and the father, who had learned the trade of manufacturing light and heavy harness in his native country, entered upon the same line of business here and is still carrying on the enterprise, which he established in this town nearly a half century ago. His wife was called to her final rest June 1, 1885. Their son, Albert F. Schoch, is prominent in financial circles as vice-president of the National City Bank.

Philip G. Schoch completed his education in the public schools of Ottawa and throughout his business career has been identified with banking interests. He entered the National City Bank as a messenger in February, 1881, and after some years was promoted to the position of book-keeper and later to teller, while on the 1st of May, 1898, he succeeded Edwin C. Allen as cashier. All through the intervening years he had given close attention to every detail of the business until he has become thoroughly familiar with banking in every department and the success of the institution which he represents is due in no small measure to his thorough knowledge and capability.

Mr. Schoch was married to Miss Minnie A. Flick, and they have one child, Philip, Jr. For many years Mr. Schoch has been a member of the Ottawa Boat Club and for a long period has acted as its treasurer. He has also taken an active interest in politics and his interest is that of a public-spirited citizen who upholds principles from a matter of preference and devotion to the general good without individual desire for

office. He has a wide acquaintance in Ottawa and throughout the state as one of the active and enterprising young men of the city, always ready to do his part in public affairs and frequently called upon to perform some important service on special occasions. Frank and genial, he is popular, and in public relations has made the same steady progress that has characterized his independent business career.

EZRA H. BAILEY.

Ezra H. Bailey, starting out in life on his own account at the age of fifteen years, has made steady and consecutive progress until as cashier of the Union National Bank he is a prominent and honored representative of financial interests in Streator and La Salle county. His intense and well directed energy, combined with a ready and admirable utilization of every opportunity that has presented itself, has placed him in the prominent position which he now occupies and at the same time he belongs to that class of representative American men who while advancing individual interests also promote the public prosperity.

His life record began on the 25th of December, 1853, in the town of Milford, Massachusetts, where lived his parents, James D. and Abigail (Tyler) Bailey. He is descended in both lines from distinguished colonial ancestry. Authentic records state that John Bailey, making his home in Chippenham, England, in 1635 crossed the Atlantic to America and became a resident of Salisbury, Massachusetts. Identified with movements and measures which shaped the policy of New England, the family became staunch advocates of the cause of liberty and when the attempt was made to throw off the yoke of British oppression Eliphalet Bailey, the great-grandfather of our subject, joined the colonial army and fought for American independence. From an equally remote and honorable ancestry in the maternal line Mr. Bailey is descended, his mother tracing her ancestry back to Job Tyler, who was one of the first settlers of Andover, Massachusetts, where he arrived about 1640. She also was descended from Thomas Dudley, the second governor of the Massachusetts Bay colony through his daughter, Anne, who was the first American poetess and who married Simon Bradstreet, who was governor of the Massachusetts Bay colony for ten years. Thus the ancestral history of the family is closely interwoven with the early annals of America and the same

patriotism, loyalty and fidelity have been characteristic of later generations of both the Bailey and Tyler families.

In his youth Ezra H. Bailey profited by the superior educational advantages afforded by his native state and at the age of fifteen years his identification with business life began. He was first employed with his father in a boot and shoe factory and he remained in the east until January, 1874, when he secured employment in the office of Ralph Plumb in Streator, Illinois, and thus entered upon active connection with the interests of Streator, where for almost a third of a century he has now made his home. In November of the same year he accepted the position of bookkeeper for the Streator Coal Company and in that capacity and as cashier remained with the company and its successors, the Luther & Tyler Coal & Coke Company, until 1887, when he became identified with banking interests as cashier of the Streator National Bank. Three years later he was appointed cashier of the newly organized City National Bank and in 1892, upon the death of George L. Richards, cashier of the Union National Bank, he was chosen to the latter position, which he still occupies. From the time of his earliest connection with the banking business he has made it his policy to thoroughly acquaint himself with banking in every department both in principle and detail and this he has done. He stands today as one of the prominent representatives of the moneyed interests of the county and has contributed to the success of the varied institutions with which he has been connected. He follows a safe, conservative policy and yet is notable for the progressiveness which is continually looking ahead for broader opportunities and marking out new paths for greater and more successful effort.

In the midst of active and responsible business duties Mr. Bailey has found time to devote to public interests and yet has always preferred to render public service as a private citizen without recourse to office holding as a measure to promote the general good. His influence and efforts, however, are always on the side of development, improvement and municipal honor and his labors have been a tangible element in many plans that have been of direct and immediate serviceableness in the welfare of Streator and the county at large. He has attained the Knight Templar degree in Masonry, belonging to Streator lodge, No. 607, A. F. & A. M.; Streator chapter, No. 168, R. A. M.; and Streator commandery, No. 10, K. T. While without aspiration for office he has always been a staunch advocate of the republican party.

Mr. Bailey was married on the 18th of January, 1879, to Miss Laurett Benson, of Streator, a daughter of Sylvanus H. and Laurett (Howard) Benson, whose ancestors were among the early settlers in and near Blackstone, Massachusetts. Their daughter, Edith Laurett, born January 19, 1881, completed her education in Lasell Seminary in Auburndale, Massachusetts. Mrs. Bailey passed away July 3, 1883, and on the 23d of October, 1884, Mr. Bailey married Gertrude Canfield, of Streator, who in the paternal line is a direct descendant of the Canfield family of New Milford, Connecticut, and the Ten Broecks, who were among the early Knickerbockers that settled New York, while on the maternal side she is descended from the Luthers of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and the Stouts of New Jersey. Mrs. Bailey is a lady of culture and refinement who presides with gracious hospitality over her pleasant and attractive home. She belongs to the Daughters of the American Revolution, the local chapter of the Eastern Star, the Callere Club and other societies in Streator and both Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have a circle of friends which in extent is at once indicative of their personal worth and prominence. As a representative of commercial and financial interests Mr. Bailey stands foremost among the business men of Streator and no citizen is more thoroughly representative or more devoted to the promotion of her welfare. He is one of the most progressive and public-spirited men here and his means and influence have been used unsparingly in advancing enterprising industries and improvements in this city which is now one of the most flourishing towns of northern Illinois. Without ostentation or display but through the capable performance of each day's duty in this work-a-day world he has advanced to a place where his influence and activity are potent factors, not alone for individual success but also for public progress.

RICHARD COOK JORDAN.

Honored and respected by all, there is no citizen in Ottawa who holds a more enviable position than R. C. Jordan, who is today at the head of the extensive hardware business, which was established by his father-in-law, the late John Manley in 1840. Through his progressive spirit, strong determination and enterprise Mr. Jordan has kept in touch with the progress which is typical of business life at the present age and moreover has maintained an unassailable reputation for straightforward dealing. Other interests as well have gained him place among the

leading residents here. He is found as a co-operant factor in many measures for the general good and his labors of a practical nature have been far-reaching and beneficial.

Richard Cook Jordan was born in Hudson, New York, where his father, Allen Jordan, engaged in the practice of law for many years and was a prominent citizen, serving at one time as mayor of the city. In his youth R. C. Jordan became a student in a school in Brooklyn, New York, and he entered upon his business career as an employe of his uncle, John C. Cook, a member of the firm of Bruce & Cook, importers of metals in New York city. Following the removal of his parents to Kendall county, Illinois. Mr. Jordan left the Empire state and joined them in the middle west, where his summer months were devoted to farm labor, while in the winter seasons he engaged in teaching school, entering upon the active work of that profession when seventeen years of age. His identification with the business interests of Ottawa dates from 1861, at which time he came to this city to accept a clerkship in the hardware store owned by John Manley, one of the leading merchants of this section of the state at an early day. The building now occupied by Mr. Jordan, three stories in height and extending through from Main to Mill street, is one of the notable buildings in the county and in addition to the main structure there is a large annex. The building is literally "built upon a rock," to accomplish which the heavy walls are in some portions built from a point seventeen feet below the basement floor. The structure was erected for the purpose of holding iron and is probably the strongest building in the city or county. In the middle of the nineteenth century Manley's store was a notable landmark and was well known for fifty miles around Ottawa, and its proprietor was a most popular man of strict integrity and honor, possessing a genial nature and kindly disposition that made him a favorite with the business community and the entire pioneer settlement. Mr. Jordan entered his employ and has since been connected with the business except for the period of his active service in the Civil war, when the dismemberment of the Union was threatened by the secession of the south.

He put aside all commercial and personal considerations and offered his aid to his government, becoming first sergeant of Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry, with which he did active duty in the south, making a creditable military record. For eight years he occupied the position of cashier in the National City Bank of Ottawa and in 1879 was admitted to a partnership in the hardware business under the firm style of Manley & Jordan, this relation



R. C. JORDAN.

being maintained for ten years, or until the death of Mr. Manley. He was then alone in business for about a year, at the end of which time C. H. Hamilton was admitted to a partnership and the store was carried on under the firm style of Jordan & Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton retired in January, 1899, since which time Mr. Jordan has been sole proprietor. The business in one of the extensive commercial enterprises of the city and the house has ever borne an unsailable reputation. The safe, conservative yet progressive methods of the founder have been continued by Mr. Jordan, who is wide-awake and an enterprising business man, who has based his efforts upon the rules which govern strict industry. He has also placed his faith in the old and time-tried maxims such as "there is no excellence without labor" and "honesty is the best policy."

Mr. Jordan is the champion of reform and improvements in Ottawa along all lines contributing to its material, social, intellectual, moral and political welfare. In the recently instituted movement for Ottawa's development he was a leading factor and addressed a number of public meetings held at the Armory concerning the city, its needs and its possibilities. He is an earnest and fluent speaker and though his business life has kept him from the public platform he nevertheless has displayed considerable oratorical power on different occasions and it is known that he has wielded a wide and practical influence for good. He is now a prominent member of the Ottawa Development Association, is also president of the Ottawa Chautauqua Association and has served as a member of the board of education. His political views are not bound by party ties. He was an advocate of the single gold standard, twice a delegate to the Indianapolis Gold convention and believes in tariff for revenue only. It is undoubtedly true that he might have held any public office within the gift of his fellow townsmen had he so desired but he has resolutely refused to become a candidate. He has, however, been grand commander of Seth C. Earl post, No. 156, G. A. R.; president of La Salle County Old Settlers' Association; several times a delegate to the Illinois Waterways Convention, and at all times an advocate of any movement or measure that tends to advance the best interests of his city and county. He has gained a host of warm friends, whose high and sincere regard, recognizing his genuine worth, he fully possesses. While inclined at all times to be safely conservative he yet holds many advanced ideas on questions of education and governmental policy.

He was a faithful soldier, yet he displayed no greater loyalty than he has ever in his support of American institutions and his condemnation of political intrigue. With him principle is ever above party and purity in municipal affairs above personal interest.

JAMES T. WALSH.

As a business man and leader in political circles James T. Walsh is well known in Ottawa and La Salle county and over his official record and business career there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil, as he has been actuated by honorable principles and worthy motives. His devotion to the public good stands as an unquestioned fact in his career and many tangible evidences of his public service can be cited. A native of Ireland, he was born in Coolkerough, Listowel, County Kerry, on the 8th of March, 1849, a son of Thomas and Catherine Walsh, who were also natives of that country. In their family were nine children, namely: William, Jerry, Cornelius, John, Thomas, Patrick, Hanora and Mary.

James T. Walsh was early trained to habits of industry and economy, for his parents, though not in affluent circumstances, were people of high respectability, who recognized the value and worth of character. He remained in his native land until twenty years of age, when, attracted by the business possibilities and opportunities of the new world, he sailed for America, arriving in New York in 1869. He spent some time in the eastern metropolis and then came to La Salle county, since which time he has been interested in business life here and at the present writing is proprietor of a grocery store which has a liberal patronage, owing to his straightforward dealing, the neat and attractive appearance of his place and his earnest desire to please his customers. His trade has constantly grown and developed and the business returns to him a gratifying financial income.

In 1873, in Syracuse, New York, Mr. Walsh was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Walsh, an old schoolmate. Four children were born unto them, three sons and a daughter. Two sons, Michael and Thomas, are now in charge of the grocery business, for Mr. Walsh has practically retired from its management. The daughter, Catherine, is at home, while the other son, William, is now a partner in the Donohue Live Stock Company, owners of large ranching interests, controlling thirty-six thousand acres of land near

White Sulphur Springs, Montana. William Walsh is a cousin of Mr. Donohue and the business interests of the firm in the west are extensive.

In 1889, Mr. Walsh derived great pleasure from a visit to his old home in Ireland, renewing the acquaintances of his youth and visiting many scenes which were familiar to him in boyhood days. He returned to his native land for another visit July 14, 1906. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. A stanch democrat in his political views, Mr. Walsh has for some years been a recognized leader in the local ranks of his party and has been called to various public offices. In 1898 he was elected alderman, representing the fifth ward of Ottawa in the city council, and he is still filling that position and is again spoken of as a candidate. His service on the board of aldermen has been very effective in promoting the best interests of the city and he stands for reform and improvement and for retrenchment in expenses as far as is commensurate with good government and public progress. He has also been assistant supervisor for eight years, but resigned that office in the spring of 1905. Mr. Walsh has never been disappointed in the hope that led him to come to America, for in this country he has not only met with business success but has gained a good home and many warm friends. He found here that the accident of birth or nationality has little or nothing to do with a man's success, but that individual merit will win recognition and that advancement comes in reward for persistency of purpose and honorable dealing. It is these qualities which have made him one of the leading merchants of the city and now enable him largely to live retired in the enjoyment of the fruits that former toil have brought to him.

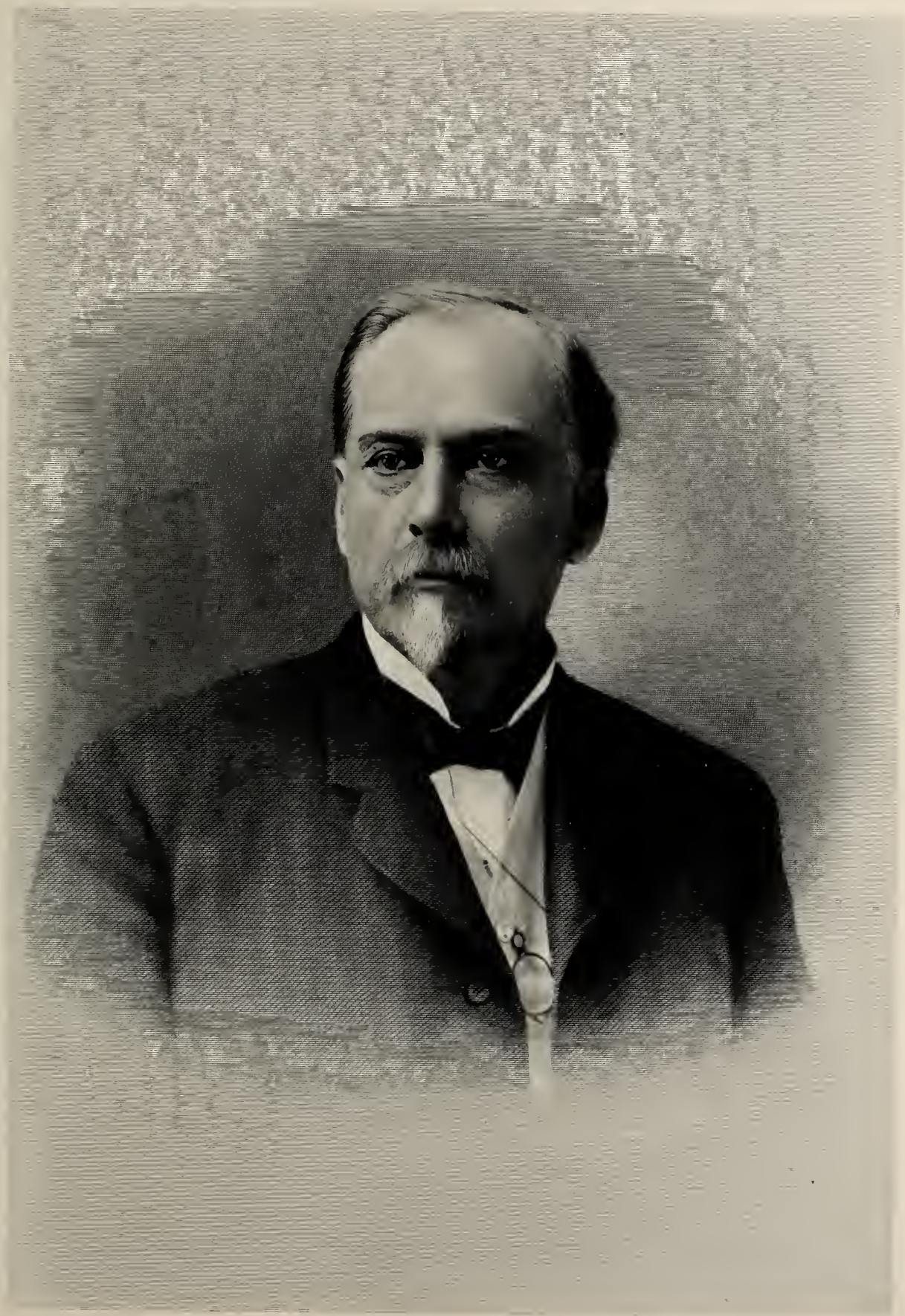
SAMUEL RICHOLSON.

Samuel Richolson, deceased, was for many years one of the most prominent attorneys of Ottawa. He made a study of railroad law and was a leading representative of that department of jurisprudence in northern Illinois, standing high in the ranks of the legal fraternity in La Salle county. He was born at Holderman's Grove, then in this county but now in Kendall county, March 25, 1841, and spent his early days upon a farm in that vicinity, later taking up the trade of a painter. His education was mainly acquired in the public schools and also at Fowler Institute in Aurora.

Coming to Ottawa in 1868, Mr. Richolson commenced the study of law under the direction of Judge Charles Blanchard and applied himself assiduously to the mastery of the principles of jurisprudence for a year, when he was admitted to the bar. In 1870 he entered into partnership with H. K. Boyle, a talented young man, and the same year the firm of Dickey, Boyle & Richolson was formed, Colonel T. Lyle Dickey being admitted to a partnership. This relation continued until Mr. Boyle was obliged to go to California for his health. The firm of Dickey & Richolson had a continuous existence until Colonel Dickey removed to Chicago, after which Mr. Richolson practiced alone much of the time, with the exception of a short period when he was associated with W. L. Seeley. At the time of his death, which occurred June 24, 1906, he was in partnership with his son, Harold L. Richolson, under the firm name of Richolson & Richolson. For a long period he was considered one of the ablest members of the La Salle county bar and had an important and extensive practice. As a railroad attorney he led in this section of the state and he had most comprehensive and accurate knowledge of this department of jurisprudence. He was remarkable among lawyers for the wide research and provident care with which he prepared his cases. In no instance was his reading ever confined to the limitation of the questions at issue; it went beyond and compassed every contingency. His logical grasp of facts and principles and the law applicable to them was another potent element in his success and a remarkable clearness of impression, a practical and precise diction enabled him to make others understand not only the salient points of his arguments but his every fine gradation of meaning was accounted one of the most conspicuous gifts and accomplishments.

In early manhood Mr. Richolson was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor Blair, who died four years later. He was again married on the 17th of November, 1870, his second union being with Miss Marietta Meehan, who with a daughter and son still survives him. The children are Mrs. Paul Salambier, of New York city; and Harold L. Richolson, city attorney at Ottawa.

Aside from his profession Mr. Richolson was most prominent in public affairs relating to the welfare and progress of his city and his efforts were a tangible factor in movements that resulted most beneficially for Ottawa. He was three times honored with the mayoralty and gave to the city a progressive, yet economical administration. He was at the head of the board of directors of the public library for seven years and for three years was its president. The fact that Samuel Richol-



Samuel Richardson

son gave his endorsement to a public measure was an indication to many that such a measure was worthy of general support and his influence was a potent element for good along those lines which promote the material and intellectual progress and uphold the political and legal status.

RIGHT REV. THOMAS KEATING.

Right Rev. Thomas S. Keating, who for eighteen years has labored in behalf of the Catholic church in Ottawa, was born December 21, 1846. He attended the public schools at Morris, Illinois, and the Columbus school in this city and afterward spent four years as a student in St. Mary's College in Perry county, Missouri, from which institution he was graduated. Having determined to become an active representative of the priesthood, his studies were afterward directed in lines that would prepare him for his holy calling. He matriculated in the University of St. Mary's of the Lake at Chicago and was there graduated with the class of 1865. He afterward spent two years as a student in Rev. Dr. McMullen's Clerical Seminary and afterward attended Mount St. Mary's College at Emmettsburg, Maryland, the oldest seminary in the United States. He remained there as a student for three years and was graduated in 1870.

Father Keating was assigned to active duty in the pro-cathedral in Chicago as assistant to Rev. Terry and remained there until 1873. He was ordained a priest in the old St. Columba church at Ottawa, August 19, 1870, by the Right Rev. Dr. Foley, bishop of Chicago. He was for one year pastor of St. Rosa's church at Wilmington and organized a branch church at Braidwood, which had previously been without church or pastor. He was then sent to St. Mary's church at El Paso, Woodford county, Illinois, where he remained for six years. He did great good in his ministry there and erected a boys' parochial school, also established missions at Eureka and Minonk and succeeded in paying off the church debt. In 1880 he took charge of the parish at Champaign and Rantoul mission, continuing his work for eight years, during which time he erected a large nunnery for the Sisters of Notre Dame of Milwaukee and collected twelve thousand dollars for a new church. He also built a church at Penfield.

In April, 1888, Dean Keating came to St. Columba's Catholic church of Ottawa, in which he had been ordained to the priesthood, and has since been its pastor. During this period he has ac-

complished much of great importance and has been advanced to his present high ecclesiastical position. A contemporary biographer has said: "St. Columba's, of which Dean Keating is pastor, is one of the finest church edifices in Ottawa and was erected at a cost of fifty-two thousand dollars. A fine, mellow-toned pipe organ was built for this church and is pronounced by the best musicians to be an instrument wonderful in its depth of volume and perfection of tone. Father Keating has endeared himself to the people of the parish and gained the esteem of the entire community by his wisdom and by the noble qualities which are his characteristics. In 1888 he was appointed dean of the diocese of Peoria, Illinois, and the work accomplished by him since then is a record in which he may feel a pardonable pride. The greater part of the church debt has been lifted; St. Xavier's Academy, costing some sixty-two thousand dollars, completed; the boys' school established and new building erected; the new deanery completed, at a cost of fourteen thousand dollars; and the cemetery enlarged and improved. These are some of the visible results of his work, but of the good accomplished by him as the wise adviser and spiritual director of the people who shall speak? His influence has been far-reaching and lasting, causing him to be regarded with affectionate reverence. On August 19, 1905, Dean Keating celebrated his silver jubilee of twenty-five years in the service of the church. He is now an irremovable pastor and one of the best known and respected citizens of La Salle county."

CHARLES E. SPENCER.

Charles E. Spencer, living in Marseilles, is numbered among the early settlers of La Salle county, dating his residence here from 1854. He was born in Van Buren county, Michigan, September 18, 1845, a son of E. T. Spencer, whose birth occurred near Utica, New York, in 1817. There the father was reared and educated, and when a young man he came to the middle west, settling in Van Buren county, Michigan, where he cleared and developed a farm. He was married there to Mary A. Dole, a native of Vermont, in which state her girlhood days were passed and her education was obtained. Subsequently she engaged in teaching school in Michigan. Following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Spencer resided in the Wolverine state until 1854, when they removed to Illinois, settling in La Salle county in what is now Miller township. There

Mr. Spencer began to cultivate and improve his land. A number of years later he took up his abode in Marseilles and spent his last years in the village, passing away here in 1894, having survived his wife for only a few months. In the family were six sons and a daughter, of whom five of the sons and the daughter are yet living.

Charles E. Spencer remained a resident of his native state for eight years and then accompanied his parents on their removal to this county. He had good school advantages, supplementing his public-school course by study in Lombard University at Galesburg, Illinois. He was a teacher for a number of years during the winter seasons, while in the summer months he followed farm labor. He remained with his father until he had attained his majority, and then began farming on his own account. As a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss Amanda E. States, whom he wedded in Miller township in 1868. She is a native of Ohio, where she spent her girlhood and for some years she was successfully engaged in teaching in La Salle county. Following his marriage Mr. Spencer took up his abode upon a partially improved farm belonging to his father, on which was a log house, and there the young couple began their domestic life, making it their home for a few years. Mr. Spencer began with one hundred and sixty acres of land. He later built a good house, barns and cribs, made a deep well on his place, putting in a wind pump, fenced and tiled his land, set out an orchard and in fact carried on the work of development in most energetic manner and in accordance with modern ideas of agricultural progress. He also raised and fed stock and continued actively in farming until 1893, when he removed to Marseilles, renting his farm for some time. Following the death of his parents he resided again upon the farm for two years, after which he returned to the city. He had cared for his parents in their declining years, rendering them every filial attention possible.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer have become the parents of three children: Burton C., who is now living on the home farm and is married and has two children, Glen and Lois; Fred L., of East Ottawa, who is married and has a daughter, Gracie; and Clara May, the wife of Dr. L. C. Butterfield, of Marseilles, by whom she has one son, Spencer Irving. In his political views Mr. Spencer has always been a republican, thoroughly in sympathy with the principles and policy of the party. He cast his first presidential vote for General U. S. Grant in 1868, and has never wavered in his allegiance to its presidential candidates since

that time. While living in Miller township he served as clerk, was also township school treasurer and collector and for nine consecutive years acted as supervisor. He served as chairman of the committee to settle with the county clerk and also acted on numerous other committees of importance, one being the special committee having in charge the heating of the courthouse. He also served for two terms as assessor in Marseilles and is filling the office at the present time. He has frequently been sent as a delegate to the county and district conventions and his opinions carry weight in the local councils of his party, because his devotion to the general good is above question and his allegiance to his party a known fact in his life record. For fifty-two years he has lived in La Salle county, interested in its growth and its progress and as a useful and enterprising citizen is well known. He certainly merits the rest which has been vouchsafed to him and which he is now enjoying and it is with pleasure we present to our readers this history of his life.

WILLIAM H. HINEBAUGH.

William H. Hinebaugh, judge of the county court of La Salle county, is a native of Calhoun county, Michigan. His preliminary education was acquired in the public schools of that locality and supplemented by study in the high school at Litchfield, Michigan, from which he was graduated. He afterward pursued a special course at Albion College and entered the Michigan State Normal as a student in the literary department. Following his graduation from that institution he came to Ottawa and entered upon specific preparation for a life work as a law student in the office of Judge F. B. Lincoln. Later he continued his reading under the direction of the firm of Snyder & Stead, attorneys at Ottawa, and was admitted to the bar on examination before the supreme court in May, 1893.

Judge Hinebaugh has practiced continuously in La Salle county for thirteen years. He opened an office immediately after his admission and in November, 1894, entered into partnership relations with D. B. Snow, under the firm style of Snow & Hinebaugh. The firm enjoys a large and distinctively representative clientage and in the trial of cases Judge Hinebaugh displays an intimate knowledge of the legal principles and a thorough mastery of the points in litigation. In December, 1900, he was appointed assistant states attorney for La Salle county, in which capacity



W. H. HINEBAUGH.

he served until elected county judge in November, 1902. His record as a judge has been in harmony with his record as a citizen, also being distinguished by a most conscientious performance of duty and a masterful grasp of every problem that has been presented for solution.

Judge Hinebaugh has been an interested observer of the political work of the county and in fact has been an active participant in the efforts made to secure republican successes. He is a man of strong convictions and his party affiliation is the result of close and discriminating study of the questions and issues of the day. He has served as a member of the county central committee and his election to the bench was a merited reward of faithful party service as well as a recognition of his ability for the important duties that devolved upon him.

B. FRANK TRUMBO.

B. Frank Trumbo, filling the office of sheriff of La Salle county and actively connected with agricultural interests, is a representative of one of the old families that from pioneer times has been connected with this portion of the state. His birth occurred in the Trumbo homestead in Dayton township, November 25, 1862. His father, Moab Perry Trumbo, was one of the prosperous agriculturists of that township for many years, locating there in 1853. He came to Illinois from Virginia, his birth having occurred in Rockingham county, that state, on the 16th of December, 1829, upon a farm which had been in possession of his ancestors for a period of one hundred and thirty-six years. It was the property of his grandfather and his father, both of whom bore the name of Jacob Trumbo. The latter also became a resident of La Salle county, arriving in the year 1853, but he was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, his death occurring soon after he reached Illinois. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Snyder, survived him for many years, passing away in 1873. In their family were four children: Dorothy, now the widow of Lewis Hess, of Kingman, Kansas; Oliver, who is living in Dayton township, La Salle county; Moab Perry, father of our subject; and Mary J., the wife of Isaac Green, of Dayton township. After coming to Illinois Moab P. Trumbo followed general farming in Dayton township and was for many years closely associated with the agricultural development of the community. Even prior to this time other representatives of the Trumbo family had come to La Salle county, living in Dayton and Rutland

townships, one of these being Elias Trumbo of revered memory. Moab P. Trumbo was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Kagy and they have two children: B. Frank, of this review; and Maie, the wife of Ed Bradford, proprietor of Bradford's laundry at Ottawa.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for B. Frank Trumbo in his boyhood and youth. He attended the public schools and when not occupied with his lessons gave his attention to farm work, thus assisting his father until he attained his majority. After mastering the branches of learning taught in the public schools he attended Drew's Business College and thus prepared for life's practical duties. On putting aside his text-books he concentrated his energies upon farm work and has since been closely associated with general farming and stock-raising, being regarded as one of the leading and enterprising agriculturists of Dayton township. He has placed his land under a high state of cultivation, adding many modern improvements to the property and in all of his work has been practical and energetic, displaying the perseverance and keen discrimination that always win desired results.

On the 3d of December, 1886, Mr. Trumbo was married to Miss Josephine Rhodes, a daughter of Joseph Rhodes, a well known liveryman of Ottawa. Their union has been blessed with two children: Helena, born in 1887; and Josephine, in 1892.

In his political views Mr. Trumbo has always been an earnest democrat, recognized as one of the leaders of his party in this county. He has served as supervisor of his township and also upon the public buildings committee. He was also on the committee to settle with the recorder and to audit the account of the state's attorney. In 1902 he was elected sheriff of La Salle county and is now serving in that capacity. His deputies are John O'Kane, office deputy; Charles Linscott, of Streator; John F. Pyszka, of La Salle; and James E. Lanigan, of Ottawa. The office came to Mr. Trumbo without solicitation on his part and his election was a tribute to his personal worth and ability from his fellow townsmen who entertained for him warm regard and trust.

H. J. RUCKRIGEL.

The Illinois Valley Grain Company, of which H. J. Ruckrigel is vice president, is one of the more recently organized business enterprises of La Salle county, but the extent and volume of

its operations make it one of the most important. In this age of great business activity it is ability that wins promotion and merit that gains advancement. One cannot depend largely upon outside aid or influence, but must work his way upward and if he attains the height of prominence it is because he is deserving. In reviewing the record of Mr. Ruckrigel we notice the course that he has followed and must give him our respect and admiration, for in comparative obscurity he started out on life's journey for himself. Dominated by the progressive and enterprising spirit of the west, energy and industry stood him instead of capital and crowned his efforts with prosperity.

Mr. Ruckrigel is a native of Kentucky and was there reared, coming thence to Illinois when sixteen years of age. He removed from Ashkum, Iroquois county, to Ottawa, having in the previous place been engaged in the grain trade for nine years in company with C. H. Comstock. He has made his home in Ottawa since the 1st of November, 1899, and is now vice president of the Illinois Valley Grain Company, the other officers of which are J. N. Dunaway, president; George Dunaway, secretary; and J. L. Barnard, treasurer. The company was organized on the 1st of November, 1904, by the gentlemen mentioned above and was incorporated for the purpose of operating elevators, having plants at Ottawa, Utica, South Ottawa, Forrest, Terra Cotta and Buffalo Rock. At all of these towns they engage in buying and selling grain and the business is very extensive. In 1898, Mr. Dunaway had purchased the elevators in connection with A. J. Newell, the previous proprietor being A. K. Knapp. Mr. Newell was associated with Mr. Dunaway until his death in April, 1899, when Mr. Ruckrigel purchased an interest and the grain trade was conducted by the firm of Dunaway & Ruckrigel until the incorporation of the present company about two years ago. Employment is furnished to seven men in addition to the officers, who are active in the management of the business.

In June, 1906, Mr. Ruckrigel built a corn and feed mill on the site of the old Ames elevator, which he conducts alone, it being built for the purpose of grinding corn and oats for custom and toll trade and already a nice business has been established.

On the 26th of January, 1902, Mr. Ruckrigel was married to Miss Clara J. Burke, of Ottawa, a daughter of John and Ellen Burke, early settlers of that city. His wife is a member of the Catholic church. In community affairs he is active and his efforts have been of direct and

immediate servicableness in promoting measures of public welfare and improvement.

J. L. Barnard, who is treasurer of the Illinois Valley Grain Company and has been connected therewith since its organization, was born in Genesee county, New York, but was only four years of age when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Cass county, Michigan. His residence in Illinois dates from 1878, when he located in La Salle county. He is married and resides in Ottawa and is prominent socially and in business life as well. He has been connected with the operation of this line of elevators since 1882 and has practically throughout his entire life been connected with the grain trade, of which he is a worthy representative. He, too, is a member of the Masonic fraternity and has attained the Knight Templar degree. The officers of the Illinois Valley Grain Company are all men of well known business activity, ability and integrity, standing as worthy representatives of the spirit of the age, where advancement marks the trend of modern thought and accomplishment.

FREDERICK L. FISHER.

Frederick L. Fisher, a prominent hardware merchant of Ottawa, who has worked his way upward from a humble position in the business world until he has become owner of a leading commercial enterprise, was born in Germany, August 20, 1863, his parents being Edward and Mary (Machadonce) Fisher, both of whom were natives of Germany, in which country they were reared and married. They crossed the Atlantic to the new world in 1868, settling in Morris, Illinois, whence they removed to Ottawa in 1872. The father was a tanner by trade and died in Ottawa at the age of forty-four years. His widow survives and is now living in Chicago. They were members of the Reformed Lutheran church and in politics Mr. Fisher was a republican.

Frederick L. Fisher was only five years of age when brought by his parents to the United States. He has since lived in Illinois and was educated in the public schools to the age of fourteen years, when he began earning his own livelihood and not only provided for his own support but also assisted his mother by giving her his money. He followed this course until he had attained his majority. In 1880 he entered the employ of Haeberlin Brothers, who were engaged in the hardware business and with whom he continued until September 22, 1902, when he purchased the store which he has since conducted.

He had become thoroughly familiar with the trade and his enterprise and labor have resulted in bringing to him a gratifying patronage, so that today he is one of the most successful business men of the county. He carries a carefully selected line of shelf and heavy hardware, has handled the agricultural implements of the International Harvester Company of America since 1903 and also deals in gasoline engines. His reasonable prices, fair dealing and earnest desire to please have secured to him a large and growing patronage which makes his business a profitable one.

On the 20th of January, 1886, Mr. Fisher was united in marriage to Miss Louise P. Haeberlin, who was born in Ottawa, June 23, 1866, and is a daughter of John and Mary (Crise) Haeberlin, both of whom were natives of Switzerland but were married in Ottawa, where the father is now living at the age of seventy-six years. His wife, however, passed away when sixty-five years of age. After serving for a time in the army of his native country in accordance with the laws of that land he came to America in 1846 and began farming, but on account of the cold spell of July, 1847, he ceased to devote his energies to general agricultural pursuits and turned his attention to the hardware business, in which he continued successfully for many years, being one of the oldest and most prominent merchants of the city when on the 22d of September, 1902, he sold out. He is now living a retired life in Ottawa, enjoying a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves. He affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a member of Zion's Evangelical church, while his political support is given to the republican party.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Fisher has been blessed with three sons, Arthur H., John A. and Frederick L. Arthur H. is now attending the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois. John died at the age of seven years in 1899. Mr. Fisher has been alderman of the seventh ward in Ottawa and during his term of office manifested keen interest in the improvement of streets and sidewalks and gave his support to all measures for the public good. He belongs to Occidental lodge, No. 40, A. F. & A. M.; to Shabbona chapter, No. 37, R. A. M.; to Ottawa commandery, No. 10, K. T., to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and the Modern Woodmen camp, and his life exemplifies the beneficent spirit of these different organizations, which are based upon mutual helpfulness and consideration for others. He likewise belongs to the First Methodist Episcopal church and his political allegiance is given to the republican party. His life is another illustration of the fact that nation-

ality nor environment have little to do with shaping a man's career, that the road to success is open to all who care to enter the race and that the goal may be reached by determined and persistent effort. Without any special advantages to aid him at the outset of his career Mr. Fisher has steadily persevered in the pursuit of a given purpose and has made a creditable name and position in commercial circles in Ottawa.

THOMAS F. DOYLE.

Thomas F. Doyle, a prominent attorney of La Salle, who is making a specialty of corporation law, was born in Dimmick township, this county, in 1873. His father, Luke Doyle, a native of Ireland, died in Dimmick township, La Salle county, December 25, 1902, at the age of seventy years. He came to America when a young man and was one of the early settlers of this county, clearing a farm in Dimmick township, where he continued to follow agricultural pursuits until his death. He married Ann Hanley, also a native of Ireland, still living upon the old homestead in Dimmick township. In their family were eleven children, of whom ten are living, as follows: John, Martin, Rose, Bernard, Theresa, Thomas F., Katherine, Isabelle, Mary and Luke.

Thomas F. Doyle was reared to manhood on the old home farm and attended the district schools, while later he became a student in Niagara University, at New York. Subsequently he entered the Michigan University at Ann Arbor and was graduated from the law department in the class of 1895. The same year he was admitted to the bar and commenced practice as a partner of V. J. Duncan, of Ottawa, Illinois, under the firm name of Duncan & Doyle. After practicing for one year in Ottawa Mr. Duncan remained in charge of the Ottawa office and Mr. Doyle came to La Salle, where he opened an office. In 1902 there was a change made in the firm name by the admission of Andrew J. O'Connor to a partnership under the firm style of Duncan, Doyle & O'Connor. Mr. Doyle has charge of the local business of the firm at La Salle, while his partners have an office in Ottawa. He is an able lawyer of wide reading, of keen discrimination and sound reasoning, who is logical in his deductions and strong in his arguments. He is recognized as one of the leading attorneys of La Salle and his firm represents many corporations in this county.

In his political views Mr. Doyle is a stalwart democrat and for the past five years has served

as city attorney of La Salle. He was first elected in 1901 and his present term expires in 1907. He acted as assistant when V. J. Duncan was state's attorney of La Salle county, and he was also assistant to Attorney General W. H. Stead, when that gentleman was state's attorney for La Salle county.

In 1900 Mr. Duncan was married in Ottawa to Miss Elizabeth Sinnott, a daughter of William Sinnott of that city and they have two children, Francis Joseph and Mary Katherine, both born in La Salle. Mr. Doyle is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus, Modern Woodmen, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Deer Park Country Club.

He soon took high rank in his profession as an able and successful lawyer. He adheres to the old views of professional ethics, which discountenances all manner of advertising and self-adulation. He is, however, a public-spirited citizen, always ready to support real reforms of existing abuses in the law or its administration and to encourage and support institutions calculated to aid his fellowmen. He prefers to do this modestly and there is no effort on his part to become a leader. His tastes lead him to choose a quiet life of work in his profession. Study and reflection occupy much of his time and his reading covers a wide range, so that he has a comprehensive knowledge of the social, economic and other prominent questions of the times.

ALBERT F. SCHOCH.

Albert F. Schoch, widely known as Ottawa's "improvement mayor" and one of her most successful business men, combining with business acumen those qualities which also win warm friendship and personal regard, was born on December 18, 1857, in the city where he still makes his home, of the marriage of Philip and Caroline (Sulzberger) Schoch. As the name indicates, the family is of German lineage. The father was born in Gerstheim, Alsace, July 26, 1832, while the mother's birth occurred in Obenheim, May 6, 1835. The year 1851 witnessed their arrival in the new world, at which time they took up their abode in Ottawa and the father, who had mastered the trade of manufacturing light and heavy harness while still in Germany, continued in the same line of business in this city and as the years have gone by has become one of the well known manufacturers and merchants here, the name figuring contin-

uously in business circles for fifty-five years. He lost his wife June 1, 1885.

Their son, Albert F. Schoch, was given excellent educational privileges and supplemented his preliminary training, received in the grammar and high schools of Ottawa, by a special course of study covering two terms in a French school. He reads and speaks French and German fluently and throughout a life of great business activity has maintained the tastes and habits of the scholar, keeping in touch with the trend of thought of the world as well as with the literature of ancient and modern times. He was about eighteen years of age when he won second rank in a class of twenty-two men who took the competitive examination for admission to West Point. His first business experience was that of a clerk in the Ottawa postoffice under J. R. Cameron. He thus served for sixteen months, beginning in the fall of 1873, and at the end of that time he became identified with the banking interests of Ottawa in the humble capacity of messenger boy. Ambitious to succeed he applied himself diligently to the performance of every task entrusted to him and to the mastery of every detail of the business which came under his supervision. His capability, alertness and enterprise won him promotion to the position of bookkeeper after two years and when another three years had passed he was chosen a member of the directorate on January 13, 1885. On February 4th, following, he was appointed assistant cashier and in the succeeding five years acted a part of the time as cashier. On the expiration of that period he was chosen vice president of the bank and since 1890 has occupied that position and is also vice president of the State Bank of Seneca in La Salle county, having thus served from the organization of the latter institution. As he has prospered in his business affairs Mr. Schoch has made judicious and profitable investment in real estate and is today the owner of considerable valuable property. He is also associated with other business enterprises and is the treasurer of the Valley Building and Loan Association. He is spoken of as "one of the brightest and ablest business men of the state of Illinois, of extraordinary ability and capacity," and that "he can accomplish more business in the same length of time than two or three ordinarily bright business men". He is the president of the Ottawa Development Association and was the prime mover in its organization. This has been one of the most important factors in the progress and growth of Ottawa, formulating and executing plans for the material progress and improvement of the city.

Mr. Schoch's public-spirited citizenship stands as an unquestioned fact in his career. No one



Al J Schuch



doubts the sincerity of his purpose or the efficacy of his ideas when he becomes the champion of any measure for the general good, for he has given again and again tangible evidence of his devotion to Ottawa and her interests. For sixteen years, during the period of his early manhood, he was a member of the volunteer fire department and was school treasurer of the congressional township, No. 33, range 3, from 1887 until 1889. In the latter year he was chosen city treasurer for a term of two years and his retirement from that office was only by his entrance upon the duties of mayor, to which he was elected for two terms. No greater testimonial of his capability could be given than the fact that he has been termed "Ottawa's improvement mayor." He instituted many important reforms and needed improvements and, while working toward high ideals, used practical methods that found immediate evidence in the paved streets, in the sewer system and in the building of the water works. It was an almost unanimous desire on the part of his fellow townsmen that he continue in office but at the end of his second term he refused to again become a candidate. The progressive policy which he instituted, however, was most beneficial and he gave to Ottawa an impetus for development and successful accomplishment in the way of municipal government that will be felt for many years to come. During his service as mayor the water works system was built, the police and fire alarm system was instituted, the sewer system was placed in the business district and the streets were paved. The Ryburn Hospital was also built and dedicated during this period. For six years, from 1879 until 1885, Mr. Schoch was a member of the board of education. He has been president of the Ottawa Development Association since its organization in 1900 and has been the prime mover in a work of improvement which has been of the greatest benefit to the city. In 1887 and 1888 he served as a member of the Reddick library board. His views in regard to political questions is never an equivocal one, for he is outspoken in defense of republican principles. In the republican state convention in 1896 he was supported by a large number of delegates for the office of state treasurer. He was chairman of the county central committee for six years and during that period organized the county for vote-getting purposes into sectional districts with captains in each section. He was appointed by Governor Tanner on the board of special commissioners to inspect and pass on the drainage canal built from Chicago to Lockport and served on that commission in the position of secretary and treasurer from April, 1899, until June, 1900, when the commis-

sion finished its labors. He is a strong advocate of the rights of the people and in favor of primary election law.

On the 17th of December, 1879, occurred the marriage of Albert F. Shoch and Miss Minnie Wolfe, a daughter of Henry Wolfe, one of Ottawa's leading citizens. Their family now numbers three children, Carrie S., Lula C., and Esther S. The position of the members of the household in social circles is an enviable one.

Mr. Schoch is quite prominent in Masonry, holding membership in Humboldt lodge, No. 555, A. F. & A. M., since June, 1883, and served as master for three years. He has been a member of Shabbona chapter, No. 40, R. A. M., since June, 1893, and in November of the same year became a member of Ottawa commandery, No. 10, K. T., in which he served as eminent commander for three years. He is deputy grand commander of the grand commandery of Illinois, a member of Oriental consistory, S. P. R. S., of Chicago, since November, 1901, and also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Maccabees and the Mystic Workers. He is supreme banker of the Mystic Workers of the World, a fraternal insurance order. He is also a member of the German Lutheran church at Ottawa, but affiliates with the First Congregational church, in which he holds the position of trustee. He is likewise a member of the boat club. His life is already one of marked success and of brilliant achievement and with splendid promise for the future. It seems to set at contradistinction the old adage that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country," for in his native city Mr. Schoch has so directed his labors that he stands today as one of its prominent business men and representative citizens. He could undoubtedly attain high political preferment had he aspiration in that direction, but his ambitions are in the line of business rather than in politics and for the benefit of his city rather than the aggrandizement of self. He is a strong man, strong in his honor and good name, strong in accomplishment and in character, his life record winning him the admiration of his business contemporaries and the respect of all who know him.

WILLIAM L. PARKS.

William L. Parks, cashier of the La Salle National Bank, was born in Vermont, April 14, 1865, a son of Levi P. and Hattie (Miller) Parks. The father died in 1891, at the age of

sixty-two years and the mother is still living at Downers Grove, Du Page county, Illinois. In their family were five children, all sons, of whom William L. Parks is the eldest. The others are: Charles, a resident of Freeport, Illinois; Frank, Joe and Lou, all of whom are living at Downers Grove with their mother.

William L. Parks was brought to the west by his parents when a little youth of seven years, the family home being established in La Moille, Illinois, where he was reared to manhood. He attended the district schools and afterward supplemented his early education by study in a business college at Quincy, Illinois. In the fall of 1884 he came to La Salle and entered the employ of the La Salle National Bank as messenger. Gradually he has worked his way upward, becoming successively bookkeeper, assistant cashier and cashier, filling the last named position since 1902. His ability and enterprise and his personal popularity contribute in substantial measure to the success of this institution.

In April, 1893, Mr. Parks was married in La Salle to Miss Jennie Deisterweg, a daughter of Charles Deisterweg, of La Salle. They now have three children, all born in La Salle: Helen, Marie and Marjory. The parents attend the Congregational church and Mr. Parks is a republican in his political views, while socially he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Elks, and the Masons. He is a young man of excellent business discernment and ability who has won recognition of his fidelity and enterprise in the business world until through successive promotions he has gained a prominent place in financial circles in La Salle.

WILLIAM WILLAVIZE.

William Willavize, a retired farmer living at No. 637 West Madison street, Ottawa, has been a resident of La Salle county since 1856 and in the years that have come and gone has so lived that he has won a business success and an honorable name, being numbered among the respected and worthy citizens of his adopted county. Although he is now living retired he is yet the owner of a valuable farm property in Osage township. He is a native of England, his birth having occurred at Wiltshire in 1837. His parents were William and Mary (Price) Willavize, who came to La Salle county in 1861, and spent their remaining days here, the father passing away on the 27th of June, 1872, and the mother on the 30th of September, 1888. They were farming people, Mr. Willavize devoting his entire

life to agricultural pursuits in order to provide for his family. In their family were the following children: Thomas, Jane and Mary Ann, all deceased; Elizabeth, a resident of Kansas; Henry, deceased; William; John, who lives upon the home farm in this county; Margaret, deceased; Robert, a resident of Michigan; and Mary Ellen, of Bloomington, Illinois.

William Willavize of this review was reared and educated in his native country, attending the public schools. He remained under the parental roof until nineteen years of age, when he came to America with his brother Henry, who later enlisted for service in the Union army at Ottawa and was lost trace of during the engagement that occurred near Hartford, Tennessee, where a number of Union troops were captured. Nothing has since been heard from him and he probably met the fate of many a northern soldier.

After coming to the United States William Willavize worked for two years at farm labor and with the capital that he had acquired through his industry and diligence he purchased his first eighty acres of land in 1863. Later he added to this, paying from fourteen to fifty-five dollars per acre for property that is now worth one hundred and fifty dollars per acre. For many years he successfully carried on agricultural pursuits, extending the boundaries of his farm from time to time until he became the owner of two hundred and eighty acres of rich land in Osage township. This he cultivated until fourteen years ago, when, in 1891, he removed to Ottawa and purchased his present home. He still retains possession of that farm, however, and it returns to him a good annual income.

Mr. Willavize was married in Ottawa to Miss Mary Messersmith, a daughter of Hiram and Annis (Martin) Messersmith, who came to La Salle county in 1861, locating in Osage township, where they remained until called to their final rest, the father passing away in 1880 and the mother in 1870. She was twice married, her first husband being John Halstead. Mr. Messersmith was a blacksmith by trade but largely followed farming throughout his active business career. In his family were ten children: Hiram, a resident of Streator; Rebecca, Cynthia Ann, Ephraim and William, all four deceased; Richard, also a resident of Streator; Mary, now Mrs. Willavize; Maria, Amanda and Alfred, deceased. Only three are now living. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Willavize have been born six children, all of whom are yet living: Theodore, who is residing near Sandwich, Illinois; Henry G., living in Osage township; Ida, the wife of F. B. Reed, a farmer living in Reading township; Durkee, of Michigan; Mrs. Mary Ellen Hunt, who is resid-



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM WILLAVIZE.

ing at Pipestone, Minnesota; and William, who is living on the home farm in Osage township.

In his political views Mr. Willavize is a republican but has never sought or desired office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business affairs. He has, however, kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and their lives have been in harmony with their professions, being characterized by consideration for others, for justice and truth.

MRS. BARBARA JACKSON.

Mrs. Barbara Jackson, living in Ottawa, bore the maiden name of Barbara Trumbo, and is the widow of Joseph Jackson, who died in La Salle county, Illinois, in 1897, having made his home at Millington for a half century. Mr. Jackson was born in Brownville, Pennsylvania, in 1825, and in 1836, when a youth of about eleven years, accompanied his father's family on their removal to the west, the family home being established in Millington, Illinois, then known as Milford. The father was a miller by occupation and Joseph Jackson early became familiar with the trade and followed that pursuit and other business interests until he turned his attention to the dry-goods trade. He also bought grain and stock, and, being a man of resourceful business ability and unfaltering determination, he carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. He was watchful of opportunities, made excellent use of his advantages and during the last twenty years of his life was successfully engaged in the tile and brick business. Moreover he was a man thoroughly reliable and was never known to take advantage of the necessities of others in any business transactions. He placed his dependence upon the safe and sure qualities of untiring labor and perseverance and thereon builded his success.

In his political views Mr. Jackson was a stalwart republican from the time of the organization of the party until his death. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Congregational church. He lived an upright, honorable life, displaying many sterling traits of heart and mind. He was moreover one of the pioneer settlers of Illinois and belonged to that class of citizens whose efforts contribute to the public welfare as well as to individual success. He became a resident of Illinois two years before the Black Hawk war and

the family, like many others in this part of the state, suffered much because of that war, being driven from their homes at night and being in constant danger lest the Indians should fall upon the settlement and plunder the homes if not kill the inhabitants. As the years went by and the conditions of pioneer life were done away with Mr. Jackson was among those who aided in developing the county and promoting its business activity and at all times was respected for his genuine worth and the high and manly principles which actuated his life. Several years ago Mrs. Jackson removed to Ottawa and has a fine home at No. 4 Gridley Place. She is a member of the Baptist church, and, like her husband, has been a resident of Illinois from pioneer times, many indelible pictures of the early days being impressed upon her mind, while her reminiscences of frontier experiences are most interesting.

Mr. Jackson was married in La Salle county to Miss Barbara, daughter of Mathias Trumbo, who was an uncle of the present sheriff of La Salle county. Mr. Trumbo came to this county in 1830, locating in Mission township, now known as Rutland township. Much of the land was still in its primitive condition and he took up a claim from the government, being one of the first settlers in his part of the county. Not a furrow had been turned nor an improvement made upon his farm and he at once began its cultivation, his labors resulting in transforming the tract into richly productive fields. His ancestors were of German birth, although the family was founded in America in early colonial days. Mathias Trumbo served his country as a soldier in the war of 1812, enlisting in Rockingham county, Virginia, which was his native county. After coming to La Salle county he gave his attention to general agricultural pursuits in Rutland township for many years and there resided until his death, which occurred November 20, 1875, when he was eighty-eight years of age, his birth having occurred on the 23d of July, 1787. His wife bore the maiden name of Rebecca Grove and was also a native of Virginia. She removed to Ohio, where she was reared from the age of ten years and there she remained until her marriage. She, too, spent her last days in Rutland township, La Salle county, passing away in 1865, at the age of seventy-one years. In the family of this worthy couple were eight children, of whom five are now living: John, who was born in 1819, died in 1841. Lavina, born in 1820, married West Matlock, and lived near Yorkville, Kendall county, Illinois. Isabella, born in 1822,

became the wife of Jesse Green, who resides in Ottawa, but her death occurred in 1854. Eliza, born in 1826, died in 1904. Elias, her twin brother, is still living in La Salle county. Barbara, born in 1829, is Mrs. Jackson. Elizabeth, born in 1833, is now Mrs. Strawn, a widow living in Ottawa. Elma Anna, born in 1838, is the widow of L. C. Robinson and resides with her sister, Mrs. Jackson, in Ottawa.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Jackson were born three children, two of whom died in infancy, while the surviving son is Edwin W., a railroad contractor now engaged in railroad construction in Connecticut. By a former marriage Mr. Jackson had a son, L. B. Jackson, who is a mine operator in Colorado.

MARTIN KELLY.

Martin Kelly, a representative of agricultural interests in La Salle county for many years and now living a retired life in Ottawa, represents one of the old and prominent families of this part of the state. His birth occurred in this city November 24, 1841, when it was little more than a village. The parents were James and Margaret (Redmond) Kelly, who came to the new world from Ireland in 1830, having heard favorable reports concerning the opportunities of the new world from those who had already braved the dangers incident to an ocean voyage at that time. Arriving in New York city, they traveled westward to Buffalo, where they resided for a few years and thence came to La Salle county, Illinois, settling in Ottawa in 1837. James Kelly was a stone mason by trade and soon secured work in Ottawa and vicinity in putting up buildings, laying cellar walls and foundations for dwellings, stores, churches and other structures. He was a very industrious, honest man, who did his work conscientiously and well and therefore merited the success which came to him. Later he removed to a farm, upon which his death occurred in 1855, his wife long surviving him, passing away in 1893. In their family were six children who reached mature years, namely: John W.; Martin; Maria, now the wife of John Bailey, of Chicago; James, of Ottawa; Catherine, now the wife of Michael J. Fin, of Chicago; and Margaret, who is Mrs. DeForest Smith, also of Chicago.

Martin Kelly attended the public schools of his native city to the age of sixteen years, when his parents removed upon a farm and he accompanied them. He greatly enjoyed his life amid the fields upon the broad prairies of Illinois and to his father gave the benefit of his service, remaining

at home until twenty-one years of age, when he began farming on his own account, purchasing one hundred and sixty acres in Jasper county. There he carried on general agricultural pursuits for many years, adding many modern improvements to his property and through his capable management and enterprise winning success in his undertakings. He resided upon that farm continuously until his retirement from active life, when he took up his abode in Ottawa.

Mr. Kelly was married in 1861 to Miss Ellen Meagher, a daughter of Michael and Catherine (Peters) Meagher. This union has been blessed with six children: Margaret, now the wife of Richard Halligan; George J. who is general manager of the large department store of Martin Brothers at Sioux City, Iowa; Henry M., who is represented elsewhere in this work; Mrs. Catherine Hackett, now of Chicago; Mary, the wife of John Golden, a prominent attorney of Tolono, Illinois; and Flora, now the wife of David Finnigan, who resides in Streator. Mary, Henry and George were graduated from the Ottawa high school. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kelly now reside in Ottawa in a pleasant home, enjoying the fruits of former toil. They are esteemed people of the community, having a large circle of warm friends.

LESTER H. STRAWN.

Lester H. Strawn, is a very capable, earnest and skilled lawyer, who in his practice in La Salle county has few equals and no superiors. He is unusually well equipped for his profession and his analytical powers, logical reasoning and correct deductions have gained for him many notable successes at the bar. He is one of Illinois' native sons, having been born in Putnam county on the 18th of March, 1855. The following year his parents removed to Ottawa, since which time he has continued to make this city his home. He passed through successive grades in the public schools until he had completed the high-school course, after which he matriculated in the University of Chicago in 1871. In 1872 he became a student in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated with the class of 1876. He thus gained a broad literary knowledge to serve as an excellent basis upon which to build professional learning and, returning to Ottawa, he took up the study of law in the office and under the direction of the Hon. E. Follett Bull in 1877. After three years of preliminary reading he was admitted to the bar in March, 1880. In January, 1884, he became the law partner of his former

preceptor, Mr. Bull, with whom he continued until the latter's death in December, 1888. On the 1st of January, 1889, Mr. Strawn formed a partnership for practice with Lafayette W. Brewer, with whom he remained until January 1, 1903, since which time he has been alone. He is regarded as an able jury lawyer and successful advocate. He has concentrated his energies upon his chosen profession and his devotion to his clients' interests is proverbial, yet he never forgets that he owes a still higher allegiance to the majesty of the law and it has always been his aim to assist the court in securing a fair and impartial hearing rather than to enshroud his cause in mystery or ambiguity. He now has a clientele of distinctly representative character and his ability is widely acknowledged. In community affairs he is deeply interested, giving hearty co-operation to many movements for the general good and for several years he has been president of the board of education, the public-school system of Ottawa finding in him a warm and stalwart friend.

HENRY STEAD.

Henry Stead, of Marseilles, one of the old settlers of La Salle county, dates his residence here from 1858. A native of New York, he was born in Fishkill, Dutchess county, May 1, 1827, and has therefore passed the seventy-ninth milestone on the journey of life. He is a son of Rev. Henry Stead, a native of England, who was first married in that country. He became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church and on emigrating to the United States first settled in New York city, where he engaged in preaching the gospel. Later he became connected with the Troy conference and was presiding elder for twenty-six years. He filled some important pulpits throughout the entire state and was recognized as one of the leading and able divines of the Methodist ministry. He lost his first wife in Albany, and later married Mrs. Hetty Everett, nee Luyster, a widow, who was born near Fishkill, New York. Rev. Stead devoted his entire life to the work of the ministry and his influence was a potent element for good, resulting in the substantial growth of the various churches with which he was connected. He died in Washington county, New York, and was survived for a number of years by his widow, who passed away in Chicago. Her remains, however, were taken back to Washington county, New York, and laid by the side of her husband.

Henry Stead, a son of the second marriage, was reared in Washington county, New York, ac-

quired his early education in the common schools, and afterward attended Troy Conference Academy in Poultney, Vermont, being thus well qualified by a liberal education for life's practical and responsible duties.

Mr. Stead was married in Washington county, New York, in 1853, to Miss Sarah E. Read, a native of New York, who was reared and educated, however, in Jersey City, New Jersey. After their marriage they remained for a few years in the east, and about 1858 came westward to Illinois, settling first in Grand Rapids township, La Salle county, where Mr. Stead opened up a farm of two hundred and forty acres, bringing the land under a high state of cultivation. He purchased an ox team, broke the prairie, fenced the fields, built a house and barns and as he prospered in his undertaking he extended the boundaries of his farm, purchasing more land from time to time until he had become the owner of a very valuable tract. Later, however, he sold out and bought a farm of eighty acres in Rutland township. He also owns other property in La Salle county. Many years were devoted to the tilling of the soil and each spring found him planting his crops and each autumn gathering his crops until as the years went by his labors brought him a good financial reward. In the year 1904 he removed to Marseilles, where he now resides, enjoying a well merited rest.

In October, 1904, Mr. Stead was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who was laid to rest in Prospect (Illinois) cemetery. Four children have been born of their marriage, three sons and a daughter, namely: Hon. W. H. Stead, who is attorney general of Illinois; Prof. Franklin L. Stead, who is a member of the faculty at Jacksonville Female College, at Jacksonville, Illinois; Rev. James Robert Stead, a minister of the Congregational church now located in Morgan Park, Illinois; and Sylva Ada, the wife of S. S. Thompson, postmaster of Marseilles. Mr. and Mrs. Stead also lost two sons, Charles Edward, who died at the age of two years, and one who died in infancy.

In his political views Mr. Stead was originally a whig, and in 1860 he transformed his allegiance to the republican party, of which he has since been a stalwart advocate. He has never sought or desired office, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business interests, in which he has met with signal success. He has given to his children excellent educational privileges and all are college graduates. Mr. Stead belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church at Marseilles, as did his wife, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the blue

lodge and to the chapter at Ottawa. The teachings which he received in his early boyhood days have borne rich fruit in the life of uprightness and honor in which he has won success, gained the respect of his fellowmen and reared a family, who are indeed a credit to his name.

L. I. TAYLOR.

L. I. Taylor, one of the leading residents of Earlville, active and prominent in business life and in community interests, is today the senior partner of the firm of L. I. Taylor & Sons, grain merchants, and is also president of the Earlville First National Bank. He was born in Mendota, March 9, 1857, and has in his possession one of the first garments he ever wore, it being made by hand by his mother. His father, Lewis Taylor, was born in Bristol, Somersetshire, England, in October, 1834, and died at La Grange, Illinois, in 1893, his remains, however, being interred in Earlville cemetery. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Irvine, was born in Leeds, England, in 1823 and passed away in Earlville, March 12, 1888. They were married in New York in 1853 and the same year came to La Salle county, where Mr. Taylor engaged in general farming upon rented land near Mendota for a year. He then found employment in an elevator at Mendota, thus spending three years, and in 1857, having proved his business worth, he became a member of the firm. He continued in grain-buying trade until 1873 and in 1877 removed to Earlville, beginning operations here as a grain merchant and continuing as a partner in the business which he established up to the time of his death. He was also vice president of the First National Bank of Earlville from the time of its organization until his demise. In politics he was a republican but without aspiration for office. In the family were four children, of whom two died in infancy, while one daughter, Mary A., is now the wife of Earl B. Smith, who is living in Hemet, California.

L. I. Taylor attended the public schools in Mendota and was graduated from the west side high school of that place. He afterward spent nearly two years in the telegraph office there and in 1875 went to Bradford, where he was employed in an elevator for two years. In 1877 he returned to Earlville and engaged in business with his father, since which time he has been continuously connected with the grain trade, being now the senior partner of the well known firm of L. I. Taylor & Sons. He is likewise the

president of the First National Bank of Earlville. He owns an elevator at Radley, Illinois, and also several valuable farms in the county.

Mr. Taylor was married October 31, 1878, to Nellie M. Simons, who was born in Paw Paw, Illinois, November 18, 1861, a daughter of James and Aramintha Simons, both of whom are now deceased. She was only one year of age when brought to Earlville and has since made her home here, being one of the pioneer ladies of the town. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were born two sons and three daughters: L. J., who is connected with his father in business and who married Leila Cunningham; Irvin S., who is attending the Boston School of Technology; Olive A., who is a graduate of the National Park Seminary in Maryland and is now at home; and Mary and Nellie C., also at home.

Mr. Taylor has always been in sympathy with republican principles, though often he votes the independent ticket, especially in local elections. He is not a politician nor aspirant for office but has served for one term as alderman and as a member of the board of education for nine years. His intense and well directed energy has given him his present enviable position in financial and business circles in Earlville.

MAJOR THEODORE C. GIBSON.

Major Theodore C. Gibson has had an interesting and somewhat eventful career, being a veteran of two wars and one of the California argonauts who went to the Pacific coast in search of gold in the early mining days. For a long period he has been a prominent business man of Ottawa and has filled a number of public positions of honor and trust. He was born in Licking county, Ohio, on the 5th of September, 1831, a son of John and Elizabeth (Yates) Gibson. The father came to La Salle county in 1840 and purchased a farm, upon which he resided until his life's labors were ended in death. Theodore C. Gibson was a youth of about nine years at the time of the arrival in Illinois and he remained upon his father's farm, attending the district schools as opportunity offered and working in the fields from the time of early spring planting until crops were harvested in the late autumn. When sixteen years of age, imbued with the spirit of patriotism, he enlisted for service in the Mexican war, joining the army at Ottawa in 1848 as a member of Company G, Fifth Illinois Infantry. He enlisted under Captain Reed and served for one year, being most of the time at Santa



L Taylor

Fe, New Mexico, and taking part in the operations against the Indians on the frontier. On being mustered out of service he returned to La Salle county and in 1856 the spirit of adventure and the hope of rapidly realizing a fortune took him to California. He made the long overland journey across the plains and hot stretches of sand and through the mountain passes until he eventually reached the land of gold, where he remained for three years, meeting with fair success in his undertakings there.

On again coming to La Salle county, Major Gibson took up his abode in Ottawa, where for a time he conducted a furniture business. He was thus engaged at the time of the outbreak of the war between the north and the south. His military ardor was at once aroused, for he had watched with interest the progress of events that showed the growing dissatisfaction among the southern people. Believing firmly in the supremacy of the Union cause, he resolved to strike a blow in its defense if the south carried out its threats of secession. Accordingly on the 22d of April, 1861, he enlisted in the United States army under the first call for troops to serve for ninety days, becoming Captain of Company H, Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. On the expiration of that term of service he re-enlisted in the fall of 1861 and was assigned to duty with Company B, Fifty-third Illinois Infantry. He was in all the battles of the regiment until after the engagement of Corinth and in recognition of his able service and knowledge of military matters he was commissioned major, by which title he has since been known.

Following his return to the north Major Gibson was elected to the office of state legislator in 1863 and has been more or less actively connected with the political interests of the county since that time. In 1879 he was appointed by the board of supervisors as county agent, which position he filled with credit and profit to the county for sixteen years. He has never been found negligent in the performance of any duty and his fidelity to the trust reposed in him stands as an unquestioned fact in his career. Since 1878 Major Gibson has been engaged in the real-estate and fire-insurance business and has had a good clientage in this regard, negotiating many important realty transfers and handling much valuable property.

One of the most important events in the life of Major Gibson occurred on the 5th of February, 1856, when he was united in marriage to Miss Susan S. Sample, who was born on April 11, 1833, and is a daughter of L. R. Sample, who in the early days was one of the esteemed residents of Ottawa. She is pre-eminently a home-

loving woman, one who in her own household sheds around her much of life's sunshine. Many acts of kindness and deeds of mercy are attributed to her and all who know her entertain for her the warmest regard. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gibson are members of the Episcopal church and Major Gibson belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and to the Loyal Legion of Chicago, while in Masonic fraternity he has attained the Knight Templar degree in the York rite and the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite. Both have a large circle of warm friends. It is not an exaggerated statement to say that Major Gibson is one of the best loved men in Ottawa, for his personal qualities have been such as have endeared him to all with whom he has been brought in contact. A most interesting event in the lives of Major and Mrs. Gibson was the celebration of their golden wedding on the 5th of February, 1906. For thirty-six years they have resided in the home where on that date many of their friends called to offer congratulations and expressions of good will. All during that day neighbors and friends called and in the afternoon a number of Knights Templar commandery called at their home and presented them with one hundred dollars in gold. In the evening members of Seth C. Earl post and the Woman's Relief Corps went in a body together with other friends outside of their organizations and Major and Mrs. Gibson were on that occasion made the happy recipients of many beautiful gifts. On this occasion there was read a poem written by Mrs. Giles H. Roberts in honor of the occasion.

STEPHEN ARNOLD.

Stephen Arnold, abstractor of Ottawa, is a native of Germany, born January 28, 1838. The first fourteen years of his life were spent in the land of his nativity and in 1852 he came to the United States, after which he resided for two years in New York city, during which time he attended the English schools, thus acquiring a knowledge of the language used by the people among whom he had cast his lot. In the summer of 1854 he arrived in La Salle county, Illinois, locating in Mendota. For many years he has figured prominently in public life. He was first called to office in 1869, when he was elected justice of the peace at Mendota, filling that position acceptably for eleven years, or until 1880, his decisions being strictly fair and impartial. He also served as an alderman of Mendota in 1872 and was a member of the school board there for nine years,

doing effective service in behalf of public education. In 1876, he served as supervisor and in April, 1879, he was elected county recorder to fill the vacancy caused by the death of C. W. Denhard, and was three times re-elected to that position, so that he served continuously until December, 1892, when he retired from the office as he had entered it—with the confidence and good will of all concerned. In the same year he turned his attention to the abstract business, which he has followed continuously since, having his office at No. 626 La Salle street, and in this way he has become well known in business circles as a man of thorough reliability and enterprise.

Mr. Arnold was married in December, 1858, to Miss Margaret Hoffman, a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, born in 1841. They have become the parents of six children, five of whom are now living: Philip, a resident of McPherson county, Kansas; Herman C., who is engaged in the drug business at Hudson, Kansas; Henry L., who was employed in the county treasurer's office for eleven years and is now a candidate for county treasurer, having acted in that capacity following the death of Mr. Gnelich; Amelia, at home; and Arthur G., who is now living in Marseilles, Illinois.

Mr. Arnold is a member of Humboldt lodge, No. 555, A. F. & A. M. and his sons, Henry, Herman and Arthur, are also connected with the Masonic fraternity. He was reared in the Lutheran faith in Germany but has contributed to the support of the various denominations in La Salle county. The hope that led him to seek a home in America has been more than realized, for he has enjoyed good business opportunities here and has been honored with various positions of public trust wherein his faithful performance of duty has won him high regard and unqualified confidence.

HON. ELIJAH HENRY SPICER.

Hon. E. H. Spicer, deceased, was one of the leading citizens of Marseilles for many years. He represented his district in the state legislature and was accorded a position of prominence in public life in this part of the state. For nearly a half century he was a prominent and influential business man and dated his residence in the county from 1853. He passed the seventy-eighth milestone on life's journey, his birth having occurred in West Warren, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, April 20, 1828. The ancestry of the family can be traced back to Peter Spicer, who settled in Virginia in 1635, and who in 1670 married Abigail Busicot. Roger Spicer, father of our subject, was a native of Connecticut and

was descended from English ancestry, who settled in Virginia in pioneer times. In the state of his nativity Roger Spicer spent the days of his boyhood and youth and was there married to Miss Elizabeth Berry, a native of Connecticut. On leaving New England he settled in Pennsylvania and afterward took up his abode in Tioga county, New York, where he engaged in farming and reared his family. The last years of his life were passed in Illinois, where he lived for some time with his son, E. H. Spicer. He died, however, in New York in September, 1884, having for about ten years survived his wife, who passed away in 1874.

Mr. Spicer of this review was reared in Tioga county, New York, and supplemented his common-school education by a course of study in Owego Academy, that state. He followed teaching both in New York and Pennsylvania and after removing to Illinois engaged in the same profession for several years. It was in 1853 that he came to this state, making a location in La Salle county, but afterward he returned to his old home in New York, where he taught school through the succeeding winter.

On the 22d of March, 1854, Mr. Spicer won a companion and helpmate for the journey of life through his marriage at Elmira, New York, to Miss Eunice Wood, who was born in Florida, Orange county, New York, January 24, 1830, and was reared and educated there. Her father was Jonathan Wood, formerly of Orange county and a soldier of the war of 1812. In April following his marriage Mr. Spicer brought his bride to the west, reaching La Salle county on the 20th of that month. He located on his farm and engaged in general agricultural pursuits, transforming the land into richly cultivated fields and adding many modern improvements. There he devoted several years to general farming and in 1874 he removed to Marseilles, where he engaged in the real-estate business. He handled and dealt in Illinois land largely in La Salle county and also land in Nebraska. He helped to improve and make the town of Marseilles a thriving, enterprising village and his co-operation was always given to matters of general progress, his labors being a tangible element for good.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Spicer were born nine children, of whom five are still living. The family record is as follows: J. H. Spicer is a resident of Hastings, Nebraska. Minnie is the wife of Rev. M. E. Dix, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, now acting pastor in Lena, Illinois. Abbie J. is the wife of Fred Sehring, express agent at Marseilles. Emma E. is at home. William H. is engaged in the grocery business at Marseilles. They also lost three children in infancy, and a daughter,



HON. E. H. SPICER.

Ella, who grew to mature years and was a teacher in the county for some time. She died February 29, 1884.

Mr. Spicer was a life-long republican and cast his first presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. He was elected and served as president of the town board and in numerous offices, acting as supervisor for twelve years. In the fall of 1874 he was elected to the legislature, remaining a member of that body for one term, during which time he served on the state institutions committee and on a number of other committees. He was frequently a delegate to the county and state conventions and was once chairman of the county convention. His influence was a potent element in local politics and he stood for reform and progress, for opposition to misrule and for untiring devotion to the public good. Mrs. Spicer and her daughter are members of the Baptist church, where Mr. Spicer was a regular attendant. His residence in the county covered fifty-four years. He and his wife celebrated their golden wedding in 1904, on which occasion all of their five children were present, two sons-in-law, two daughters-in-law, nineteen grandchildren and numerous friends who left them many beautiful and pleasing souvenirs of that happy occasion. Mr. Spicer died May 13, 1906. He lived a long and useful life and helped to improve and make La Salle county what it is today. He was one of the public-spirited citizens, well known in Ottawa and Marseilles and in other sections of this and adjoining counties. He had the confidence and good will of all, for his life was upright and honorable and was of direct and permanent usefulness in the affairs of his community. He was a man of much more than the average intelligence, of sound business judgment and excellent character. His circle of friends and acquaintances was very large.

PATRICK H. McCORMICK.

Patrick H. McCormick, who is now living retired at No. 738 Congress street, Ottawa, was born in Longford county, Ireland, in 1836 and was left an orphan when only eight years of age. He has three brothers and one sister who are living in La Salle county: Richard, who owns a farm in Grand Rapids township; Christopher, who also has a farm in that township; James, who is retired and lives in Seneca, but is the owner of a valuable farm property in Brookfield township; and Margaret, the widow of William Danaher and a resident of West Ottawa.

Patrick H. McCormick was the first of the family to locate in La Salle county. His boyhood and youth were passed in the land of his nativity and in 1850, when a youth of fourteen years, he came to the United States, hoping that he might enjoy better business opportunities and advantages in the new world. The voyage across the Atlantic was made in a sailing vessel and for a time he remained in New Jersey, where he followed the occupation of farming. In September, 1852, he came to the middle west, making his way direct to La Salle county, where he began working by the month as a farm hand. He saved his money and finally through his economy and industry was enabled to purchase a farm, becoming the owner of one hundred and sixty acres in Grand Rapids township, comprising the old home farm; and eighty acres in Fall River township. As the years passed he transformed his farm into productive fields and annually harvested good crops. He added modern equipments, built fences, put up good buildings and otherwise improved the property, continuing to make his home upon his farm and engage in its active management until five years ago, when he retired from business life and removed to Ottawa, purchasing his present fine home.

Mr. McCormick was married to Miss Mary Heoy at Ottawa. The lady was a native of County Longford, Ireland, and came to La Salle county about five years after the arrival of Mr. McCormick. She was to him a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey for many years and her loss was deeply deplored not only by her immediate family but by her many friends when, on the 8th of March, 1895, at the age of sixty-one years, she was called to her final rest. She left a family of six children, all born in this county, namely: Mary Ann, at home; Eliza, twin sister of Mary, and the wife of Jake Koons, residing in southern Illinois; Sarah, the wife of William Martz, a resident of Iowa; Catherine, the wife of John White, who is living in Missouri; Edward, a teamster who is married and resides in Marseilles, Illinois; and James J., a resident farmer of Grand Rapids township.

Mr. McCormick exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the democracy and he is a member of the Catholic church. A self-made man, he started out in life on his own account when only eight years of age and has since depended entirely upon his labors for the success that he has enjoyed. As the years have gone by he has worked earnestly and persistently and since coming to America has

made a most creditable business record. His life history should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others, showing what may be accomplished through determined will, strong purpose and laudable ambition. The success which he is now enjoying is well merited and he is accounted one of the respected citizens of his adopted county.

WILLIAM CULLEN.

William Cullen, now living retired at No. 622 Orleans street in East Ottawa, came to La Salle county from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1846. He was born in north Ireland in 1826, a son of James and Jane (Cassidy) Cullen, who came to America in 1832, settling in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. There the father was employed in the blacksmithing department of the Fort Pitt works and so continued until 1846, when he removed with his family to La Salle county, Illinois, settling on a farm in what is now Adams township. He was then past sixty years of age, so that William Cullen, at that time a young man of twenty years, took up the work of the farm, broke the prairie and improved the land, transforming it into richly cultivated fields. The father died in Ottawa in 1866, at the age of eighty-two years, while his wife passed away early in 1885, at the age of about ninety-three or ninety-four years. In the family were seven children, of whom but two are now living, a sister, Mrs. Eliza Brayton, a widow, making her home in Somonauk, DeKalb county, Illinois.

William Cullen was practically reared in Pittsburg, acquiring his education in the public schools and in an academy there. Following the removal of the family to the west he followed farming for eighteen years in Adams township, at the end of which time he took up his abode in Ottawa, where for twenty years he was part owner and senior editor of the Republican. Thus he was long connected with journalistic interests of the county and as a private citizen and in his business capacity he stood as the champion of many progressive measures which have been of direct bearing upon the public welfare. In the fall of 1864 he was elected sheriff of the county on the republican ticket and served for one term. He was also deputy under Sheriff Walter Good. He continued in the Republican office until 1887 and in the meantime was a very active factor in political circles. Aside from the local offices which he filled he was elected in 1880 to represent his district in congress and after his first term of two years was again

chosen for the position and thus through two

regular sessions took part in the deliberations in the council chambers of the nation. He assisted in organizing the republican party and has always been one of its stalwart champions in La Salle county.

Mr. Cullen was married to Miss Mary A. Berrisford, who was born in 1829, being one of the first white children born in this county. Her father, Robert Berrisford, came here at a very early day and was associated with the Rev. Walker in ministering to the Indians and doing missionary work among them. Mrs. Cullen departed this life October 7, 1905. There were three children of this marriage. One son, Charles Sumner Cullen, is now state's attorney of La Salle county. He attended the schools of Ottawa, completing his literary course in Adrian College in Michigan and studying law under the direction of Judge Blanchard at Ottawa. He has for twenty years or more been a practitioner of La Salle county bar and makes his home with his father. Miss Flora Helen Cullen is stenographer in the attorney general's office at Springfield.

Socially William Cullen is connected with the Masonic fraternity and he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. His strong personality, his broad and progressive views and his busy and useful career have made him a power for good wherever he has dwelt.

HENRY M. KELLY.

Henry M. Kelly, one of the successful practitioners at the bar of La Salle county, was born in Ottawa—the city of his residence—May 22, 1865, his parents being Martin and Ellen (Meagher) Kelly, who are represented elsewhere in this work. He pursued his education in the public schools of Ottawa, passing through successive grades until he was graduated from the high school at the age of eighteen years. Putting aside his text-books, he at once entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, with which he remained for two years and on the expiration of that period he resigned in order to accept a better position in the service of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company, also representing that corporation for two years. While thus engaged he spent all of his leisure time in the study of law in an earnest endeavor to prepare for the profession which he had determined to make his life work. On leaving the railroad service he entered the office of George W. W. Blake, under whose direction he pursued his studies until admitted to the bar before the supreme court of

Ottawa in 1891. He continued with Mr. Blake for some time and was assistant state's attorney during Mr. Blake's incumbency as state's attorney for two years. Subsequently he entered into partnership with his former preceptor under the firm style of Blake & Kelly, which relation was maintained for three years. Since the dissolution of the partnership Mr. Kelly has been in practice alone and his labors have been attended with excellent success.

In 1894 occurred the marriage of Henry M. Kelly and Miss Mary Morrissey, a daughter of Lawrence Morrissey, at that time sheriff of La Salle county and now superintendent of the county asylum. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly have a beautiful home in Ottawa which he erected in 1895 and which is graced with the presence of seven children: Harry and Marie, twins; Emmett; Melville; Katharyn; Laura and Lawrence.

Mr. Kelly holds membership relations with the Knights of Columbus, being a Sir Knight of his lodge, and was a delegate to the national convention of that order in California. He is a man who has brought his keen discrimination and strong intellect to bear not alone in professional paths but also for the benefit of the city which has so long been his home and with whose interests he has been so thoroughly identified. He holds and merits a place among the representative legal practitioners of Ottawa and the story of his life, while not dramatic in action, is such a one as offers a typical example of that alert American spirit which has enabled many an individual to rise from obscurity to a position of influence and renown solely through native talent, indomitable perseverance and singleness of purpose.

JOHN K. SPENCER.

John K. Spencer is one of the few remaining old settlers of La Salle county, having been a witness of almost its entire growth and development. He was for a half century a prosperous farmer of this community, owning and operating one hundred and seventy acres of land within four and a half miles of Marseilles, where he now makes his home. His farm was in Rutland township and he dates his residence in the county from June, 1853. Mr. Spencer is a native of New York, having been born in Oneida county near Utica on the 23d of June, 1827, his father being George Spencer, a native of Massachusetts, born in 1788. The grandfather, Thomas Spencer, removed with his family from New England to the Empire state and cast in his lot with the early residents of Oneida county.

There George Spencer was reared and as a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss Dolly Stewart, a native of Oneida county. A farmer by occupation, he engaged in the tilling of the soil there for a number of years and about 1850 removed to Illinois, settling in La Salle county, where he purchased a tract of land in Rutland township, spending his last years thereon. He died there in 1870, having long survived his wife, who passed away in 1857. In the family were five children, two of whom are living, Collins Spencer being a resident of Bates county, Missouri.

John K. Spencer passed the days of his boyhood and youth in Oneida county, New York, acquired a common-school education and was reared to farm life. He went to California in 1850, sailing from New York and crossing the Isthmus of Panama, whence he proceeded up the Pacific coast to San Francisco. He then made his way to the gold fields and later he engaged in merchandising at a trading post. He spent two and a half years on the Pacific coast and was fairly successful in his undertakings there. He then returned by way of the isthmus route and New York city and shortly afterward came to Illinois, joining his father and the family, who had previously arrived in this state. He bought land in Rutland township, constituting the old home farm, and cared for his parents in their declining years, rendering to them filial devotion in return for their watchfulness over him in his youth. Mr. Spencer continued farming and the further improvement of his property, upon which he erected a good residence, substantial barns and fair outbuildings for the shelter of his stock and his grain. In fact he developed a valuable property and annually harvested good crops in return for the care and labor which he bestowed upon his fields. He was thus engaged until 1903 and gave some attention to stock-raising.

Mr. Spencer was married in Rutland township, January 1, 1855, to Miss Catherine Pence Shaver, a native of Ohio and a daughter of David Shaver, who removed from the Buckeye state to La Salle county, becoming one of its pioneer residents. Mrs. Spencer was reared here, being the youngest of the family of twelve children, all of whom reached adult age. She was to her husband a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey for many years but passed away in the spring of 1899, her death being the occasion of deep regret to many friends. She had become the mother of five children, three of whom reached mature years: Edwin R., a business man of Marseilles, who is married and has two children, Ethel and Harry; John W., a carpenter and joiner of Marseilles;

and Flora K., who became the wife of Charles Brown and after his death married Charles Parmlee. She died in August, 1902. There was one child by this marriage, Marcia W., who is residing at Marseilles. Mr. Spencer lost two children: Della G., who died at the age of eleven months, and Edwin, who died when eighteen months old.

Politically Mr. Spencer was formerly a republican. He cast his first presidential ballot for Winfield Scott in 1852, then voted the republican ticket for many years but is now a democrat. While living on the farm he served as a member of the school board for twenty years and was a member and president of the Rutland and Manlius Fire Insurance Company for twelve years. He acted as highway commissioner for a number of years and has been a delegate to various county conventions of his party. His residence of fifty-three years in La Salle county has enabled him to witness much of its growth and progress and he has helped to make it what it is today, contributing in substantial measure to its growth and improvement, especially along agricultural lines. In December, 1902, he removed from his farm to Marseilles, where he is now residing. His memory goes back to the time when the farm work was done with primitive machinery and much of the labor was accomplished by hand. He has lived to witness the introduction of modern agricultural implements, relieving the farmer of the more arduous duties and has noted with interest the progress of the county along other lines. He has been straightforward in his business dealings and has acquired thereby a competence that now enables him to live retired.

CHARLES A. WILEY.

A notable fact in the history of La Salle county is found in that a large majority of her native-born sons have remained residents here, which shows the county to be rich in its possibilities and resources, offering excellent opportunities to those to make their homes within its borders. A representative of this class is Charles A. Wiley, who now resides on section 3, Freedom township, and who was born in Meriden township, this county, on the 12th of February, 1861. The family is of Scotch lineage, the great-great-grandfather of our subject having been a native of the land of hills and heather, whence he afterward removed to Ireland, where the great-great-grandfather was born. When the latter was a youth of twelve years he accompanied the family

on their emigration to America, settling in Maine. Robert Wiley was the youngest of seven sons and was born in the state of Maine, where he attained his majority and married Hannah Charles, also a native of the Pine Tree state, while her parents came from Sweden.

Charles Wiley, the grandfather of Charles A. Wiley of this review, was born in Fryeburg, Maine, March 15, 1803, and having arrived at years of maturity he married Miss Seraphina Greenleaf. In 1844 he brought his family direct from Maine to Freedom township, La Salle county, Illinois, where he and his sons developed a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He died in 1875 and was survived until 1894 by his widow, who died at the age of eighty-four years. Her parents were English people who located in Maine in early days. Charles Wiley was one of five brothers who settled in this county, including Dr. Samuel Wiley, of Earlville. The family were adherents of the Universalist church and were upright, honorable people, highly esteemed by all who knew them. Unto Charles and Seraphina (Greenleaf) Wiley were born five children: Samuel C., a retired farmer and lumber dealer of Earlville; Henry, father of our subject; Mary Ann, who died in early life; Laura, who passed away in childhood; and Martha, the wife of David Davis, of La Salle county.

Henry Wiley was born in Somerset county, Maine, and died in Earlville at the age of sixty-eight years. Throughout his entire business career he carried on general agricultural pursuits. He came to this county with his parents in 1844 and for a long period was the owner of a farm in Freedom township. He wedded Miss Rosa P. Thompson, a native of Illinois, and she is now living in Earlville. In the family were five children: Charles A., of this review; Fred, who is still living in the village of Harding; Grace, the wife of William Tucker, of Freedom township; S. R., who is living on a farm in Freedom township; and Mary, the wife of Ed Ellwell, of Freedom township.

Charles A. Wiley was reared upon the home farm and acquired a public-school education. When not busy with his text-books he worked in the fields and thus early gained practical experience concerning farm work, so that he was well qualified to take charge of a farm of his own when at the age of twenty-one years he received as a gift from his grandfather one hundred and twenty-five acres of land. This was partially improved at the time and he continued its further development and cultivation. He has since added to the house and has built a large barn and corn crib. He has also bought ninety acres more land, so that he now has an excellent farm of



Henry Wiley

two hundred and fifteen acres, constituting a very valuable and desirable property. He carries on general farming, tilling the soil year after year and producing excellent crops, planting in the springtime the seed which in the autumn brings forth rich harvests.

In 1884 Mr. Wiley was married to Miss Stella Dickerson, a native of Freedom township and a daughter of Mahlon and Maria Dickerson. Her father is now deceased but her mother is still living. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wiley have been born six children, of whom five are now living: Henry M., who is clerking in the store of W. A. Martin, of Harding; Robert, Frank, Elbert A. and Douglas, all at home; and Henrietta, who died at the age of eight months. Mr. Wiley votes with the democracy but has held no office save that of school director, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, in which he is meeting with signal success. He has been a citizen loyal and true and is straightforward and upright in all transactions, thereby winning the commendation of those who have had dealings with him.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

John Quincy Adams, who without invidious distinction may be termed the foremost citizen of Marseilles because of the extent and importance of his business interests and also his co-operation in those movements which work for intellectual and moral progress, is a native of the Empire state, but the greater part of his life has been passed in Illinois. Honored and respected by all, there is no man who occupies a more enviable position in industrial and financial circles, not alone by reason of the success he has achieved but also owing to the straightforward business methods he has ever followed. It is true that he entered upon a business already established but in extending its scope he has displayed excellent discernment and keen enterprise and has proven that success is not a matter of genius but is the outcome of clear judgment, experience and diligence. The manufacturing concern of which he is now the head is one of the most prominent in La Salle county and is a factor in the prosperity of the village, giving employment to a large force of workmen.

Mr. Adams, born in Greenwood, Steuben county, New York, July 23, 1839, was only a year old when brought by his parents to this state. His father was the Hon. Augustus Adams and his grandfather was Samuel Adams, a native of Cayuga county, New York. Hon. Augustus Adams was likewise born in Cayuga county and

was there reared and married, the lady of his choice being Miss Lydia A. Phelps, who was born in Cortland county, New York, and was a daughter of Joseph Phelps, also of the Empire state. The father's natal day was May 10, 1806, and the place of his nativity was Genoa. In 1840 he removed with his family to Elgin, Illinois, and became an influential factor in business, political and social circles. He established a foundry there before there was a single foundry in Chicago and continued actively in business at Elgin until 1857, when he removed to Sandwich, where he also founded an enterprise that developed into the Sandwich Manufacturing Company. He was president of this company for many years and his natural mechanical ingenuity and inventive genius found scope in the celebrated Adams corn sheller and other agricultural implements which were given to the world as the result of his power in this direction. In 1870 he became the president of the Marseilles Manufacturing Company, which was established in Marseilles by his sons and for twenty-two years he was connected therewith. His last years were spent there and an active business life was terminated when in 1892 he was called to his final rest. He had moreover wielded a wide influence in public affairs and his labors were a source of benefit to the state on many lines of material and political upbuilding. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1848 and served in the state senate from 1854 until 1858, taking an active part in framing the legislation which was enacted in that period. It was an epochal era of development and his sound judgment, keen discrimination and clear insight into future possibilities as well as present conditions made him a valued and honored member of the general assembly. He had wide acquaintance with many of the most distinguished men of the state and was regarded as a peer of his contemporaries in public life. He was a warm personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, Judge David Davis and General John M. Palmer, together with other distinguished and representative men of Illinois. Mr. Adams had long survived his wife, who died in Sandwich in 1867, when in her fifty-third year. In the family were nine children, eight sons and a daughter. Five of the number now survive and two brothers, H. R. and C. H. Adams, are associated with John Quincy Adams in the conduct of the manufacturing interests in Marseilles.

John Q. Adams spent the days of his boyhood and youth in Elgin, where he attended the common schools, his early advantages being supplemented by a year spent in Elgin Academy. In

1857 he removed with his father to Sandwich and in his shop learned the machinist's trade. He was thus engaged until after the inauguration of hostilities between the north and the south. He had watched with interest the progress of events that preceded the great Civil war and had become a champion of the cause of the republican party, taking an active interest in the campaign of 1860 and supporting Lincoln as a member of the celebrated Wide-awake Club. When it was found that the war was to be no more holiday affair, that it would be a serious contest of arms, he offered his services to the government, enlisting in September, 1861, as a member of Company G, Fifty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under the command of Colonel Wilson. The regiment went into camp at Geneva, Illinois, and thence proceeded to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri, after which the troops did guard duty on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. Later they were transferred to Smithland, Kentucky, where Colonel T. W. Sweeney took command of the regiment. Arriving at Fort Donelson just after the surrender, the Fifty-second Illinois was then sent north with prisoners to Camp Douglas, Chicago, and later formed a part of General Grant's army, participating in the two days' battle of Shiloh, where they met heavy loss, one hundred and seventy men being either killed or wounded of the four hundred and fifty participating in the engagement as members of the Fifty-second Illinois. Mr. Adams was in the thickest of the fight and later he participated in the siege of Corinth under General Halleck and on the 3d and 4th of October, 1863, was in the second battle of Corinth under General Rosecranz, where the loss of his division amounted to one thousand and four out of less than three thousand men. General Hackleman, commanding the First Brigade, was killed and General Oglesby, commanding the Second Brigade, was badly wounded. In January, 1864, Mr. Adams re-enlisted as a veteran and in April of that year the regiment joined General Sherman's army and participated in the Atlanta campaign, being under fire nearly every day for about one hundred days. He assisted in the capture of Atlanta and in the engagement on the 22d of July, in which General McPherson was killed. He also took part in the fight on the 28th of July and after the capitulation of the city went with Sherman on the celebrated march to the sea. He afterward participated in the Carolina campaign, going from Savannah to Goldsboro and afterward to Raleigh. Later the regiment proceeded on to Washington, D. C., taking part there in the Grand Review and was then mustered out in Chicago, receiving an honorable discharge in

July, 1865. For two and a half years of his service Mr. Adams was sergeant major and during the last six months was first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, with which rank he was discharged. He was hit by a piece of shell at Atlanta on the 22d of July, 1865, thus sustaining a flesh wound, and he was ill after the battle of Shiloh for about two weeks.

Lieutenant Adams returned home with a most creditable military record, remaining a resident of Sandwich until 1867, when he came to Marseilles and in connection with a brother established a planing mill. In 1870 they organized the Marseilles Manufacturing Company, of which their father became the first president. Since February 24, 1892, John Q. Adams has been president of the company, which is engaged in the manufacture of various kinds of agricultural implements but makes a specialty of corn shellers. They are now manufacturing corn shellers, portable elevators and feed grinders of several kinds. Their plant is a splendidly equipped factory supplied with the most modern improved machinery, so that the product is of the best possible grade and the output is shipped to all parts of this country and to foreign lands as well. They have built up a very extensive business, now employing from one hundred to two hundred men, and their annual sales amount to many thousands of dollars. The vast number of improvements on the machinery made by this company are all the inventions of John Q. Adams and he has taken out a great number of patents. These improvements have been the direct means of the great success of the business and immense sales of their machinery. The extent of the business makes it a most valuable enterprise in La Salle county, giving employment and the means of living to many individuals and again demonstrating the truth of the assertion of Charles Sumner that "peace hath its victories more renowned than war." Mr. Adams and his associates have been watchful of every indication pointing to success, have used their opportunities to the best possible advantage and have enlarged their business along legitimate lines of trade which neither seek nor require disguise.

Mr. Adams was married in Sandwich, December 20, 1865, to Miss Helen A. Beardsley, who was born in Orleans county, New York, and was there reared and educated. Her father was Selah Beardsley, who spent his entire life in the Empire State. In early womanhood Miss Beardsley went to Sandwich, Illinois, where she gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Adams. They have no children of their own, but reared a son of Mr. Adams' oldest brother—Augustus Adams, who is

now married and resides at Longmont, Colorado. He has two sons, Russel T. and John Augustus.

Politically Mr. Adams has been a republican since casting his first presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln and for a number of years was a member of the board of trustees of Marseilles when it was a village but is not an aspirant for office, as his time and energies have been fully occupied with his business interests. He and his wife have been members of the Congregational church for a long period and Mr. Adams served for thirty-seven years as church treasurer. He has also been Sunday-school superintendent for nine years and is now the teacher of the bible class. His wife is also an active Sunday-school worker and their efforts for the upbuilding of the church have been beneficial and far-reaching. Mr. Adams is a member of the Joseph Woodruff post, No. 281, G. A. R., and thus maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades. He has been a resident of Illinois for sixty-six years and of Marseilles for thirty-eight years and his efforts here have been of the utmost benefit to the community. There is ever a degree of satisfaction and profit in scanning the life history of one who has attained to an eminent degree of success as the direct result of his own efforts, who has had the mentality to direct his endeavors toward the desired ends and the singleness and steadfastness of purpose which have given due value to each consecutive detail of effort. This Mr. Adams has done. His life has been a success. His entire career is illustrative of the fact that certain actions are followed by certain results. As a soldier he displayed sagacity, bravery and true patriotism, as a manufacturer he has wrought along modern lines resulting beneficially to the community as well as to the individual stockholder and as a citizen he is an illustration of a high type of our American manhood.

JACOB BARR.

Jacob Barr, who was identified with farming interests for many years until 1891, sold his property at that time and removed to Ottawa, since which time he has been engaged in operating a feed mill at No. 1352 West Madison street and also operates a threshing machine in harvest seasons, having been engaged in threshing since twenty-one years of age. He came to La Salle county in 1865, being at that time a young man of thirty-two years. He was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1833, and in 1837 was taken to Richland county, Ohio, by his parents.

There he was reared and educated and was also married in that state. It was subsequent to his marriage that he moved to La Salle county, settling in Waltham township, where he purchased a tract of land and engaged in farming until 1891, when he sold one hundred and sixty acres. As stated, he came to Ottawa and has here operated a feed mill, using the same engine that is used with his threshing machine.

Mr. Barr was first married to Miss Fannie Brubaker, who died in 1877, leaving a family of nine children, all of whom are now living as follows: Chris, fifty years of age, who resides on Kansas street, Ottawa, and is a machinist; Mrs. Amanda Beck, whose husband is a motor-man and resides in South Ottawa; Mrs. Lydia Hegebaugh, living in California; Mrs. Mary Duvia, whose home is near her father's; Mrs. Eliza Duvia, living in Waltham township; Henry, who is married and resides at Prairie Center; John, who is married and owns what is known as the Huffman place in Ottawa; Jacob, who is interested in the hardware store of Reifer & Barr, at Ottawa; and Benjamin, who is an electrician and resides near his father. After losing his first wife Mr. Barr wedded Mary J. Beck, who died in 1898. His present wife, whom he married on the 8th of May, 1902, was Mrs. Henrietta St. Clair, nee Rolfs, who came to La Salle county in 1858. Mr. St. Clair was a farmer of Kendall county. Her first husband was C. H. Miller, who lived in Kendall county, Illinois, where he conducted a general store. Mrs. Barr has four children, who are yet living: Fred Miller, a barber, residing at Canton, Illinois; Bertha Miller, who became the wife of George M. Kennedy and is residing in Maxville, Iowa; Anna A. Miller, now the wife of George L. Johnson, a farmer living in Kendall county, Illinois; and E. G. Miller, an undertaker, carrying on business in Utica, Illinois, and Kenosha, Wisconsin.

In his political views Mr. Barr is a democrat, who adheres to the principles advocated by Andrew Jackson. He served as road commissioner and was justice of the peace for twenty years, rendering decisions which were strictly fair and impartial. He was also school director for a number of years and the cause of education has found in him a warm and helpful friend. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow and a past noble grand of the lodge. He is also identified with the encampment and was formerly a member of the Grange and Patriotic Sons of America. His wife is a member of the Congregational church. Mr. Barr has led a busy and useful life and has the confidence and good will of his fellowmen because of his fidelity to principles

which neither seek nor require disguise. His home is at No. 1352 West Madison street, where he has lived for a number of years, giving his attention to his threshing and milling interests.

P. J. LUCEY.

P. J. Lucey, mayor of Streator, is serving for the second term in the office. Few men of his years are thus honored, for he is yet a young man, having been born in Ottawa on the 2d of May, 1873. His parents were John and Johanna (Doud) Lucey, both natives of Ireland. Coming to America, they spent their last days in Ottawa, where they arrived in the year 1862. Mr. Lucey was employed by the railroad company and continued a resident of the county seat until his demise, which occurred January 22, 1892, when he was seventy years of age. His wife departed this life April 10, 1891, when she was fifty-nine years of age. In their family were three sons and three daughters: Timothy, living in La Salle; John; Lawrence, who is associated with his two older brothers in the dry-goods business in La Salle and in Ottawa; Nora; Anna, and Katherine. The father was in the employ of the railroad company throughout the entire period of his residence in Ottawa and he was a communicant of the Roman Catholic church, to which his family also belongs.

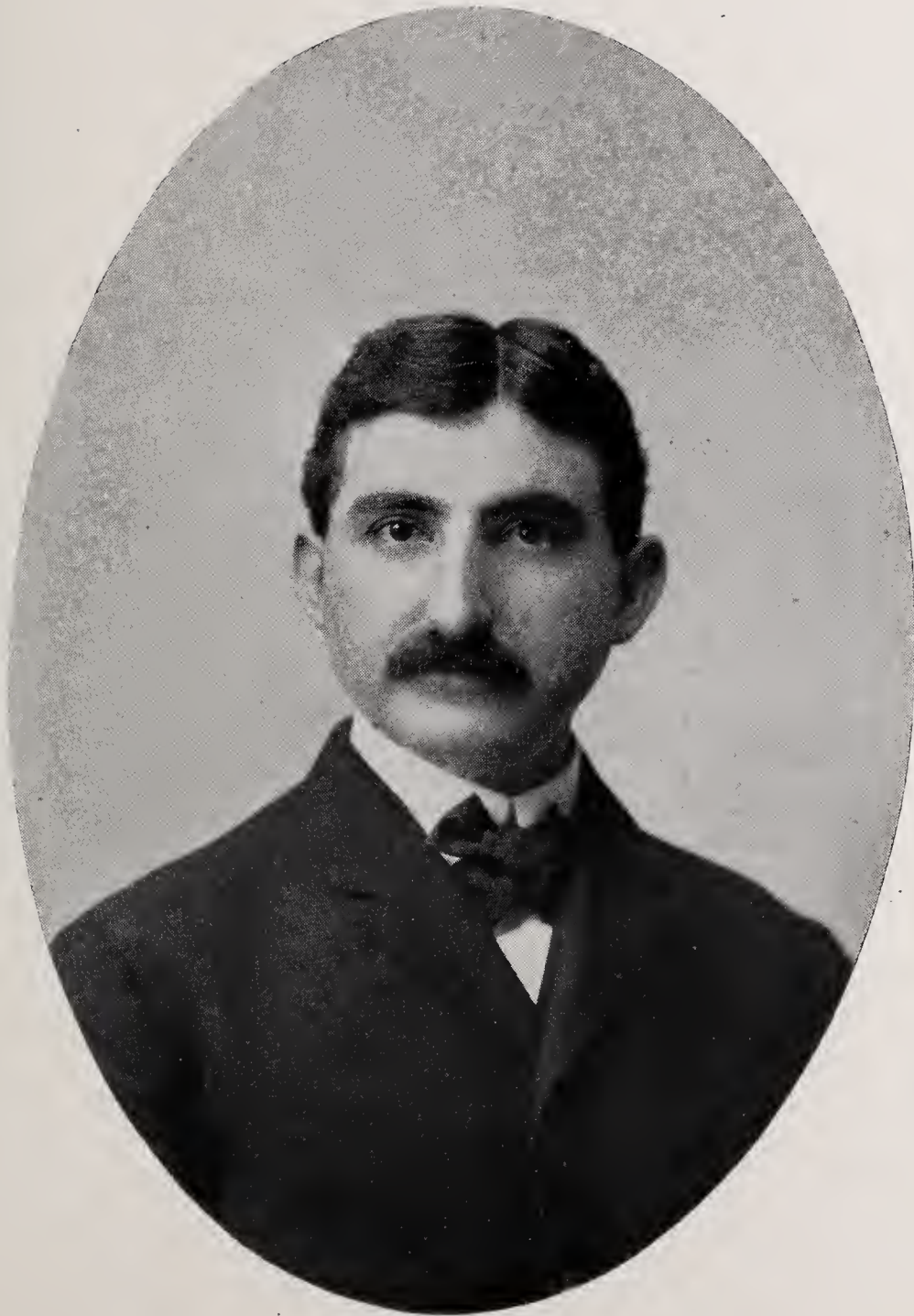
In the public schools of Ottawa, P. J. Lucey acquired his literary education and studied law in Chicago with the firm of Duncan & Gilbert, being admitted to the bar in that city in 1894, when twenty-one years of age. He came to Streator in 1895 and has since practiced law in this city with a large and distinctively representative clientele. His fitness for leadership has led to his selection for public office and various honors have been conferred upon him. A supporter of the democracy, he was elected upon the party ticket to the office of city attorney for the years 1897 and 1898 and again after an interval was chosen for the years 1901 and 1902. Still higher political honors were conferred upon him by his election in May, 1903, to the mayoralty and in May, 1905, he was re-elected for a second term of two years and is now chief executive, giving a public-spirited and business-like administration that is characterized by the same fidelity and loyalty that are recognized as strong and salient elements in his professional career.

Mr. Lucey was married on the 10th of September, 1901, to Miss Frances Gertrude Casey, who was born near Streator, Illinois, August 23, 1878,

and is a daughter of Nicholas Casey. They have one child, Frances Gertrude. Mr. Lucey is a member of Streator lodge, No. 591, B. P. O. E., and also holds membership with the Knights of Columbus. He and his family are communicants of the Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic church. Throughout the period of his professional career he has resided in Streator and is regarded as one of its most enterprising citizens, with a capacity and ability in his profession that have gained him foremost rank with the leading lawyers of the city. He has made a close and discriminating study of political questions and issues and is opposed to anything like misrule in public affairs. He stands for a conservative yet progressive city government and while he does not believe in the useless expenditure of money neither does he believe in practicing economy to the extent of hindering improvement and advancement and the fact that he was re-elected to office is an indication of the trust reposed in him by the public.

DANIEL C. MILLS.

Long before the era of railroad building in La Salle county Daniel C. Mills, now deceased, became a resident of this part of the state and for many years figured as one of its leading and progressive agriculturists, while in his later days he lived retired in Ottawa in well earned ease. His fellow townsmen knew him as one worthy of their full trust and regard, and wherever he went he commanded the respect and good will of those with whom he was brought in contact either through business or social relations. His birth occurred in Staffordshire, England, July 3, 1832, his parents being Daniel and Sarah (Smith) Mills, both of whom were natives of England, whence they emigrated to the United State in 1833, arriving in New York city. The father became interested in veneer mills in Cohoes, New York, where he resided until 1839, when, disposing of his business at that place he returned to Tipton, Staffordshire, England, where he engaged in business until 1843. In that year he again started for America, traveling by boat from Tipton to Liverpool, whence he boarded a sailing vessel bound for New York. From the eastern metropolis he proceeded by river to Albany and thence by way of the Erie canal to Buffalo and by steamer to Chicago, thus covering the entire distance between his old home in England to Chicago by water. At that last named place he purchased a wagon and team



P. J. LUCEY.

and in that manner the journey was completed to Ottawa.

The father here turned his attention to farming, investing in one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he purchased from Thomas Basnett. With characteristic energy he began its cultivation and development and he also became interested in mills at Ottawa, retaining his residence in La Salle county until his death, which occurred September 23, 1880, when he reached the advanced age of seventy-six years. He voted with the republican party and was called to several local offices, acting as supervisor and assessor of the town of South Ottawa and assessor of the school district, while during the period of the Civil war he was enrolling officer. He was known as a citizen whose interest in public affairs could be counted upon to the extent of active co-operation in any movement instituted for the general good. His wife survived him until June 30, 1891, and passed away in her seventy-eighth year. In their family were three sons and a daughter: Daniel C.; Edward C., who died in 1870; Sarah J., the wife of Thomas J. Stumph; and George A., of Ottawa.

Daniel C. Mills was not yet a year old when his parents first came to the United States and was a youth of twelve when they left their native country for the second time. He had in his youth been a student in the public schools of England and he continued his education in a school held in what was known as Old Mechanics Hall in Ottawa. Through the period of vacation and after putting aside his text-books he aided in the work of the home farm until he attained his majority and gained that practical experience and knowledge of farming that proved of immense value to him when he began agricultural work on his own account. He was twenty-three years of age when he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Farm Ridge. He resolutely set to work at the task of bringing his fields under a high state of cultivation and making his farm one of the best properties in the county. He erected a good residence, also built barns and sheds for the care of grain and stock and secured the latest improved machinery to facilitate the work of plowing, planting and harvesting. Moreover his stock-raising interests became an important branch of his business and he was largely instrumental in improving the grade of stock raised in this part of the state. His efforts therein were of public benefit for the improvement of stock adds to its market value and the agricultural success is thereby augmented. The rich pasture lands of the state provide excellent opportunities to the stock-raiser

and this industry has become a most important one in the interests of Illinois. Mr. Mills was among the first to introduce Norman and Shire horses into La Salle county and some of his stock brought exceedingly high prices, one team selling for the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars. As his business undertakings brought him success he added to his original farm until within its boundaries were comprised four hundred and sixty acres of choice land, which he continued to cultivate and improve until his removal to East Ottawa in 1887.

On the 3d of November, 1855, Mr. Mills was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Hogoboom, who was born in Ottawa, her parents being Richard and Phoebe (Farnsworth) Hogoboom. Her father removed from New York to La Salle county in 1829 and belonged to that type of the builder and organizer who followed the trail blazed by the early pioneer. He was associated with Russel Kimbal in building the first dam across the Illinois river at Marseilles in 1830 and was otherwise identified with the early development of the county. His wife departed this life in May, 1877, while his death occurred May 9, 1899, when he was in his ninety-second year.

Mr. and Mrs. Mills became the parents of a family of five sons and four daughters. Charles C., who died in 1904, was an attorney who resided and practiced law in Rensselaer, Indiana. He married Anna Smith, of La Salle county, and to them were born three sons: Edward, of Chicago; Emery S., who is studying law at Purdue University in Indiana; and Howard, living in Rensselaer, that state. Albert F., the second member of the family, now follows farming in Farm Ridge township, La Salle county. He married a daughter of Rev. Heister and after her death wedded a Miss Batchelor, of Nebraska. They have three children, Clarence, Edith and Doris. Horace, a retired farmer now living in Ottawa, married Miss Wakey, of this county, and they have one son, Glenn. Abbie died at the age of eleven years. Alice is at home. Phoebe is a clerk in Fisher & Meyer's store at Ottawa. Eliza is a teacher in this county. Richard is filling the position of assistant state's attorney at Ottawa. William A. is at home and completes the family.

Mr. Mills held membership in Occidental lodge, No. 40, F. & A. M.; Ottawa chapter, No. 37, R. A. M.; and Ottawa commandery, No. 10, K. T., exemplifying in his life the spirit of the craft and closely adhering to its tenets and teaching. He was a communicant of the Episcopal church, of which his family are all members, and was generous in his contributions to its support. He

voted with the republican party and filled a number of local offices but was not ambitious in that direction, finding in an active business career ample opportunity to exercise his talents and occupy his time. The last few years of his life were spent in honorable retirement from labor, for he had carefully conducted his business so that he won success. He was a man of fine personal appearance, possessing a nature in which kindness of disposition, generosity and truth were well blended. He passed away May 2, 1905, the community thereby losing a respected citizen and honored pioneer, his neighbors and friends a faithful friend and his family a devoted husband and father. His best traits of character were reserved for his own fireside and he counted no personal sacrifice too great if thereby was enhanced the welfare or happiness of his wife and children. His son Richard now looks after the farm and estate, having been appointed administrator, and the family reside in Ottawa, where they have many friends.

AMMON B. MOON.

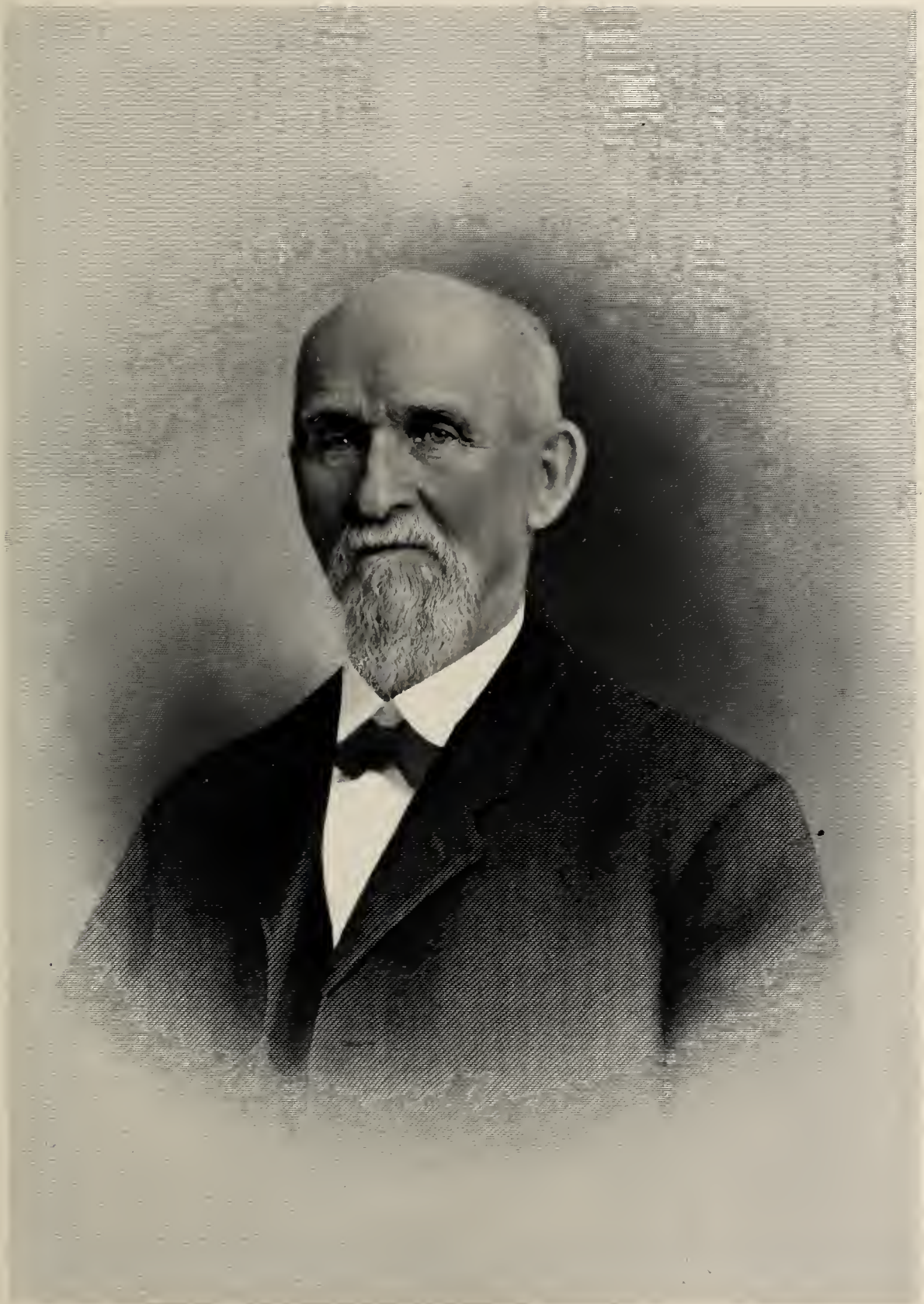
Ammon B. Moon, living retired at No. 213 South Park street in Streator, is one of the extensive land owners of La Salle county, his realty holdings embracing eight hundred acres of arable farm land in this part of the state. Having lived in the county for more than the allotted Psalmist's span of three score years and ten, he needs no special introduction to the readers of this volume, for his acquaintance is a very extensive and favorable one and his life record is indicative of the fact that success is not a matter of genius as held by many, but is rather the outcome of clear judgment, experience and unabating energy.

Mr. Moon was born upon the old homestead farm in Eden township, La Salle county, January 27, 1834, his parents being Albert and Elizabeth (Boyle) Moon, while his paternal grandparents were Jacob and Leah Moon. Jacob Moon was of English and Scotch descent and was born in Virginia, where he resided until after his marriage. In 1831 he came with his family to Illinois, establishing his home in Reading township, Livingston county, not far from the boundary line of La Salle county. The journey westward was made by team from Virginia and Jacob Moon continued a resident of Illinois until his death, giving his time and energies to general agricultural pursuits. He passed away in his seventy-first year and his wife died when about seventy years of age. In their family

were two sons and two daughters. The parents were adherents of the faith of the Quakers or Friends and in politics Jacob Moon was a whig.

Albert Moon, father of the subject, was born in Virginia in 1807 and was reared to manhood in Greene county, Ohio. When twenty-four years of age he cast in his lot with the early settlers of La Salle county, Illinois, coming with his parents to this portion of the state. He made his home upon a farm near Tonica and was closely identified with many of the events and incidents which shape the early history and mark the development of the county. At the time of the Indian massacre in the Black Hawk war there was a company of sixteen men organized at Ottawa to bury the victims of savage cruelty and Mr. Moon was among the number chosen for that purpose. His entire life was devoted to general farming and stock-raising and he took a most active and helpful part in the pioneer development of the county, doing all in his power to plant and cultivate the seeds of civilization. He was married in 1833 to Miss Elizabeth Boyle, a daughter of David and Rachel Boyle, who became residents of Putnam county, Illinois, in 1829. In the year 1834 Albert Moon sold his property in this county and the following year purchased a tract of land in Reading township, Livingston county, where he carried on general farming until his death, which occurred on the 19th of November, 1865. He served as school director for many years and was also school trustee. His political allegiance was given to the whig party until its dissolution, when he joined the ranks of the new republican party. He favored the Presbyterian church, of which his wife was a member. She was born in Kentucky, January 28, 1817, and long surviving her husband, passed away February 4, 1894. In their family were four children: Ammon B.; Salanda, the wife of L. M. Sawyer; Matilda, the wife of H. B. Schuler, of Chicago, Illinois; and Jacob W., who died at Iowa Falls, Iowa, March 19, 1900.

Ammon B. Moon was but an infant at the time of his parents' removal to Livingston county, Illinois, where in the usual manner of farm lads the days of his boyhood and youth were passed. He attended the common schools and as his age and strength permitted assisted in the work of field and meadow. In early manhood he began farming on his own account on a tract of land on section 34, Eagle township. There he built a frame house in the fall of 1856 and took up his abode there in the following spring, after which he



A. B. Moon

gave his attention to the development and improvement of the farm. He brought the land under a high state of cultivation, raising the cereals best adapted to soil and climate and adding all the improvements in the line of new invention in machinery that would facilitate the farm work. He divided the place into fields of convenient size by well kept fences and kept his buildings in a state of good repair. As his financial resources permitted he added to his place from time to time until he was the owner of four hundred and eighty acres, constituting a very valuable and productive farm. His first home was a frame building, which in 1872 he replaced by a modern brick residence. At various times he has invested in property elsewhere and his holdings include one hundred and sixty acres on section 33 and one hundred and sixty acres on section 27, Eagle township, making an aggregate of eight hundred acres. He figured for a long period as one of the most prominent and successful agriculturists of the community. No facility or equipment of the model farm was ever lacking and his labors were of a practical, progressive character that bring successful and gratifying results even in the face of obstacles and difficulties. In 1892 Mr. Moon erected a fine residence in Streator and the following year took up his abode in this city, where he has since resided. He still owns, however, eight hundred acres of valuable land a mile and a half from the city and his realty holdings return him a very gratifying income. He continuously followed farming and stock-raising until his retirement and now he is enjoying a well earned rest amid the fruits of his former toil.

On the 8th of October, 1856, occurred the marriage of Ammon B. Moon and Miss Mary E. Lyon, whose parents were William and Elizabeth (Mills) Lyon, both natives of Ohio. Her father was born in Clinton county, that state, and died in Pontiac, Illinois, in 1892, while his wife, who was born in 1817, passed away in Pontiac in 1882. In their family were five children, who are yet living: Milton D., a resident of Pontiac; Martha E., the wife of Emery H. Mathis, also of Pontiac; Eugene, who is married and lives in Lincoln, Nebraska; Lillie, the wife of William C. Gilbreath, of Fargo, North Dakota; and Mrs. Moon. The father on coming to Illinois, settled in Reading, Livingston county, where he followed merchandising for some years and in 1862 he moved to Pontiac. He served as sheriff of Livingston county in the '50s and was closely associated with its early progress and improvement. He voted with the whig party until its dissolution and afterward became a republican, while his religious faith

was indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mrs. Moon was born in Clinton county, Ohio, August 15, 1839, and by her marriage became the mother of seven children, of whom Carrie died in infancy and Lillie at the age of five years. William A. married Mamie Cosell and is living in Streator. Nellie married William Turner and had two children, Guy and Harry. After the death of Mr. Turner his widow became the wife of Dr. O. J. Raub, and they had two children, of whom Stanley yet survives. Their home is in Abilene, Kansas. Estella E. is the wife of Dr. Holland, of Streator, and they have one son, Park.

Mr. Moon is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church in Streator and belongs to the Streator Club. In politics he is a republican and has served as school director for a number of years and as township trustee. Few men have longer resided in this portion of the state, for here he has lived for seventy-two years. Marvelous changes have occurred during this period, for the growth has been so rapid and so substantial as to make it seem almost magical. When the family located here this portion of Illinois was almost an uninhabited district, only a few homes being scattered over the prairie or through the timber. Because of the remoteness from large cities and with none of the modern transportation facilities they were deprived of many elements which are now considered essential to the comfort of life but they met uncomplainingly the hardships and privations of a frontier existence. Nature, sometimes slowly, but always surely rewards those who perform the arduous task of developing new land and Mr. Moon has been no exception to the rule. In his farming operations he has prospered as the years have gone by and he stands today among those whose success is attributable to their own efforts and who in the acquirement of a desirable competence have also gained an honorable name.

DANIEL HEENAN.

Daniel Heenan is the promoter of an enterprise which is now the largest department store in Illinois outside of Chicago and is at the head of the firm of D. Heenan & Company, which controls this important commercial concern. As the progress and prosperity of every community depend upon its commercial and industrial activity it may well be said that Mr. Heenan has been a foremost factor in the upbuilding of Streator through the establishment and safe conduct of his mercantile interests and aside from

this his labors have been most effective and valued factors in the work of general improvement here. He is prominent among the energetic, far-seeing and successful business men of northern Illinois and his life history most happily illustrates what may be attained by faithful and continued effort in carrying out an honest purpose. Integrity, activity and energy have been the crowning points of his success and his connection with various business enterprises and industries has been of decided advantage to this section of Illinois, promoting its material welfare in no uncertain manner.

Mr. Heenan is numbered among the citizens that Canada has furnished to the United States, his birth having occurred in the town of Indiana, Haldimand county, on the 16th of December, 1839. His parents were James and Anna (Byrnes) Heenan and under the parental roof he spent the days of his boyhood and youth, being afforded the opportunity of acquiring a common-school education, which he continued to the age of seventeen years, completing his studies in the Toronto high school. He then entered upon his business career as a clerk in Cayuga, Canada, and his frugality, combined with the enterprise that enabled him to command a good salary, enabled him at the age of twenty years to embark in general merchandising on his own account in his native town. He there remained until 1866, when he crossed the border into the United States and made his way to Ottawa, Illinois, believing that he would find better business opportunities in the United States, where competition is greater but where advancement is more quickly secured. Entering into partnership with P. T. Burke under the firm style of Burke & Heenan, he established a general mercantile enterprise, which he conducted successfully in its original form until 1872, when a change in partnership occurred and the firm name of D. Heenan & Company was assumed, his associates being John Flannagan and M. J. Finlen. In April, 1872, the business was removed to Streator and was consolidated with the branch store at that place, which had been founded by the firm of Burke & Heenan. The present members of the firm are Daniel Heenan, president; Miles J. Finlen, vice president and treasurer; and James A. Finlen, secretary; and the company has a paid up capital of two hundred thousand dollars. The new undertaking met with success from the beginning and the annual sales soon amounted to three hundred thousand dollars. The business has continually grown as modern methods have been introduced in its management, the firm also branching out along new and untried lines, which, however, have proven equally profitable

and effective because of the keen business discernment, enterprise and sound judgment of Mr. Heenan and those associated with him in the conduct of the business. In 1897 the store was destroyed by fire, but immediately afterward Mr. Heenan erected the fine building of stone and brick which covers nearly a half block in the center of the business district of Streator, where is now conducted the largest department store in Illinois outside of Chicago, the annual sales reaching a half million dollars. A visit to this emporium of trade convinces one that its stock will contain almost anything that could be demanded by the patrons of a general department store and the attractive and tasteful arrangement is a feature in the success. The business policy of reasonable prices and straightforward dealing inaugurated by Mr. Heenan in the beginning has always been maintained and the house bears an unassailable reputation. Following the fire, while the new building was in course of construction, Mr. Heenan did business in several other stores which he rented and in August, 1800, he opened the present store.

The extent and scope of the mercantile business are unmistakable proof of the activity and enterprise of Mr. Heenan and yet his efforts have not been confined alone to this line. He is a man of resourceful ability, quick to recognize and utilize an opportunity and in his study of trade conditions and possibilities he has gained a broad knowledge that has enabled him to direct his efforts in those paths leading to substantial successes. In 1882 he was one of the organizers of the Streator Hotel Company, became one of its heavy stockholders and was elected its president. Today he is sole owner of the Plumb House, having purchased the interest of all the other stockholders. He was likewise one of the incorporators of the Streator National Bank, of which he was a director. Whatever he undertakes he carries forward to successful completion, allowing no thought of failure to find lodgment in his mind and brooking no obstacles that can be overcome by determined and honest effort.

Mr. Heenan was first married in Buffalo, New York, in July, 1861, to Miss Jane White, of Indiana, Canada. Following her demise, which occurred in 1890, he was married on the 27th of October, 1896, to Miss Clara Breen, who was born in Streator, and they now have two sons, Daniel, Jr., and Thomas Breen. The parents hold membership in the Immaculate Conception Catholic church. Mr. Heenan is a member of the Streator Club and also of the Knights of Columbus. His political allegiance has always been given to the democracy since he became a

naturalized citizen of the United States and he has been an active worker in party ranks, serving for some years as a member of the democratic county central committee and also as chairman of the central committee of Bruce township. For the past fifteen years he has been a member of the democratic state central committee and has thus aided in molding the policy and shaping the destiny of democracy in Illinois. For four years he served as a member of the state prison commission by appointment of Governor John P. Altgeldt. He has ever been deeply interested in Streator and its welfare and his cooperation has always been accounted upon to further any movement for the general good. He has been liberal in his contributions to municipal projects which are a matter of civic pride and also to charitable and benevolent institutions. He has been quick to encourage and assist others attempting to win success in the business world and the poor and needy have found in him a liberal and helpful friend, yet his benevolences are entirely free from ostentation or display. He has made an untarnished record and unspotted reputation as a business man. In all places and under all circumstances he is loyal to truth, honor and right, justly valuing his own self respect as infinitely more preferable than wealth, fame and position. In those finer traits of character which combine to form that which we term friendship, which endear and attach man to man in bonds which nothing but the stain of dishonor can sever, which triumph and shine brightest in the hour of adversity—in those qualities he was royally endowed.

MARSHALL NEY ARMSTRONG.

In no profession does advancement depend more largely upon individual talent than in the law and he who wins success at the bar must possess not only strong mentality and keen discrimination but must add to a careful and thorough preliminary preparation the knowledge gained through continued study and investigation. His mind must be trained in the severest school of reasoning and he must have no fear of that laborious attention to detail that is as essential in law practice as in any department of business activity. Well qualified in these different directions for the profession which he has chosen as a life work Marshall Ney Armstrong has made for himself a creditable place among the representatives of the La Salle county bar. He was born upon the old home farm in Brookfield township, a son of George W. Arm-

strong, who was the first settler of that township. The father came from Licking county, Ohio, to Illinois in 1831 with his mother, Mrs. Elsa (Strawn) Armstrong, and secured a claim on section 28, township 33, range 3. This, however, was jumped by John Hogaboom and Mr. Armstrong finally purchased it for twenty-eight dollars, and he also made a claim on section 1, township 32, range 5, on which he took up his abode in the fall of 1833 and was living there at the time of the great meteoric shower, which occurred on the 13th of November of that year. He put forth strenuous effort to clear, cultivate and develop a farm and resided there continuously save for a brief period which he spent as a contractor at the time of the building of the Illinois and Michigan canal. He was also active and prominent in political circles and served as township supervisor and chairman of the board for several years. Higher political honors awaited him, however, for he was called to represent his district in the legislature, where he served for six terms, leaving the impress of his individuality upon the laws which were enacted and have been factors in establishing the public policy of the commonwealth. He married Anna Green, of Jacksonville, Illinois, and they became the parents of nine children: John G., who married Nellie McCann; William; Julius C., who wedded Hattie Goodrich and is a congregational minister; Eliza M., who is the wife of William Crotty; Joseph H., who is living in Seneca; Marshall N.; Susan, the wife of William Laughlin; James E.; and Charles G.

At the usual age Marshall N. Armstrong became a student in the district school near his father's home and afterward attended the Farm Ridge Seminary for two terms. He then engaged in teaching school for two years and later pursued a seven years' course in the University of Chicago. After studying for two years in the Union College of Law at Chicago he was graduated therefrom on the 5th of June, 1879, and was admitted to the bar. He then located in Ottawa and went into the office of Reeves & Thompson. He has since practiced law in Ottawa, covering a period of more than a quarter of a century and the records show that he has been connected as counsel or advocate for the defense or prosecution in almost every case of importance that has been tried in the courts of this district through many years. He has been a member of the city council and of the board of education, long serving as a factor in the development and upbuilding of the public-school system. He has also been president of the Old Settlers' Association. Beginning in 1896 he was

elected supervisor of Ottawa township and has served his township in that capacity continuously to the present time. His attention has chiefly been given to the practice of law and he has won for himself very favorable criticism for the careful and systematic methods he has followed. He has a strong power of concentration and application and his retentive mind has often excited the surprise of his professional colleagues. As an orator he stands high, especially in the distinction of legal matters before the court, where his comprehensive knowledge of the law is manifest and his application of the legal principles demonstrates the wide range of his professional acquirements.

Mr. Armstrong has very large farming interests in Calhoun county, Iowa, owning one thousand acres of land and he also owns much valuable property in Ottawa.

MOAB P. TRUMBO.

Moab Perry Trumbo has for more than a half century resided in La Salle county and is one of its venerable and respected citizens, being now in his seventy-seventh year. He was born in Rockingham county in the Shenandoah valley of Virginia on the 16th of December, 1829. The farm upon which his birth occurred has been the property of the Trumbos for one hundred and thirty-five years, having belonged to his father and his grandfather, both of whom bore the name of Jacob Trumbo. The father came to La Salle county in 1853 with his five sons, O. W., M. P., John, Mathias, and Christopher, and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, upon which the subject of this review now resides. He was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, however, for his death occurred soon afterward. His entire life was devoted to general agricultural pursuits. He married Miss Elizabeth Snyder, who remained a resident of Dayton township until her death, which occurred May 1, 1873. She had for twenty years survived her husband, who passed away November 10, 1853. In the family were eleven children. Dorothy, born December 13, 1817, is the widow of Levi Hess and resides in Kingman, Kansas. Joseph, born November 27, 1819, died in November, 1823. Benjamin, born December 18, 1827, is deceased. Oliver, born April 5, 1824, died a year ago. Amanda, born May 8, 1827, died in June, 1852. Moab P. is the next of the family. John, born November 22, 1831, died in April, 1859. Mathias, born December 3, 1833, died October 16, 1869.

Ahab C., born March 13, 1836, also passed away on the 16th of October, 1869. Ephraim, born January 29, 1838, died in October of the same year. Mary J., born June 27, 1840, is the widow of Isaac Green and lives in Dayton township.

Moab P. Trumbo was reared upon the old homestead farm in Virginia to the age of twenty-three years, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois. He had attended the common schools and was trained to farm labor through the assistance he rendered his father. At the age of twenty-five years he began farming on his own account and purchased his father's farm in this county, upon which he has since resided, although he has extended the boundaries of his place until he now owns over four hundred acres of good land, constituting a very valuable property. He has bought and sold land, realizing a considerable profit from his real-estate operations, has also loaned money and is a director and stockholder in the Ottawa Banking & Trust Company. On Christmas day of 1904 he deeded to his son, B. Frank Trumbo, one hundred and fifty acres of land worth twenty thousand dollars.

On the 27th of February, 1861, Mr. Trumbo was married to Mrs. Rebecca Walters, who was born in Ohio, March 4, 1836, and is a daughter of Lewis B. and Francina P. (Ashbrook) Kagy, both of whom were natives of Virginia. The father died in Ottawa at the age of seventy-four years and the mother died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Trumbo, when ninety-three years of age. Mrs. Trumbo comes from an old Swiss family and has the record of genealogy back to a very early date. The first representative of the name in America came about 1700 and settled in Pennsylvania. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Trumbo have been born two children. B. Frank Trumbo, an enterprising agriculturist, who is now serving as sheriff of this county, was married December 3, 1886, to Miss Josephine Rhodes, a daughter of Joseph Rhodes, and they have two children: Helena, born in 1887; and Josephine, born in 1892. Mabel, the only daughter, is the wife of Ed Bradford, proprietor of the Ottawa Steam Laundry. He is represented on another page of this work, as is B. Frank Trumbo.

Mr. Trumbo of this review has devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits, making a specialty of stock raising, which he has found a very profitable source of income. He is now in possession of a handsome competence as the result of well directed labor and judicious investment and is numbered among the substantial residents of this part of the state. He was reared



MR. AND MRS. M. P. TRUMBO.

in the Baptist church but is now a Christian Scientist. In his political allegiance he is a democrat and has served as road supervisor and school officer, but has never been an aspirant for positions of public trust. His residence in the county covers a period of more than a half century. The journey westward was made by rail to Wheeling, West Virginia, thence down the Ohio and up the Illinois rivers to La Salle and by stage to Ottawa. There were but few houses between the Trumbo farm and Ottawa at that time. Now the country has become thickly settled, dotted here and there with the homes of a contented and prosperous people. Many changes have been wrought, not only in the settlement of the county, but in the manner of living and in the methods of carrying on business and Mr. Trumbo has rejoiced in the advancement that has been wrought, withholding his support from no measure or movement that tends to benefit the community. He is a man of many good qualities, fearless in support of his honest convictions, and not only as a representative of one of the prominent pioneer families of the county but also because of his own personal merits does he deserve mention in this volume among the leading citizens of his section of the state.

DAVID B. SNOW.

David B. Snow, a capable and distinguished member of the La Salle county bar, whose large law practice is indicative of his position in public regard, was born in Franklin county, Indiana, August 7, 1838, and there spent the first fourteen years of his life. In 1852 he removed to Hamilton county, Ohio, where he was employed at farm labor for four years but, believing that a professional career would prove more congenial and possibly more profitable, he entered the preparatory department of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, in 1856, that better educational facilities might equip him for a different career. Through the six succeeding years his time was divided between study in that institution and in teaching, but in the early part of 1862 he put aside all personal desires and ambitions in order to aid his country in establishing the supremacy of the Union. Enlisting as a member of Company K, Eighty-third Ohio Infantry, he went to the south and participated in various sanguinary conflicts, including the battles of Arkansas Post, Port Hudson, Champion Hills, Jackson, Black River, Vicksburg and the Red River campaign. He also participated in the last pitched battle of the war, at Fort Blakeley near Mobile, Alabama, on the 9th of April, 1865. After the surrender of

the Confederate troops the Eighty-third Ohio Infantry was sent to Galveston, Texas, being a part of the corps of observation which was intended to march into Mexico should the French troops refuse to leave the country. However, this movement was found to be an unnecessary one and with his regiment Mr. Snow was mustered out at Galveston on the 26th day of July, 1865. He acted as first sergeant of Company K. and with his command proceeded to Camp Dennison near Cincinnati, Ohio, where the men received their final pay and were discharged in the month of August.

In the fall of the same year Mr. Snow entered the law office of his cousin, Henry Snow, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and he further pursued his preparation for the practice of law as a student in a law school of Cincinnati, from which he won his diploma in 1867. In May of that year he located for practice in Ottawa, where he has since remained. The favorable judgment which the public passed upon him at the outset of his career has in no degree been set aside or modified but on the contrary has been strengthened as the years have gone by and has been emphasized by his careful conduct of important litigation, his candor and fairness in the presentation of cases, his zeal and earnestness as an advocate and by generous commendation he has received from his contemporaries, who unite in bearing testimony as to his high character and superior mind.

Mr. Snow, interested in community affairs, served as a member of the board of education for eighteen years, from 1882 until 1900 and has been a co-operant factor in many movements for the general good. He has also served as commander of Seth C. Earl post, G. A. R., and is prominent in the organization, while in social circles in the city he has gained warm and favorable regard.

CHARLES W. CAMPBELL.

Charles W. Campbell, who is successfully engaged in the livery business in Ottawa, was born near Paisley, Ontario, Canada, in 1868, and in his early youth his parents removed to Earlville, Illinois, where he resided until 1888. He then came, a young man of twenty years, to Ottawa, to accept the position of day clerk in White's Hotel, where he remained for three years. On the expiration of that period he became a motor-man on the Ottawa street railway, acting in that capacity for a year. He then invested his earnings in a livery stable, which he purchased from

Henry Holmes, located on La Salle street, where he remained until 1898, when he purchased the livery barn at the corner of Madison and Columbus streets and removed to that place. The same year he built a new addition to the building, the dimensions being eighty by forty feet. He is a great horse fancier and owes much of his success to that fact. He has owned many fast horses in his time and has proved himself an expert in the picking up of green horses which have qualities for great speed, an illustration of this fact being the famous mare, Jessie C., the fastest mare ever sent out from La Salle county, having a record of 2:10 $\frac{1}{4}$, also Sadie Hall with a record of 2:16 $\frac{1}{4}$ and other fine racing stock of less note. He deserves much credit for what he has accomplished, for he started in business without financial assistance and has built up one of the finest livery barns in La Salle county. His barn is located on Columbus street opposite the Clifton Hotel and is one of the finest, cleanest and largest livery stables in the county.

Mr. Campbell was married in 1892 to Miss Dell Wayne, of Freedom township, La Salle county, and they now reside at No. 614 Chapel street in East Ottawa. Fraternally Mr. Campbell is connected with Occidental lodge, No. 40, A. F. & A. M.; Shabbona chapter, No. 37, R. A. M.; Ottawa commandery, No. 10, K. T.; and St. Elmo lodge, No. 70, K. P. In politics he is a stalwart and earnest republican and in the spring of 1905 was elected alderman of Ottawa from the second ward, so that he is now serving in that position.

JAMES H. PICKENS.

James H. Pickens, who for many years was actively engaged in the conduct of a farm and is now conducting a fruit business but is practically living a retired life, has made his home in South Ottawa since June, 1840, at which date he came with his parents to Illinois. He was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, August 16, 1834, and is a son of James and Eliza A. (Chase) Pickens, who upon coming to La Salle county located soon afterward in Otter Creek township, where the father purchased government land and began the development of a farm. After a brief period, however, he removed to South Ottawa, where the family made their home. He purchased and sold many different pieces of property and at different times owned the greater part of South Ottawa. Some two years after his arrival here he hauled lumber from Chicago and constructed a house at what is now about 208 or

210 State street. He likewise carried on general farming in connection with his real-estate dealing and his business interests were capably conducted bringing him a good financial return. He passed away in Ottawa on the 11th of October, 1889. His wife had departed this life several years before. In politics he was a life-long democrat, interested in the growth and success of his party but never accepted office.

James H. Pickens retains very vivid recollections of the early days. He recalls trips that were made to what is now Streator for coal at a time when but one building stood upon the present populous and thriving city. The family home was about six miles east of Streator and on a trip to that section one would frequently see several deer and lesser game of various kinds was plentiful. The family home was in a location then known as Pickens Grove. In the family were three sons and three daughters, of whom a brother and sister of our subject are living and also a half-sister. The former are Frank and Mrs. E. H. Hollis, the latter residing on State street in South Ottawa, while the former occupies the old family homestead in South Ottawa township. The half-sister, Miss Mabel Pickens, resides in East Ottawa.

James H. Pickens has resided in South Ottawa from the age of seven or eight years and after attending the common schools here became a student in Marksville Academy in Massachusetts. The greater part of his life has been devoted to farming and his methods of tilling the soil were very practical and resultant. He removed to the city of Ottawa about fifteen years ago and now leases his farm of one hundred and sixty acres and also another tract of sixty-four acres which he owns a half mile west of the city. The Luther College, a Norwegian institution, is located upon an adjoining place, which is a fine fruit and asparagus farm. The asparagus is shipped direct to Chicago, about two thousand or twenty-five hundred boxes being sent annually. The principal fruit raised is currants, there being about sixty-five hundred bearing bushes of different varieties upon the farm. In addition to that place Mr. Pickens owns several houses in Ottawa, having invested quite extensively in city property, his realty holdings now bringing him a good financial return. His farm comprises two hundred and twenty-five acres of rich and productive land, which adjoins the city on the south and west and aside from giving supervision to his agricultural, horticultural and property interests he is now living retired.

Mr. Pickens was married in Massachusetts to Miss Clementine Ashley, who was born in Middleboro, Plymouth county, that state, a daughter of Silas P. and Phoebe (Davis) Ashley. She is



J. H. Piken

a grandniece of Perry Davis, the owner and manufacturer of the Davis Pain Killer. Her grandfather Davis came to La Salle county at an early day and at his death was laid to rest in the Strawn cemetery. Mrs. Pickens was only seventeen years of age at the time of her marriage and came to the west fifty years ago. Two children were born of this union: Mrs. Cora J. Pope, who is living on the south side of Ottawa; and John A., who is residing in South Ottawa and is engaged in the fruit and asparagus business. He married Miss Edith Milligan, of New Bedford, Massachusetts.

Politically Mr. Pickens is a democrat and has served as collector and in other local offices, including that of supervisor, in which capacity he was retained by re-election for ten years. His wife is a devoted member of the Presbyterian church. He has always taken an active and helpful interest in school matters, having served for many years as school director and was one of the first board of trustees of that organization and built the Ottawa township high school. His devotion to the general good has ever been manifest in tangible co-operation in progressive movements. As a business man he has made a very creditable record, his methods being practical and enterprising and resulting in the achievement of success, which is well merited and which now supplies him with many of the comforts that go to make life worth living.

GEORGE W. SMITH.

George W. Smith, of Marseilles, is one of the active and public-spirited business men of the county, conducting a furniture and undertaking establishment for the past fourteen years. He has made his home in Marseilles since 1872 and is a native of New York, his birth having occurred in the town of Theresa, Jefferson county, on the 19th of April, 1849. He spent his childhood and youth there and afterward learned the machinist's trade. Coming westward to Illinois, he settled at Marseilles when a young man of twenty-three years and worked for the Marseilles Manufacturing Company, becoming foreman of the machine shop after he had been in the employ of the firm for three years and acting in that capacity for seventeen years. No stronger testimonial of his capability and the trust reposed in him by the company could be given than the fact that he was so long retained in this service. On the expiration of that period he resigned his position and engaged in the furniture business, purchasing a half interest in a store already established.

He was a partner of Mrs. Brier for eleven years and then purchased his partner's interest, since which time he has been sole proprietor. He also equipped himself for the undertaking business and attended an undertaking school, learning the work thoroughly. He has continued in this line for a number of years and in his furniture store he is meeting with success, carrying a large and carefully selected stock of goods. With the furniture and undertaking departments he occupies three floors of a good business block and has built up a fine trade. His stock is four times as great as that which he originally carried, showing the marked increase in his business.

Mr. Smith, returning to New York, was married in Jefferson county, on the 5th of January, 1875, to Miss Jane A. Vanschaick, a native of New York, born at Cape Vincent. There are three children of this marriage: Gertrude E., the wife of John R. Clark, of Marseilles; Lloyd H., who is married and is a partner with his father; and Georgiana, at home.

In his political views Mr. Smith was formerly a democrat but is now independent. He is an advocate of the gold standard and thus severed his allegiance to the party when in its platform was embodied the principle of the free coinage of silver. He has been elected and served as township trustee for a number of years and has been alderman of Marseilles for six years, while for one term he was mayor. His official record is creditable and has been characterized by unfaltering devotion to duty and a ready recognition of the needs and possibilities of the city. He and his wife attend the Universalist church. His son is a Master Mason, belonging to the lodge at Marseilles. Mr. Smith is well entitled to the praise that is indicated by the term "a self-made man," for he started out in life with no advantages save those which are common to all and his perseverance and strong determination have enabled him to conquer obstacles and difficulties and win the competence which he is now enjoying as one of the successful business men of Marseilles.

JOHN P. ANTHONY.

John P. Anthony, deceased, was one of the early residents of Ottawa, establishing his home here before the city had emerged from villagehood. With its development and progress he was closely identified for many years and his labors proved of direct and permanent benefit.

A native of New York, he was born at Fishkill village on the Hudson in 1819 and came to Ottawa before the building of railroads through La Salle county, making his way by canal from Chicago. Here he entered the office of B. C. Cook and studied law, after which he was admitted to the bar, but never engaged in practice. Instead he turned his attention to the real-estate business and negotiated many important realty transfers. During the period of the Civil war he worked day and night for the soldiers and did everything in his power to uphold the Union cause. He followed the real-estate business during his active business life, but his health soon failed him and caused him to retire from that field of labor.

In 1860, Mr. Anthony was united in marriage to Miss Helen M. Everett, who was born in Dutchess county, New York, and was brought to this county by her husband after their marriage. They became the parents of four children, but only one is now living, Phebe A., the widow of Frederick A. Sherwood, mentioned elsewhere in this work. Mr. Anthony was a stalwart republican in his political views after the organization of the party and took a most active and interested part in its work, doing all in his power to secure its success. He held membership in the Congregational church and lived a life of uprightness and honor. He was, however, only forty-eight years of age at the time of his death, passing away in 1867. Mrs. Anthony still lives in Ottawa, making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Sherwood, and they have valuable property interests here. Mr. Anthony is yet remembered by many of the older citizens and well deserves mention among the prominent and valued pioneer residents of the county.

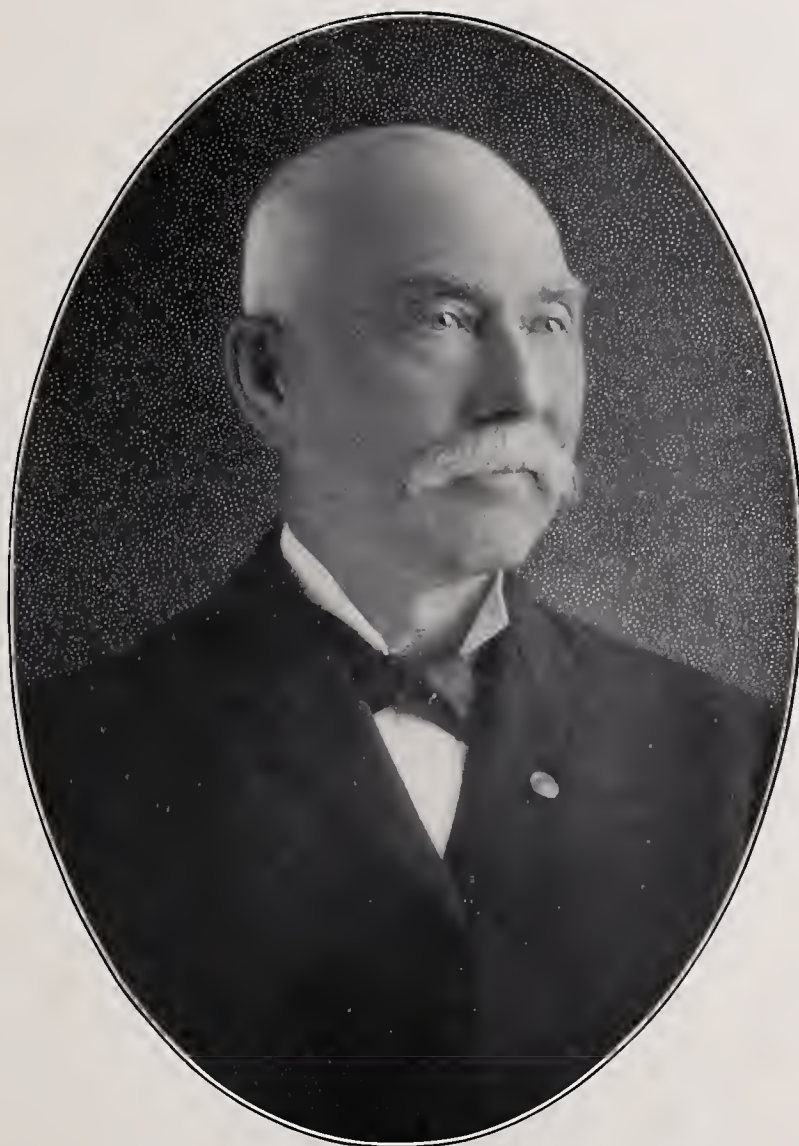
WILLIAM HARRISON HUNTER.

William Harrison Hunter, whose position in business circles in Illinois is indicated by the fact that he is serving at the present writing—1906—as president of the Illinois Lumber Dealers' Association, has for eight years been closely associated with the lumber trade in La Salle. He was born in Rush county, Indiana, June 5, 1846, a son of William and Elizabeth (Kirk) Hunter, both of whom were of Scotch and Irish descent. William Hunter was a son of John and Grizzell (McKinley) Hunter and was born in Pennsylvania, May 11, 1793. He was only three years of age when his parents removed to Mason county, Kentucky, where he resided until 1828, when he went to Rush county, Indiana, follow-

ing the occupation of farming there for a long period. In 1856 he removed to Tazewell county, Illinois, and in 1865 became a resident of Jefferson county, this state. He died in July, 1878, while his wife, who was born near Annapolis, Maryland, April 10, 1804, died in Bellerive, Illinois, November 16, 1884, when eighty years of age. They were Presbyterians in religious belief and were highly respected by neighbors and acquaintances.

In the common schools of Indiana and Illinois William H. Hunter acquired his education, studying reading, penmanship, arithmetic and to some extent grammar and geography, although the schools of that period were very inefficient as compared to the public-school system of the present time. His early experiences were such as came to a farmer boy of Illinois in the middle of the nineteenth century, for with his parents he removed to this state in 1856 and was identified with its farming interests until 1864. On the 12th of March of that year he enlisted in the Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry as a member of Company I, joining the army at Bloomington. He served as a private in that regiment until July, 1865, when he was transferred to Company G, of the Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry and promoted to the rank of corporal. He then acted as color guard until mustered out at Houston, Texas, on the 15th of May, 1866, receiving an honorable discharge at Springfield, Illinois, on the 31st of the same month. He afterward lived on the home farm with his parents at Moore's Prairie, Jefferson county, Illinois, until January, 1868, after which he spent the succeeding months until the 1st of October, 1868, as a student in the old Vermillion Institute at Haysville, Ohio. From December of that year until March, 1870, he engaged in teaching school in Johnson county, Missouri, and at a later date returned to the home farm, where he lived with his parents until 1873.

In the meantime, on the 5th of October, 1871, Mr. Hunter was married to Miss Olive H. Rotramel, and in April, 1873, they removed to Elk county, Kansas, where he secured a claim on the Osage Indian lands. He remained there until driven out by the drought and grasshoppers in the fall of 1874, when he returned to Jefferson county, Illinois, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits until 1881. He taught school during the winter and in April, 1881, embarked in business at Bellerive, entering into partnership with L. D. Davenport for the handling of lumber, grain, agricultural implements, etc. This relationship was maintained until 1886, when Mr. Hunter formed a partnership with B. P. An-



W. H. HUNTER.

draws and opened a retail lumber yard at Paxton, Ford county, Illinois, continuing in business there until 1896, when he withdrew from the partnership and established a lumber business at Sidell, Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 1st of March. He was thus identified with the trade interests of that town until March 26, 1898, when he purchased the John Stuart lumber yard at La Salle, Illinois, and on the 5th of April removed to the city in which he yet makes his home. His business has increased rapidly until the volume of trade is three times greater than it was in the beginning of his connection with business life in La Salle. The reason for this is found in the enterprise, activity, keen business discernment and unquestioned honesty of Mr. Hunter, whose present enviable position in trade circles is due entirely to his own efforts. In addition to his commercial interests he has invested extensively in lands in Wharton county, Texas.

As before stated, Mr. Hunter was married October 5, 1871, to Miss Olive H. Rotramel, a daughter of David and Mary (Meyers) Rotramel. Three sons have been born of this marriage, of whom two have passed away: David Harrison, who was born March 5, 1873, and died October 16, 1878; and Fred Henry, who was born March 7, 1875, and died at La Salle, December 1, 1900. The surviving son, Clyde Harvey, born December 5, 1883, is now a student in Wisconsin University.

In his political views Mr. Hunter has always been a stalwart republican and has been called to various local offices. He served as assessor for three terms in Moore's Prairie township, Jefferson county, Illinois, from 1876 until 1878 inclusive. He was census enumerator in 1880 and was president of the village board of Bellerive, Illinois, in 1883 and again in 1885. In 1890 he was president of the board of education of Paxton, Illinois, and was alderman of that city in 1894-5. It will thus be seen in the various localities where he has resided he has been called to public office by his fellow townsmen who recognized his worth and ability and that he has been an influential factor in political circles is indicated by the fact that he was a member of the Jefferson county central committee from 1878 until 1886 and secretary of the Ford county republican central committee from 1892 until 1894. He became a member of the Grand Army post, No. 696, at Bellerive, Illinois, of which he was commander. He was also commander of Paxton post, No. 387, G. A. R., in 1888 and commander of Carter post, No. 267, in 1904. He joined the Masonic fraternity at Bellerive in March, 1873, was afterward a member of Paxton lodge, No. 416, A. F. & A. M., and is now affiliated with

Acacia lodge, No. 67, at La Salle. He acted as senior warden of the Bellerive lodge and he is a member of St. John's commandery at Peru, Illinois. In 1886, at Paxton, he became a Modern Woodmen and is now a member of the Deer Park camp at La Salle. He joined the Odd Fellows at Knobnoster, Missouri, in 1869, was noble grand of D. P. Wilbanks lodge in Illinois in 1872; and noble grand of Paxton lodge, No. 418, I. O. O. F., in 1895. Since May, 1878, he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1893 he was elected to the presidency of the Illinois Lumber Dealers' Association and served on the board of directors until 1905. In that year he was chosen vice president and in 1906 was again elected president, which position he is now filling. No further comment concerning the character of Mr. Hunter seems necessary when we take into consideration the many official positions which have been bestowed upon him in political, fraternal and business circles. He is a man of tenacious purpose, of strong, positive ideas, whose positions is never an equivocal one, who stands firmly for what he believes and whose judgment is usually regarded as sound, while his influence has been a potent element for good in the line of material, intellectual, political and moral progress.

C. B. PROVINS, M. D.

Dr. C. B. Provins, who was engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Ottawa, was born in Greensboro, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, February 28, 1853, and died June 9, 1906. He supplemented his preliminary education by an academic course in his native city and afterward entered Jefferson College, a Baptist school, from which he was graduated with the class of 1868. Thinking that the west offered better opportunities for rapid advancement in a business career, he made his way to Illinois and for several years successfully engaged in teaching school in La Salle county. He then turned his attention to the study of medicine with Dr. Dyer, of this city, as his preceptor and his college training was received in Rush Medical College of Chicago, of which he was an alumnus of the class of 1882. Dr. Provins was very successful as a practitioner because his equipment was unusually good and because he had given undivided attention to the duties that devolved upon him in this connection. He kept abreast with modern thought in his profession through his membership in the city, county and state medical societies. He served as health officer of the city of Ottawa and he pursued a special course of study at the Ophthalmic and

Aural Institute of New York city, since which time in his practice he made a specialty of the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, although he was still engaged in general practice.

Dr. Provins was married to Miss Maude Moody, who was born in Ottawa, La Salle county, and they had two sons: Clarence P., who is an assistant superintendent of schools in the Philippine Islands; and Carl M., a musician and piano tuner connected with the firm of Thompsons Sons in Chicago. Dr. Provins had attained high rank in Masonry, having taken the degrees of the chapter and commandery. He had gained a creditable position in professional circles because of his thorough understanding of the principles of the science of medicine, his humanitarian spirit and keen analytical power, which enabled him to readily and correctly diagnose a case.

MARTIN KEIM.

Martin Keim, now living retired in Ottawa, his success being attributable to his well directed efforts, enterprise and diligence, was born on the River Rhine, in Germany, in 1836, and spent the first twenty-one years of his life in the land of his nativity. He acquired his education there but in early manhood determined to seek a home in the new world and test the reports of business opportunities and advantages which he had received. Accordingly in 1857 he bade adieu to friends and native land and took passage on a sailing vessel, which after a voyage of twenty-eight days dropped anchor in the harbor of New York city. Immediately afterward he started for the interior of the country, making his way to Wisconsin, where he lived until 1859, when he removed to Ottawa, where he has since resided. He is a cooper by trade and followed that business both before and after the Civil war, but when his adopted country was endangered through the attempt at secession in the south he espoused the cause of the Union and in 1861 enlisted in the army as a member of Company I, Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry under Captain Reed. He served for three years in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, his regiment being first under command of General Rosencrans, while later it was attached to the army of General Sherman. Mr. Keim participated in many important engagements that led up to the final triumph of the Union arms, including the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Rowan, Dallas and Kenesaw Mountain and was mustered out at Chicago. At the battle

of Chickamauga the regiment lost two color bearers and Mr. Keim carried the colors from the field. He was a brave and loyal soldier, never faltering in the performance of any task assigned him and he returned home with a most creditable military record.

Mr. Keim lost his eyesight through his service in the war and in 1866 retired from his trade. He then became proprietor of a boarding house, which he conducted successfully for many years but retired from active business in 1900 and is now living in well earned ease. He owns two good business blocks in Ottawa which are well situated and return to him a gratifying income. In 1866, Mr. Keim was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Gebauer, who was born in Germany and in her early girlhood days was brought to America by her parents, who located near Streator and spent their remaining days there. Mr. and Mrs. Keim have become the parents of five sons and a daughter and with the exception of one son all are yet living, namely: Gustaf, who makes his home in Ottawa; Adam, also of this city; George, a cigar manufacturer of Kewanee, Illinois; Hammond, of Ottawa; and Emma, who is living at home.

Mr. Keim gives his political allegiance to the republican party, which he has ardently supported since he became a naturalized American citizen. He is a member of Lessing lodge, No. 326, I. O. O. F., in which he has served as noble grand and he is also connected with the Turners. He stands as a splendid representative of the German-American element in our citizenship and has led a life of activity and usefulness, while his loyalty to his adopted country has ever been above question.

PROFESSOR SETH S. WILLIS.

Professor Seth S. Willis, manager and director of the Willis Orchestra, which for the past thirty years has furnished all the opera music in Ottawa, and who for thirty-five years has been a teacher of dancing and also of violin music, was born in Niagara county, New York, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Cox) Willis, natives of Vermont and New Jersey respectively and of Puritan ancestry. The father was of English lineage, while the mother was of German descent. John Willis served in the war of 1812, while his father was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. While living in the east John Willis served at one time as deputy sheriff of Niagara county but was not particularly active in politics in Illinois, although he filled the office

of constable for two terms. He preferred rather to give his time and energies to his business interests and lived in Farm Ridge until his death, which occurred about 1870, while his wife passed away about 1872 or 1873. Both had been previously married before their marriage to each other and Professor Willis was the only child of the second union.

He was about fifteen years of age, when, in 1857, he came from the Empire state to Ottawa. He went to Starved Rock with some relatives who were living on what is now known as the Colonel Hipp place and for a year or two, being then but a boy, spent much of his time in hunting. Game was very plentiful and prairie chickens could be shot at short distances from the house. At that time there was an immense grain business carried on at Ottawa, which was the main shipping point for all the grain producing territory tributary to this city. Later Professor Willis went to Farm Ridge, where his parents conducted a boarding house, accommodating students of the seminary, which was then a prominent education institution of this section. He had attended school to some extent in New York and he also studied by himself at Farm Ridge and was largely his own instructor in music.

He continued at Farm Ridge until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when, in the spring of 1862, he responded to the country's call for aid and enlisted in Ford's cavalry, Cushman's brigade. He went direct to Corinth, Mississippi, and his company was escort to General Grant from Pittsburg Landing to Corinth. He was connected with the Western Army Cavalry service and after being injured by a fall from his horse, was sent to a hospital and was there discharged after two years' service because of disability occasioned by his fall. He was permanently disabled by that accident and has never been able to do any great manual labor, yet enjoys fair general health.

When the war was over Professor Willis took up his abode in Ottawa and has since been a prominent factor in musical circles of the city. For years he has been at the head of the best orchestra of this part of the state and is a fine performer on the violin. He is still manager and director of what is known as the Willis Orchestra, which has furnished all the opera music for the past thirty years. He has also been a teacher of dancing for the past thirty-five years and now has more than eighty pupils.

Professor Willis was married to Miss Juanita Morgan, who was born in La Salle county and is a representative of one of its old pioneer families. She is also descended from colonial an-

cestry and is a Daughter of the American Revolution. In politics Professor Willis has always been a staunch republican, standing firmly by the party which was the main support of the Union in the Civil war and which has always been the party of reform and progress. Socially he is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic and the family are members of the Congregational church. Their home is at No. 634 Illinois avenue. Professor Willis has been a resident of the county for almost a half century and has watched its development through a long period, for when he came here it was still largely a wild region, in which there were many evidences of frontier life. He has long been known in the city where he makes his home and in musical circles as a prominent factor.

FREDERICK A. SHERWOOD.

Frederick A. Sherwood, deceased, whose enterprise and activity made him one of the most valued citizens of Ottawa, while his public spirit and genuine personal worth caused his death to be deeply deplored by all who knew him, was born in Red Hook, Dutchess county, New York, in 1837. The days of his boyhood and youth were passed in the state of his nativity and in 1857 he went from New York to Centralia, Illinois, where he located for a short time, and from there he came to Ottawa, where he made his home until the time of his death. During much of this time he was engaged in the banking business, though he retired from that field of financial operations for fifteen years. Later, however, he established a private and savings bank in 1887 and continued as an active representative of the financial interests of the county until his demise. He was a man of resourceful business ability and keen insight into intricate business problems and he carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. The word fail had no place in his vocabulary and in investigating the causes which led to his success it will be found that strong purpose, indomitable energy and unfaltering honesty were his salient characteristics. In early life he studied law, but while he never engaged in the practice of the profession his knowledge thereof proved to be of great value in conducting his individual business interests. As his financial resources increased he made extensive, judicious and profitable investments in real estate and was the owner of the Opera House and the Opera House block in Ottawa, together with the north half of the

Rosecranz-Sherwood block on the west side of La Salle street. In addition to this his residence, which is one of the finest in the city, was situated on the north bluff and its attractive style of architecture was supplemented by its rich and tasteful furnishings.

A broad-minded man, Mr. Sherwood possessed the habits and tastes of a scholar. He always investigated everything that came to his notice with which he was in any way associated and he reviewed broadly the question of the day effecting the social and economic status of the country or the material, intellectual or moral progress of his city. Few men outside of public life had so intimate a knowledge of the questions of the day and few gave evidence of such genuine public spirit as did Mr. Sherwood, whose co-operation could be always counted upon to further any movement for the welfare or progress of the city. One of his strongest traits, however, was his freedom from ostentation or display. In fact he was reserved even to reticence and although his gifts were most liberal and generous they were usually bestowed with the request that no mention should be made of them. He never sought but one office and that was mayor of Ottawa, to which he was elected in 1889, serving for one term. He gave to the city a business-like administration, characterized by much that was beneficial along many lines. By reason of his capable management he not only met the expenses of city government but was also enabled to save considerable sums from its revenue, so that when he retired from office he left several thousand dollars in the city treasury. It was during his incumbency as chief executive that the electric light plant was installed and when it was completed he had the money ready to pay for it. The lighting system must be regarded as his memorial to the city. Not long before his death he presented to Ottawa a fine fountain, which he placed in Washington Park. In a quiet way he aided various societies and charitable and benevolent institutions and he subscribed liberally to the different churches in Ottawa.

Mr. Sherwood was married in 1878 to Miss Phebe A. Anthony, a daughter of John P. Anthony, one of the honored pioneer residents of the city. They became the parents of two sons. Frederick A., a graduate of Yale College, married Miss Mary Mann, of Germantown, Pennsylvania, by whom he has one son, Frederick A., Jr. They make their home in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where Mr. Sherwood is engaged in business. The younger son, Everett A., is also a graduate of Yale College and is in business with his brother. The death of Mr.

Sherwood occurred November 28, 1897. Mrs. Sherwood still makes her home in Ottawa.

By the death of Mr. Sherwood the community sustained an irreparable loss and was deprived of the presence of one whom it had come to look upon as a guardian, benefactor and friend. Death often removes from our midst those whom we can ill afford to spare, whose lives have been all that is exemplary of the true and thereby really great citizens. Such a citizen was Mr. Sherwood, whose whole career, both business and private, served as a model to the young and as an inspiration to the aged. By his usefulness and general benevolence he created a memory whose perpetuity does not depend upon brick or stone but upon the spontaneous and freewill offering of a grateful and enlightened people. No citizen did more for Ottawa than he. His connection with the city's development and growth and with the work of improvement was largely instrumental in placing Ottawa in the proud position it today occupies. He was always pleasant and genial and his qualities as such arose from his kindly nature. His friendship was prized most by those who knew him best and his memory is cherished by the people of the city which was always dear to his heart and to which he largely gave his best efforts.

DUNCAN McDOUGALL.

Duncan McDougall, attorney at law, who has made a specialty of real estate and corporation litigation and whose efforts have been of direct and immediate serviceableness in public affairs, was denied many of the usual advantages which most boys enjoy in their youth and his present position is attributed entirely to his close application and success. In no profession is there a career more open to talent than in that of the law and in no field of endeavor is there demanded a more careful preparation, a more thorough appreciation of the absolute ethics of life or of the underlying principles which form the basis of all human rights and privileges. Unflagging application, intuitive wisdom and a determination to fully utilize the means at hand are the concomitants which insure personal success and prestige in this great profession which stands as the stern conservator of justice; and is one to which none should enter without a recognition of the obstacles to be overcome and the battles to be won. Possessing all the requisites of the able lawyer, Duncan McDougall has attained prominence at the Ottawa bar, where he is practicing as the senior member of the firm of McDougall



Duncan W. Dargatzis

& Chapman. Although born in Lake county, Illinois, he has been a resident of La Salle county from early boyhood.

His father, John McDougall, was a splendid representative of the Scotch race and on coming to this county settled in Allen township, where he secured a tract of wild land. Few improvements had been made in his part of the county and to the southeast the unbroken prairie stretched way for a distance of ten miles, while the nearest schoolhouse was situated more than six miles to the northwest. With characteristic energy and determination the father began the improvement of a farm and was engaged in its cultivation when the Civil war was inaugurated. Feeling that he owed a duty to his country, he volunteered and became a private of Captain Strawn's company of the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Infantry. He started for the front, leaving his eight young children to the care of the mother, and in the battle of Hartsville, Tennessee, he gave his life in defense of the Union cause. This was the first engagement in which the regiment was under fire.

The mother found considerable difficulty in providing for her children, of whom Duncan McDougall was the third in order of birth. It became necessary to mortgage the farm of four hundred acres and she found it impossible to redeem it. It devolved upon the children to provide early for their own support and Duncan McDougall secured work as a farm hand, but feeling that there was little future before him in this connection, he abandoned the plow and on a hot afternoon in summer walked a distance of twenty-two miles to the city of Ottawa to seek other employment. His determination and ability enabled him the following day to enter upon a good position and after that time he never found it difficult to secure employment. He was for a time in the old agricultural implement warehouse of Throop Brothers as a salesman and, realizing the value of further educational training, he pursued a business course and the following year acted as manager of the school. The next year he became assistant bookkeeper and shipping clerk for the firm of Gilman, King & Hamilton. Mr. King insisted upon painstaking supervision of every detail of the business and the methodical habits thereby evolved have been one of the strong elements in Mr. McDougall's success in later years. He spent one year as bookkeeper and salesman in a general store and afterward went upon the road as a traveling salesman, but, ambitious to enter professional life, he made arrangements whereby he took up the study of law in the office and under the direction of the firm of Dickey, Boyle & Richolson. Major A. T. Cameron was later

his preceptor and in 1873 he was admitted to the bar, since which time he has been an active and able member of the legal fraternity of Ottawa. His value and capability were recognized by Mr. Cameron, who on the day following his admission to the bar offered him a partnership, which was accepted. In connection with his regular law practice Mr. Cameron carried on a very extensive claim business on behalf of soldiers and this brought Mr. McDougall into close and friendly relations with the veterans, whose interests he advocated with marked success. One claim, after being five times rejected by the commissioner of pensions and the secretary of the interior, was allowed as the result of a personal interview which Mr. McDougall obtained with the president.

The firm of Cameron & McDougall had a prosperous existence until the removal of the senior partner to California in the fall of 1876. Mr. McDougall afterward practiced alone until the spring of 1888, when he entered upon his present connection as the senior partner of the firm of McDougall & Chapman. His success in a professional way affords the best evidence of his capabilities in this line. He is a strong advocate with the jury and concise in his appeals before the court. Much of the success which has attended him in his professional career is undoubtedly due to the fact that he will not permit himself to go into court with a case unless he has confidence in the justice of his client's cause. Basing his efforts on this principle, from which there are far too many lapses in professional ranks, it naturally follows that he seldom loses a case in whose support he is enlisted. His is a natural discrimination as to legal ethics and he is so thoroughly well read in the minutae of the law that he is able to base his arguments upon thorough knowledge of and familiarity with precedence and to present a case upon its merits, never failing to recognize the main point at issue and never neglecting to give a thorough preparation. He is always courteous and considerate in his treatment of witnesses and he makes it a point to assist the court in arriving at a just decision by reason of his clear statements rather than to enshroud his cause with ambiguity. The firm of which he is the senior member has had a gratifying share of important litigation, especially along the lines of real estate and corporation law. Notable cases with which they have been connected are the Hosford estate at Minneapolis, Minnesota; the Howe will case of Wenona, Illinois; the litigation in this and other states growing out of the division of the Evangelical Association of North America better known as the Debs-Esher litigation and involving the legal title to many million of dollars' worth of

church property, including the great printing house of the denomination located at Cleveland, Ohio; the congressional contest of Steward V. Childs, in which Mr. McDougall represented Mr. Childs in the preparation and taking of the testimony in this district and before the committee on elections at Washington; the O'Brien case in the circuit court of La Salle county, in which O'Brien was indicted for the crime of murder charged to have been committed in one of the parks of the city. The board of supervisors deemed this case of such importance that they employed special counsel to aid in the prosecution. The trial occupied the court for nearly a month.

Mr. McDougall's position in any public question is never an equivocal one, for he is a man firm in support of his honest convictions. In politics he is a stalwart republican and has labored untiringly in the interests of his party, addressing the public upon many campaign questions and issues. His services are constantly in demand as a campaign speaker in his own and adjoining districts. He has always made a fair, earnest appeal to the judgments of men, refraining from anything in the nature of abuse of men, measures or parties as well as anything calculated merely to prompt men to act from passion or prejudice, seeking to win by clear and persuasive presentation and contrast of the measures for which the different parties have stood. He prepared his political addresses with the same care that he prepared for the trial of law suits, taking great pains to gather his information from the latest and most reliable sources. He has also been an active factor in the work of the party concerning the details of organizations and has been president of the Young Men's Republican Club of Ottawa during their campaigns, while for eight years he has served as a member of the congressional committee and has twice been chairman of the republican county central committee. Again and again he has been chosen as a delegate to the district and state conventions and his prominence in the ranks of his party in Illinois is widely acknowledged. His fight as a delegate to the St. Louis national convention gave him wide recognition among the party leaders in national politics and in the eleventh congressional district contest between Henry Mayo and General F. J. Henderson he led the Mayo forces with signal ability notwithstanding he was not made a delegate until the convention was being called to order and was without any special preparation. John Corwin, the noted political writer of the Chicago Tribune, paid Mr. McDougall the highest tribute for his

work in this convention, saying he had never seen in state or national conventions or legislative bodies a more able and well sustained contest. Mr. McDougall has never sought or desired political office and in fact has refused to become a candidate therefor, yet had he desired he might have won high honors in this direction. Only in his home town has he consented to become connected with official service. Here he has served for several terms as a member of the city council and a large part of the time for twenty years has been president of the board of trustees of the Ottawa township high school.

Mr. McDougall has traveled extensively in the United States and Canada, gaining the culture and knowledge which only travel can bring. He allows nothing, however, to interfere with his faithful performance of his professional duties and in this connection he has gathered a valuable library and now has a distinctively representative clientage, his thorough preparation and excellent qualifications having gained him distinction as a member of the Ottawa bar. He is moreover widely known in connection with fraternal interests, belonging to the lodge, chapter and commandery in the Masonic fraternity, while as an Odd Fellow he has a wide acquaintance in this state, having served as a member of the legislative committee of the grand lodge, also of the judiciary and appeals committee, while at the present writing, in 1906, he is chairman of the legislative committee as well as a member of the special committee on Revision of the Code. He has twice represented the grand lodge of this state in important appeal cases from its decisions to the sovereign grand lodge, having been successful in both cases. At the annual meeting of the State Congregational Association of Illinois in 1905 he was elected moderator by unanimous vote, an honor rarely conferred upon a layman with such unanimity. His life record is a splendid example of what may be accomplished through inherent force of character, laudable ambition and strong and unfaltering determination combined with the qualities of high character and noble manhood.

WILLIAM HORN.

William Horn, who for the past thirteen years has resided in Ottawa in well earned ease after close connection with agricultural pursuits for many years, dates his residence in La Salle county from 1856 and is therefore numbered among its early settlers. He first located in Farm Ridge township and for a half century has made his home in this part of the state, watching with

interest its growth and development. He was born in Schaumberg, Lippe, Germany, March 15, 1833, a son of August and Wilhelmina (Breyer) Horn, who in the year 1848 bade adieu to friends and native land and sailed for the new world, their son William being at that time about fifteen years of age. On reaching the shores of America they made their way into the interior of the country and located in Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, which was then an almost unbroken wilderness. The Indians were still numerous in that part of the state and there were many wild animals. Pioneer conditions existed all around them and they endured many of the hardships and privations incident to settlement on the frontier. The father's death occurred in Manitowoc county in 1888, while his wife passed away in 1852. A brother and three sisters of our subject came to La Salle county. The former, Henry Horn, died in Iowa in December, 1905, and two of the sisters have passed away, while Mrs. Rohlfs now owns a farm in Grand Rapids township, this county.

William Horn spent the first fifteen years of his life in the country of his nativity and then accompanied his parents on their emigration to the new world, the remainder of his youth being spent in Wisconsin. He was a young man of about twenty-three years when, in the spring of 1856, he came to La Salle county, Illinois, settling in Farm Ridge township. In 1857 he went to Peru, Illinois, where he remained for a year, but in 1858 returned to Farm Ridge township and in 1862 went to Grand Rapids township. The same year he enlisted for service in the Civil war as a member of Company A, One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of hostilities. He was with the regiment in all of its engagements, including the Atlanta campaign and the operations in the Carolinas and Virginia. He participated in the siege of Richmond and afterward went to Washington, D. C., where he was mustered out in June, 1865, at the close of the war. He served as a private for about three years, having joined the army in July, 1862, and throughout that long period proved a loyal and brave soldier, wearing worthily the uniform of the nation.

After his retirement from military life Mr. Horn resided for some time in Bureau county, Illinois, where he carried on farming, but eventually sold his property there and returned to Grand Rapids township, La Salle county, in 1869. There he purchased a farm which he still owns, it being now operated by his two sons, Gustav and

Herman. The farm comprises two hundred and forty acres of land, which has been largely improved through the efforts of Mr. Horn, whose practical and enterprising methods soon wrought a marked transformation in the appearance of the place. He brought the fields under a high state of cultivation and as the result of the care and labor which he bestowed upon the farm annually harvested good crops. He continued to engage actively in general agricultural pursuits until he removed to Ottawa in 1893.

Mr. Horn was first married to Miss Christian Luchinger of Bureau county, Illinois, who in her girlhood days came from Switzerland to the United States. She died in Grand Rapids township, October 22, 1889, when forty-nine years of age. She left nine children. Charles was born in 1860 and died in 1902 in Nebraska, where he owned two farms. He left a wife and two children, Eva and Edward, aged eight and nine years respectively. William, born in 1862, is residing in Madison county, Nebraska, where he owns a farm. He is married and has two children. Albert, born in 1866, is married, has one son, Leonard, and resides in Antelope county, Nebraska, where he owns and operates a farm. Martha, born in 1870, is the wife of Frederick Volk, a farmer living in Madison county, Nebraska, by whom she has two children, Eleanor and George. Rosa, born in 1872, is the wife of William Morrison, living in Rowe, Illinois, where he has an elevator and is engaged in the grain business. They have two children, Fannie and Willard. Julia, born in 1874, is the wife of William Bedei, a farmer of Grand Rapids township. Gustav was born in 1876 and is living on the home farm. Herman, born in 1879, is married, has one son and also lives on the old homestead. Otto, born in 1882, resides in Nebraska.

On the 4th of June, 1890, Mr. Horn was married to Miss Wilhelmina Weldhauer, who was born in 1861, in Wurtemberg, Germany, and was a daughter of Fred and Louisa Weldhauer. She came to this country in 1886, remaining for three years in Maine. While visiting in Germany she became acquainted with Mr. Horn and they were married in New York. They have four children: Gertrude, born July 4, 1891; Louise, in 1894; Margaret Elizabeth, in 1898; and Edward, in 1902.

In his political views Mr. Horn is a stalwart republican and in 1850 voted for Fremont. He served as school director and as road overseer and is interested in all that pertains to the general welfare. He attends the German Evangelical church, although he and his wife are members

of the Methodist German church, but there is no organization of that denomination in Ottawa. In his life Mr. Horn has displayed many of the sterling characteristics of the Teutonic race and as a business man and soldier has made a creditable record, while in citizenship and home life he has displayed many sterling traits which have gained for him the respect and good will of all with whom he has been associated.

ALBERT H. HATTAN, M. D.

In no profession is success more attributable to individual talent than in the practice of medicine, and when the consensus of public opinion is altogether favorable regarding one's ability, skill and professional honor, it stands above question that he has won the favorable opinion by the possession of talents and qualities that have advanced him beyond mediocrity, enabling him to stand among the successful few. Such is the career of Dr. Hattan, who for about a quarter of a century has practiced successfully in La Salle county, continuing his residence in Peru.

He is one of Illinois' native sons, his birth having occurred in Marshall county on the 4th of June, 1851. He is a representative of an old southern family that was founded in Maryland during the first half of the seventeenth century by Thomas Hattan, who was born in England in 1600 and died in Maryland in 1655. He was descended from Sir Christopher Hattan, a lord chancellor during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In 1648 he sailed from London for the new world and establishing his home in Maryland was the trusted friend of Lord Baltimore, who shortly after his arrival appointed him secretary of the province and privy council. He was closely identified with the interests of Lord Baltimore in Maryland and died in battle during the engagement of the Severn. His descendants are still found in Maryland, Virginia and Ohio and other western states and have filled many positions of public trust, the name figuring in connection with a cabinet office and with places of high military rank, one representative of the family having been a brigadier general of the volunteers. The great-great-grandfather of Dr. Hattan was a captain in the British army and was serving under General Wolfe when he fell at the battle of Quebec.

The paternal grandfather of Dr. Hattan was Forsyth Hattan, who was born in Virginia and learned and followed the blacksmith's trade in that state until 1836, when he came to Illinois. He was a pioneer res-

ident of Marshall county, where for forty years he lived and labored, passing away at the age of seventy-six years. One of his brothers was a soldier in the war of 1812 and participated in the battle of New Orleans.

Andrew Hattan, son of Forsyth Hattan, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, and having arrived at years of maturity wedded Artemisia Moulton, a native of Tazewell county, Illinois, and a daughter of Levi Moulton, who was born in Kentucky, but became one of the representative early settlers of Tazewell county. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Burns and was a daughter of Garrett Burns. She was born at Rising Sun, Kentucky, in 1801, and her father was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, and was an own cousin of Robert Burns, the well known Scottish bard. In 1786 Garrett Burns came to the United States with his parents, the family locating in eastern Maryland, but soon afterward he started for the western frontier across the Alleghany mountains and became a pioneer resident of Kentucky, making his home on the Ohio river just opposite Cincinnati. The Indians were still numerous in that section of the country and the pioneers had to constantly be on the alert to protect themselves and their families from the Indian depredations. Mr. Burns accordingly joined the army and through the succeeding seven years was in almost constant service, taking part in many of the hardest fought engagements with the red men in the successive campaigns under General Harmar, St. Clair and Anthony Wayne. In a hand-to-hand fight with the Indian warrior at the time of St. Clair's defeat his thumb was cut off by a tomahawk stroke, which was aimed at his head but which he parried with his rifle. Making good his escape, he started with two wounded companions through the wild forests for the nearest pioneer settlements. They had no arms except hunting knives, no blankets and no means of making a fire. For three weeks they subsisted on acorns, black cherries and slippery elm bark and traveled day after day through forests infested by wild animals and still wilder men till they safely arrived at a settlement on the Ohio river. In 1794 Mr. Burns was again under the command of General Wayne in battle near the Maumee river against the Indians under their famous war chief, Little Turtle. This ended in the crushing defeat of the red men and delivered the territory from further depredations by the hostile tribes of Indians. Mr. Burns died in Tazewell county, Illinois, in 1859, at the advanced age of ninety years. Levi Moulton, the maternal grandfather of the subject, came to Tazewell county in 1824, at a time when that section of the state was little better than a veritable wilderness, infested by wolves and Indians. He was a farmer and a prominent man in his set-



DR. A. H. HATTAN.

tlement and for many years served as justice of the peace. He burned the first brick laid at Fort Clark, now Peoria, Illinois. Being an abolitionist politically, he was active in the underground railway scheme and did all in his power to promote anti-slavery principles. He had a personal acquaintance with Abraham Lincoln when he was an embryo attorney and unknown to fame, and with other prominent men of that day, and was himself regarded as one of the leading citizens in his section of the state. He reared a family of nine children and all four of his sons were soldiers in the Union army during the war of the rebellion.

Andrew Hattan, father of Dr. Hattan, became a resident of Illinois in 1836, when a young lad, and was twenty-five years of age at the time of his death, in 1852. In 1849 he had purchased a farm in Belle Plain township, Marshall county, the former owner having pre-empted it from the government. He then gave his attention to agricultural pursuits until his demise. His widow survived him for twenty-four years, passing away in 1876, at the age of forty-six years. She always remained true to his memory, never marrying again. In the family were a son and daughter, the latter, Mary Elizabeth, being now the wife of C. A. Reed, of Davenport, Iowa. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hattan held membership in the Christian church, were loyal to its teachings and by upright lives endeared themselves to all with whom they came in contact.

Dr. Hattan spent his youth upon the old homestead farm and was early trained to the work of the fields, while in the winter seasons he attended the district schools, early manifesting a love of study and particular aptitude in his mastery of the tasks assigned him. Ambitious for further educational advantages than could be obtained in the home district he afterward became a student in Shattuck grammar school, at Fari-bault, Minnesota, while later he attended Eureka College, at Eureka, Illinois. He began teaching when only seventeen years of age and for five years thereafter devoted his attention to attending or teaching school, but in the meantime he formed the determination to become a member of the medical profession and to this end matriculated in the Eclectic Medical Institute, in Cincinnati, Ohio. Following the completion of his course in that institution he returned to Marshall county and located for practice at La Rose, where he remained for two years. He afterward continued his studies in St. Louis, Missouri, and on the 22d of January, 1877, was graduated as valedictorian of his class in the American Medical College. He then continued in practice at La Rose for a year, after which he spent the

two succeeding years in Peru. The following year was devoted to professional service in Henry county, Illinois, at the end of which time he accepted a call to the professorship of anatomy and physiology in his alma mater in St. Louis, filling the position with credit to himself and satisfaction to the faculty. At the end of a year, however, he resigned the chair and since August, 1882, has practiced continuously in Peru with constantly growing success, his professional labors winning him high praise and a substantial financial reward. He has always been a student of his profession and his investigation and researches led him to a belief in the principles of homeopathy. Accordingly in 1893, after thorough study, he was graduated at the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, and has since followed that line of practice. He has had a liberal and lucrative patronage, his comprehensive knowledge enabling him to meet and master the intricate problems which continually confront the physician in his efforts to restore health and prolong life. He keeps in touch with the advanced thought of the profession through his membership in the Fox River Institute of Homeopathy, the Illinois State Homoeopathic Association and the American Institute of Homeopathy.

Dr. Hattan was married on the 4th of March, 1874, to Miss Jennie Bangs, the youngest daughter of Samuel L. and Margaret (Howard) Bangs. Her father was born in Massachusetts and is a lineal descendant of the Puritan Pilgrim, Edward Bangs, who came to the Plymouth colony on the ship Anne, in 1624. His father and his grandfather were soldiers of the war of the Revolution, aiding in establishing American independence. His wife was born in England and is of the noted English family of Howards. Their daughter, Jennie Bangs, is a native of La Moille, Bureau county, Illinois, born in July, 1851, and prior to her marriage was a successful and able teacher. Four children grace this union, Edward Howard, Fred Hammond, Harry Loomis and Arthur Wilson. The parents attend the Congregational church, of which Mrs. Hattan is a member, and to the support of which the Doctor has been a generous contributor. He is, however, a member of the Christian church. His political allegiance is given in unfaltering manner to the republican party, and, though he has never been an aspirant for office, he believes it to be the duty as well as the privilege of every true American citizen to keep well informed on the questions and issues of the day and exercise his right of franchise. He has taken various degrees in Masonry, belonging to St. John's lodge, No. 13, A. F. & A. M., at Peru, and St. John's commandery, No. 26, K. T., of which he is a past

eminent commander. He likewise affiliates with Marshall lodge, No. 63, I. O. O. F., at Henry, Illinois, and De Soto lodge, No. 53, K. P., at La Salle. A contemporary biographer has voiced his salient characteristics in the following: "He is a man of high intellectuality, broad human sympathies and tolerance and imbued with fine sensibilities and clearly defined principles. Honor and integrity are synonymous with his name and he deserves the respect, confidence and high regard of the community."

JOHN B. WAITE.

Among the citizens of La Salle county to whom has been vouchsafed an honorable retirement from labor and the enjoyment of well earned rest in the midst of comforts and luxuries which result from former activity is numbered John B. Waite, who was for many years a prominent farmer, stock raiser, and feeder. He owned and operated a farm of four hundred acres in Brookfield township, La Salle county, and is well known among the early settlers of Illinois, dating his residence in this state from the 14th of April, 1856. A native of New York, he was born in Genesee county on the 5th of November, 1827, his father being Daniel P. Waite, who was born in Cambridge, Washington county, New York. There he was reared and in early manhood he wedded Hannah Anthony, who was a native of Rhode Island, and whose birth occurred in the city of Providence. Mr. Waite was a farmer of Genesee county, where he reared his family and spent the greater part of his life. His wife died just previous to his demise. In their family were twelve children, eleven of whom reached years of maturity, while three are now living: Jerome B., of Genesee county, New York; John B.; and William C., who is living in Watertown, South Dakota.

John B. Waite was reared in the county of his nativity, where he acquired a common-school education. His advantages in that direction, however, were somewhat limited and his knowledge has been largely acquired by reading and investigation and through the school of experience. He remained with his father during the period of his boyhood and youth, assisting in the labors of the fields, and he afterward worked at the millwright's trade for a time. He walked twelve miles before sunrise on Monday mornings in order to get to work at the designated hour and would cover the same distance on Saturday nights, returning to his home. He worked in

this way for the meager salary of ten dollars per month in the year 1849. He afterward was employed as carpenter and joiner, following that business for seven years, and thus by earnest, persistent labor he gained a start in life, realizing the value of industry as a force in winning success.

Mr. Waite was married in Genesee county, New York, on the 1st of November, 1849, to Miss Mary P. Upton, a native of that county, born at Batavia, August 30, 1827. There she was reared and educated and engaged in teaching prior to her marriage. She was a daughter of Daniel and Electa (Randall) Upton, the former a native of Dublin, New Hampshire, and the latter of Danville, Vermont. Mrs. Waite was the fourth in order of birth in a family of thirteen children, of whom three are still living, the others being Mrs. K. B. Finley, of La Mesa, California, and Mrs. George B. Edwards, of Batavia, New York. While teaching school in the early days prior to her marriage she "boarded round" among her pupils and received a salary of a dollar and a half per week. She also engaged in teaching to some extent after her marriage. The Upton family was one of prominence in the east and among its members was General Emory Upton, who won fame as the author of Upton's Military Tactics.

In 1856 the young couple came westward to Illinois, arriving in this state on the 14th of April. They first located in the town of Granville, Putnam county, and Mr. Waite purchased five acres of land adjoining the town, on which he built a home. That summer, however, he went to Kansas with a view of locating and it was subsequent to his return that he bought the five acres of land and built his residence. In the winter of 1856-7 he purchased land in Brookfield township, on which he took up his abode. Later he bought a half section and sold a part of this at a good advance. He afterward sold the entire tract in 1857 at twenty dollars per acre, having paid twelve dollars and a half per acre for the farm. He next invested in one hundred and twenty acres of land a mile to the south, for which he gave twelve dollars per acre. This he broke and fenced, erected thereon good buildings and transformed the place into a valuable and productive farm. As his financial resources increased he added to the property from time to time, making his next purchase in 1860, when he became owner of one hundred and sixty acres, for which he paid twenty dollars per acre. Subsequently he bought a tract of one hundred and twenty acres at twenty-seven dollars per acre and was continuously engaged in general farming, developing his fields according to the meth-



J. B. White

ods of the time and erecting upon his property good buildings. He helped to do the carpenter work on all the buildings and erected a large residence, substantial barns and sheds, thus providing ample shelter for grain and stock. He also built an elevator on his place and raised and fed cattle, hogs and other stock for the markets. In early days he hauled grain to Seneca, making two trips a day and he would reach the town with his first load by sunrise. This was prior to the Civil war and grain sold at eighteen cents per bushel but prices rapidly rose during the period of hostilities between the north and the south, and grain then brought one dollar per bushel. Mr. Waite also raised as high as fifty acres of wheat some years, his crops being sold mostly for seed wheat at home and bringing on one occasion as high as two dollars and a quarter per bushel. He lived the life of an active, enterprising farmer and carried on active agricultural pursuits until 1873, when he rented his land. He has since sold a tract of one hundred and sixty acres at forty-five dollars per acre and he invested in Iowa property near Webster City, Hamilton county, where he has three hundred and fifty-six acres, constituting a well improved farm. Retiring from his farm he purchased a building site on the bluff at Marseilles and erected thereon a large, neat, two-story, brick residence. It is one of the beautiful and attractive homes of the city, splendidly located and commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding district.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Waite have been born four children, who are yet living, and they have lost two. Florence L., the eldest, born in Corfu, New York, January 13, 1854, is the widow of George W. Moore, a son of John B. and Rebecca (Green) Moore, the former born in Trenton, New Jersey, and the latter in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. George W. Moore was born in Vienna township, Grundy county, Illinois, and on the 26th of December, 1872, he wedded Florence L. Waite. They became the parents of five children. Roy W., born May 12, 1874, was married July 16, 1894, to Nancy Johnston, a daughter of Joseph Franklin and Sarah Matilda (Hamilton) Johnston, and they have three children: Wendell, born September 16, 1895; Clare, born September 4, 1896; and Harold, who was born September 14, 1897, and died on the 21st of November, of the same year. Bertha, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Moore was born July 26, 1876, and died December 2, 1892, at the age of sixteen years. Clare S., born January 17, 1881, is a traveling salesman for a Chicago house. Sara K., born August 21, 1886, and Roy U., born August 8, 1888, are both at home with

their mother. Mr. Moore, who was born May 17, 1844, died April 28, 1893. Mrs. Moore, now living in Omaha, Nebraska, has engaged in teaching school for nearly twenty-five years and is at present a teacher in the schools of South Omaha. Bertha E. Waite, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Waite, was born in Batavia, New York, January 17, 1856, and was for several years a successful teacher prior to her marriage to Frank Mason, on the 22d of May, 1888. Mr. Mason, a business man of Marseilles, was born at Mazon, Illinois, and a son of Wellington and Sarah B. (Neff) Mason. Wendell D. Waite, born in Brookfield, Illinois, June 1, 1860, is now a business man of Chicago. He was married March 18, 1901, to Rosa Cleveland, who was born June 10, 1874, a daughter of John and Susanna (Brekel) Cleveland. Louise H., born in Brookfield, Illinois, November 3, 1861, was married to Clark S. Tryon, who was born April 24, 1856, a son of Frederick and Mary (Comstock) Tryon, and a farmer of Brookfield township, La Salle county, living upon her father's land. Two children have graced this marriage: John B., born August 31, 1886; and Carl F., born July 20, 1890. Randall S. Waite, born January 4, 1867, died on the 18th of the same month. John B. Waite, born June 19, 1868, died December 1, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Waite and their daughter are members of the Congregational church, at Marseilles.

Mr. Waite is a Mason, belonging to the lodge at Marseilles, in which he has been honored with various official positions, serving as steward for six or seven years. In politics he has always been an earnest and unfaltering republican since the organization of the party. He cast his first presidential ballot for Zachary Taylor in 1848, the election occurring on the anniversary of his birth—November 5. He has supported each presidential nominee for the republican party since its organization in 1856, save at one election when he was absent from the county. He was elected and served for one year as assessor, has also been commissioner of highways in Brookfield township and was commissioner of highways and treasurer of Rutland township for more than fifteen years, and in the discharge of his duties has ever been found prompt and faithful, yet has never sought or desired public office. He has frequently been a delegate to the county conventions and has always kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day, believing it the duty as well as the privilege of every American citizen to exercise his right of franchise and support movements which he believes will promote local progress and the national welfare. In fact, he has been an active, useful and trusted citizen, whose life has been well

spent and whose prosperity is well merited. He has a wide influence throughout the county and is esteemed for his many excellent traits of character.

JOHN WYLIE.

John Wylie, a prominent farmer living in a fine home on section 21, Waltham township, owns three hundred and twenty acres of valuable land all under cultivation. This place is devoted to general farming and stock raising, and in both connections the owner is well known. He has spent his entire life in La Salle county, his birth having occurred on the 6th of December, 1855, at the old farm home on section 8, Waltham township, where his mother still resides. He is a son of William F. and Margaret (Currie) Wylie. His parents were wealthy and owned large tracts of land in Dakota and Nebraska. The father died on the old homestead in La Salle county, August 22, 1901. This is a highly respected family, having a large circle of warm friends.

Reared under the parental roof, John Wylie acquired his education in the public schools and Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois, which he attended for five terms but did not graduate therefrom. He early became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist who conducts his business along modern and progressive lines. He has always carried on farming and his property is now very valuable, the entire tract of three hundred and twenty acres being under a high state of cultivation, so that rich crops are annually gathered in return for the care and labor he bestows upon the fields. He is also well known as a breeder of pure blooded shorthorn cattle and Clydesdale horses.

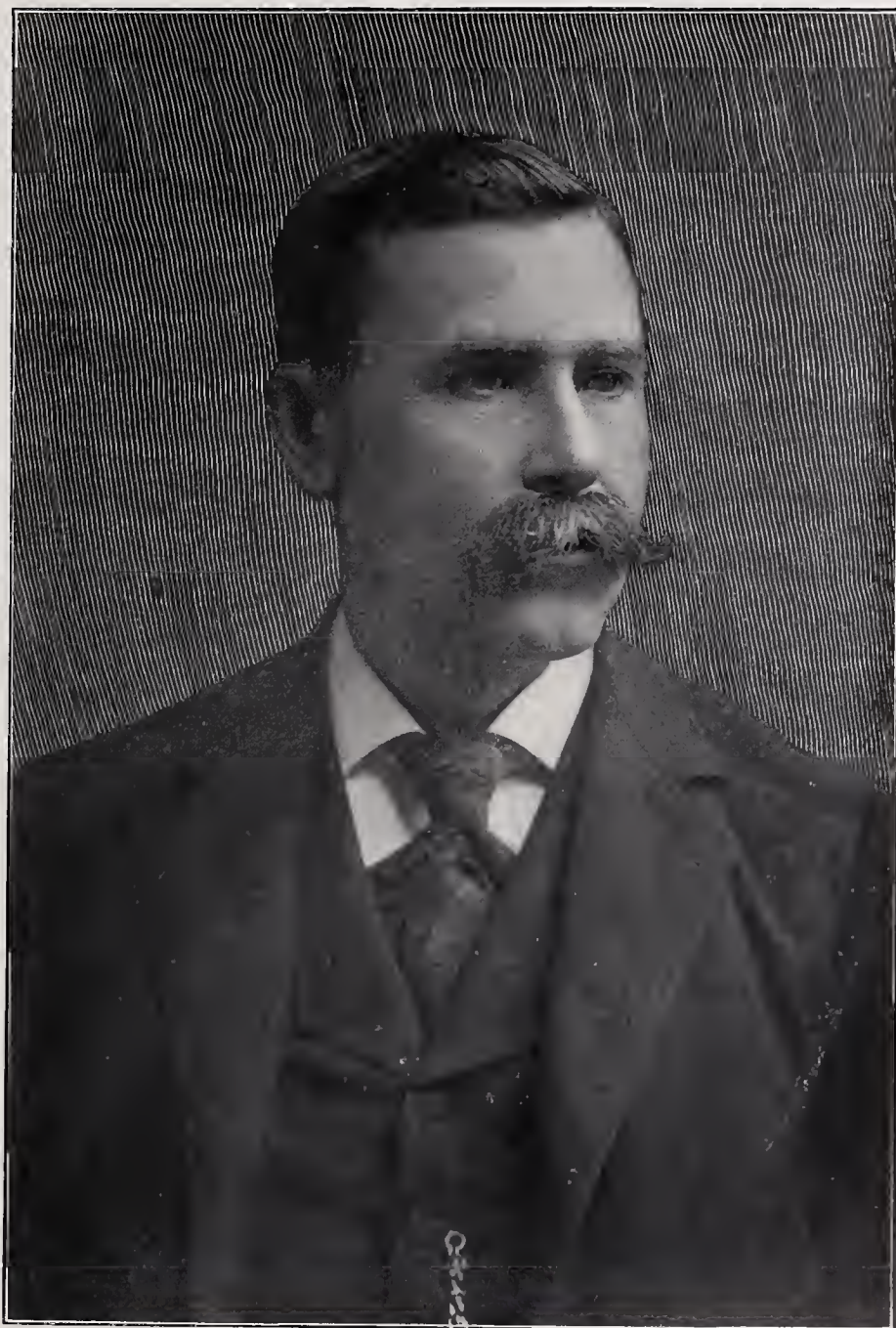
In 1887, Mr. Wylie was united in marriage to Miss Lena Mitchell, a daughter of William and Mary (Wennes) Mitchell, representatives of an early family of La Salle county. Five children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Wylie: Margaret, Mary, Clara, Edna and Anna. The family are all members of the Presbyterian church, in the work of which they take an active interest, contributing generously to its support.

Mr. Wylie is also prominent in Masonry. He belongs to Ottawa lodge, No. 10, A. F. & A. M., and has also attained the Knight Templar degree in the commandery. He is in hearty sympathy with the teachings and tenets of the craft and has labored to promulgate its principles and secure their adoption. He has also figured prominently in political circles, holding a number of

local offices. He has been tax collector and for twenty-three years was school director in the home district much of the time serving as clerk of the board and putting forth effective and earnest effort in behalf of the cause of public education. For thirteen years he has been supervisor of Waltham township and he served in the Illinois legislature in the forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions, during which time he voted against the famous Allen bill. He is a man fearless in defense of his of his honest convictions and nothing can swerve him from a course which he believes to be right. His public record has been characterized by fair dealing and clean politics and he had the support of both parties in his own county. He stands in opposition to misrule in both local and state politics and belongs to that class of citizens who establish one's faith in the ultimate triumph of good government and the rule in office of those men who are devoted to the general welfare and place the public good before personal aggrandizement.

JUDGE A. T. LARDIN.

Judge A. T. Lardin, probate judge of La Salle county, is one of her native sons, and his life record is in contradistinction to the old adage that "a prophet is never without honor save in his own country," for in the years of his connection with the bar here, Judge Lardin has so directed his labors as to win more than local distinction, gaining a success which is gratifying and encouraging. His birth occurred in Ophir township, La Salle county, about 1865, and his education was begun in the district schools and continued in the Northern Indiana Normal School, at Valparaiso. Completing his preliminary course in that institution, he continued his studies in the literary department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. Thus well equipped with broad, general knowledge for any life work which he might undertake, he entered upon the task of specifically preparing himself for a chosen profession and became a law student in the office of Mayo & Widmer. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1888, passing with a grade of one hundred in a large class, showing how thorough was his preliminary preparation. He located for practice in Ottawa and continued an active and successful member of the bar until elected to his present office in 1894 by a plurality of two thousand and ninety-seven votes. That he was a conscientious and able judge and



JOHN WYLIE.

served his fellow townsmen with ability and fidelity is shown by the fact that in 1898 he was re-elected by a large majority and still continues in office. He is well versed in law in all its departments and especially concerning those principles which bear upon probate work. In control of his causes before taking his place on the bench he displayed a most keen and analytical reasoning, logical deductions and sound argument. He is one of the youngest judges ever called to the bench in La Salle county and his administration of the affairs of the office has been characterized by all that is commendable in a public official who regards a public office as a public trust.

JOHN J. MARSH.

John J. Marsh, residing in Marseilles, was for many years identified with agricultural interests in La Salle county, but since 1900 has made his home in town, enjoying a well earned rest surrounded by the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. He is one of the oldest native sons of the county, his birth having occurred in Brookfield township, September 7, 1839. His father, the Rev. George Marsh, was a pioneer preacher of the Presbyterian church. His birth occurred in Walpole, Massachusetts, in 1796. He was a man of good education, studying various questions and was ordained a minister of the First Congregational church but later became identified with the Presbyterian ministry in Illinois. His superior intellectual attainments and broad humanitarian principles were strongly manifest throughout his career. He gave some time to the profession of teaching, which he followed in an academy in New York city, and he had charge for a few years of an orphan asylum there. He married Miss Jane Amelia Requa, of a French Huguenot family and a native of Westchester county, New York. She had also enjoyed liberal educational advantages and was a successful teacher of New York city. Recognizing that there was a broader field for educational labor both in the line of intellectual and moral development in the new but rapidly growing middle west, Rev. Marsh came to Illinois in 1835 and located in Brookfield township, La Salle county. He was a pioneer preacher of this section of the state, did considerable missionary work and engaged in proclaiming the gospel in various churches. He was also a teacher for a few years. He opened up a farm here in the midst of the forest, driving the wolves out of a piece of prairie land on section 16, and

transforming the tract into a good farm property. He broke the land, turning the first furrows and planting the first crops, and although he commenced with eighty acres of land he afterward added to the property until he owned three hundred and twenty acres, which included the eighty-acre prairie tract on the old homestead and two hundred and forty acres in the edge of the timber. Upon this place he reared his family and spent his remaining days and was one of the prominent, influential and well known citizens of this part of the state, leaving the impress of his individuality for good upon public thought and action and upon the intellectual and moral progress of his community. He died in the year 1877 and was survived by his wife until 1885, her death occurring when she had reached the advanced age of eighty-six years. In the family were two sons and a daughter. The elder son, George, who married in this county, enlisted for service in the Civil war in 1862, and remained with the army until after the close of hostilities. On one occasion he was wounded, being shot through the elbow of the right arm and permanently disabled, after which he was discharged and returned home. Later he received appointment to a government position in Washington, where he remained for more than forty years. At length he resigned but continued to reside in the capital city. His sister, Mary E. A. Marsh, is now residing with her brother John.

John J. Marsh was reared upon the old family homestead in La Salle county, remaining upon the farm with his father through the period of his boyhood and youth. He was fortunate in his home influences, which were those of refinement, culture and intelligence, and after attaining his majority he engaged in teaching through four winter seasons. He afterward gave his attention to the farm and to the supervision of the home property. As the years went by and he prospered in his undertakings he bought other land adjoining and took charge of the entire place for himself and sister. As he has made investment in other property he and his sister now own six hundred acres of valuable land. He placed thereon good buildings and transformed the wild land into very productive fields, so that his property became one of the valuable farms of the county. This place is seven miles from Marseilles and six miles from Seneca. It is tiled and fenced and altogether is one of the valuable farms of the county. Mr. Marsh built a neat residence in Marseilles and removed to the city in 1900.

On the 5th of April, 1876, was celebrated the marriage of John J. Marsh and Miss Mary Hick-

ling, a native of England, who came to the United States with her parents in her childhood days and was here reared. She is a daughter of Thomas Hickling, and a niece of William Hickling, a pioneer merchant of Ottawa. Prior to her marriage she engaged in teaching for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh went to Colorado in 1891 for the benefit of his wife's health, but this proved unavailing and she died there in 1891 and was buried in Ottawa. Four children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Marsh: Addie, who is acting as housekeeper for her father; George R., who carries on the home farm; Wallace H., a civil engineer on the Frisco Railroad, now at Joplin, Missouri; and Florence, a student in the home school. They also raised one child, Willard, who died at the age of ten years. The older daughter has taught school for four terms and a remarkable thing about this family is that most of its members have engaged in teaching from Rev. George Marsh and wife down to the present, including the wife of our subject and their son George R. and his wife.

Politically Mr. Marsh is a life-long republican, having cast his first presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and for every presidential nominee of the party since that time. While on the farm he served for one term as supervisor and for a number of years as township clerk. He has also been school trustee and director and has been a delegate to numerous county and district conventions. Mr. Marsh and his family are members of the Presbyterian church, in which he has served as elder for a number of years. His entire life has been passed in the county, so that he is one of its oldest residents, having been a witness of its growth and development for more than two-thirds of a century. He has never engaged in speculation but has placed his dependence upon the safe and reliable qualities of unremitting diligence and energy and judicious investments for the acquirement of success, and is now one of the prosperous citizens of the county, occupying an enviable position in the regard of his fellowmen.

GEORGE H. HAIGHT.

Among the citizens who have come from other parts of the county to enter into the broader life and activity of the county seat is numbered George H. Haight, whose public spirit, ability as a legal practitioner, devotion to the general good and strong personal traits of character have gained for him the uniform regard, confidence and good will of his fellowmen. He was born

in Earlville, Illinois, April 17, 1855, a son of William R. and Ruth (Norton) Haight. For many years his father was a president of the First National Bank of Earlville, but the infirmities of age at length compelled him to retire from that position and he passed away April 22, 1906. The Haight family as far back as the ancestry can be traced, had its origin in Scotland, where occurred the birth of the great-grandfather of William R. Haight, who in his early childhood was brought by his parents to America, the family home being established in Vermont. His son, Benjamin Haight, born in the Green Mountain state, spent his entire life in New England and reached the age of three score years. His wife survived him, living to be almost one hundred years of age. Benjamin Haight, son of Benjamin Haight, Sr., and the father of William R. Haight, was born in Addison county, Vermont, and was there married to Susan Rutherford, also a native of that county. They removed to St. Lawrence county, New York, and while residing upon a farm there reared their family of three sons and three daughters. Benjamin Haight, Jr., was associated with the Society of Friends and died in New York when he was in his seventy-eighth year. His wife was a member of the Methodist church and attained her ninetieth year. She was a daughter of Daniel Rutherford, of Vermont, who was a farmer of English descent and served in the Revolutionary war.

William R. Haight, father of George H. Haight, was born in Monkton, Addison county, Vermont, September 12, 1822. He began his education in the district schools, later attended St. Lawrence Academy and then engaged in teaching for ten terms in St. Lawrence county, New York. He afterward engaged in clerking in a store in Parishville, New York, for four years and upon his removal to Illinois in 1850 settled in Elgin, where he soon afterward obtained employment in the engineers corps of what was then known as the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad Company, its line extending to Freeport, where it connected with the Illinois Central Railroad, then in course of construction. For two years Mr. Haight continued with that corporation, after which he removed to Aurora, where he took charge of the building of a section of road on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Line between Mendota and Leland. He was afterward civil engineer for the Bureau Valley Railroad for a period and on his removal to Earlville in the spring of 1855 formed a partnership with Samuel T. Stilson to engage in the grain trade. In 1857 they erected the first grain elevator of Earlville and also conducted

a general merchandise store. Mr. Haight purchased Mr. Stilson's interest in the store and, after managing it alone for a year, sold out in 1857, but retained his interest in the grain business until 1861. The succeeding two years were devoted to merchandising and from 1863 until 1866 his attention was given to farming interests, although he still made his home in Earlville. In 1866 he became one of the organizers of the Exchange Bank of Earlville, of which he had charge for five years, when he sold out. After spending the year 1874 in Chicago he followed agricultural pursuits in Monroe county, Missouri, and also dealt in cattle there until 1879, when he returned to Earlville. His attention for several years thereafter was given to the supervision of his invested interests and upon the organization of the First National Bank of Earlville in March, 1885, he became its president and so continued until the infirmities of age compelled him to retire.

William R. Haight was married July 7, 1853, to Ruth P. Norton, a daughter of William G. and Elmira (Parker) Norton. She died December 1, 1870, aged thirty-six years. Of their four children Sybil died at the age of ten months. William D., a physician at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, married Ida Lacey. Etta C. Haight became the wife of Dr. John C. Sheridan, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania. On the 27th of August, 1876, William Haight wedded Mrs. Ruth P. Whaley. In early manhood he became a member of the Odd Fellows lodge and the Blue lodge and chapter degrees in Masonry. He was formerly a staunch democrat until the attitude of the party on the money question led him to give his allegiance to the republican party in 1896. He served as township supervisor and justice of the peace, but never had political aspirations, preferring to give his time and energies to his business affairs, in which he met with creditable, honorable and gratifying success.

It will also be interesting in this connection to note something of the maternal ancestry of George H. Haight. His grandparents in that line were William G. and Elmira (Parker) Norton, both natives of Maine. The Norton family is of English origin, but was established in America at an early period in the colonization of the new world. The Parkers are of Scotch-Irish extraction and both families were represented in the early wars of the country, William G. Norton serving in the war of 1812, while the grandfather Parker was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. William G. Norton and his wife had a large family: William H., who was superintendent and engineer of the

Earlville Water Works; John P., deceased; Ruth P., the deceased wife of W. R. Haight, of Earlville; Octava E., a widow, now deceased; and Sybil N., the wife of F. H. Hall, formerly superintendent of the blind asylum at Jacksonville, Illinois, now residing at Aurora, Illinois. The father of this family left Maine in the fall of 1849 and brought his family to Illinois, locating in Boone county, where they resided until the spring of 1851, when they removed to Freedom, La Salle county. In 1852 they went to Earlville, where the parents spent their remaining days.

George H. Haight, whose name introduces this record, acquired his early education in the public schools and afterward attended the Smithsonian College and the Illinois State Normal University, being graduated from the last named in June, 1874. For seven years he engaged in teaching school and during that time was principal of the schools of Somonauk, Illinois. Having prepared for the bar he moved to Ottawa and entered upon the active practice of law on the 1st of June, 1881. Here he has since remained and is recognized by his brethren of the La Salle county bar as a good lawyer, a safe counsellor and one of the leaders in the profession here. He came to the bar well equipped for practice and his devotion to his clients' interests is proverbial. He has been accorded a liberal patronage and in the trial of a cause shows thorough preparation, a comprehensive understanding of legal principles and a keen insight into the relations of the points at issue and precedent as well as judicial principles.

Mr. Haight is a man of strong convictions and frank in giving them expression. He is, however, never bitterly aggressive but is courteous and considerate, according to others the right which he reserves for himself of forming an unbiased judgment. He has always remained a democrat although outspoken in his dislike for and in his condemnation of some of his party's candidates and measures. He has never been an aspirant for office although elected by his ward to what was known as the improvement council, in the work of which he took a most active and helpful part. He was nominated for mayor over his vigorous protest. As a political speaker he is eloquent, logical and entertaining and his services are always in great demand. Probably no man in the county was more active in discussing the tariff questions when they constituted the main party issue nor contributed more to the party success.

Mr. Haight was married in this county in 1876 to Miss Mary E. Vosburgh, a daughter of

Dr. David M. and Phoebe (Breeze) Vosburg, of Earlville. Unto them have been born four children: D. Max Haight, who died at Wellington, Kansas, having already in his brief life attained prominence as an expert accountant, being at the time of his death in the employ of the wealthiest banker in the state of Kansas as a trusted confidant; Ruth M., who has charge of the Dayton school; Merle V., who is with Marshall Field & Company at Chicago; and G. Harold, who is still in school. In his early life and when not in school Mr. Haight worked on the farm and in his later years has obtained pleasure and benefit in personally attending to the management of and doing work upon his own farm. At certain times of the year when court is not in session and the demands of the office are not exacting Mr. Haight may be found embracing the opportunity to exercise his muscles by manual labor and he thus maintains a strength of physical power that is one of the elements in his professional success, enabling him to do a large amount of work in the preparation and trial of his cases. He is a member of Humboldt lodge, No. 555, A. F. & A. M., of which he has been master for a number of years. He also belongs to Shabbona chapter, No. 37, R. A. M.; Ottawa commandery, No. 10, K. T.; and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a liberal contributor to churches and as a citizen enjoys the respect and confidence of all. He has those qualities which render him personally popular and has been spoken of by his fellow townsmen as "a prince of good fellows."

JOHN W. FORNOF.

John W. Fornof, president of the Free Press Publishing Company and postmaster of Streator, whose influence on public thought and action has been effective, was born in Butler county, Ohio, August 2, 1855. His father, George Fornof, was a native of Darmstadt, Germany, born in 1830. He became a resident of the United States in 1837 and of Illinois in 1856. In 1853 he was married to Miss Susan J. Burns, whose birth occurred in Pennsylvania in 1830. Three years after their marriage they came to Illinois and at the time of the Civil war Mr. Fornof responded to the country's call for aid, enlisting as a private of Company I, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, September 2, 1861, and served until November, 1864. He then returned to this state, where he lived until 1878, when he removed to Fairbury, Nebraska, where he resided until August, 1893.

John W. Fornof acquired his early education in the common schools and in his youth was ambitious to become an editor. As a natural step to this end he became an apprenticed printer at Maroa, Illinois, in 1869 and after working at his trade in different cities, arrived in Streator in February, 1874, where he continued as an employe in a printing office until the spring of 1877, when he purchased a half interest in the Free Press. He sold a half interest to A. R. Van Skiver in July, 1884, but in four weeks repurchased a half interest in the paper from Walter Hoge, who had formerly been his partner. The firm continued as Van Skiver & Fornof until 1905, when the business was incorporated, Mr. Fornof becoming president of the company, in which capacity he has since remained, being at the head of one of the leading newspaper publishing houses of this portion of the state.

In his political views Mr. Fornof has always been a stalwart republican, active in the support of the party and its principles. During the early years of his newspaper career he surprised the organization by selecting a candidate of his own for congress, and caused further consternation by organizing a movement which resulted in the election of his choice to congress. He was actively identified with the Reeves campaign for governor, and subsequently at the request of Mr. Yates took charge of the literary work in the campaign which elected Richard Yates governor of Illinois.

Mr. Fornof was assistant sergeant-at-arms at the national convention in St. Louis, which nominated McKinley for president. He was appointed by Governor Tanner to represent Illinois at the national conference on trusts in Chicago, in 1900. He was appointed custodian of public buildings by Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage in 1901, and continues to serve under that appointment. In February, 1898, he was appointed postmaster at Streator by President McKinley, receiving re-appointment from President Roosevelt in March, 1902, and again in April, 1906, so that he is the present incumbent in the office, wherein he gives a public-spirited and admirable administration. He is prominent in fraternal circles, having taken the degrees of the lodge, chapter and commandery in Masonry, also belonging to the Elks lodge and the Woodmen camp. He is president of the Golf Club and of the Illinois Valley Golf Association and president of the Republican Editorial Association of the twelfth congressional district.

Mr. Fornof was married in Marion, Iowa, April 26, 1876, to Miss Sarah J. Seavey, of Dixon, Illinois, and unto them were born six



John W. Formof

children: George N., who married Hattie Belle Frahm, of Tuscola, Illinois, in April, 1903; Myrtle S., Jessie M., Hattie M., John R., and William Ivan, all at home.

ISAAC NEWTON BEEM.

"Biography", says Carlisle, "yields in point of interest and profit to no other reading," and there are certainly many elements of interest in the life record of such a man as Isaac Newton Beem, whose history proves the value of industry, perseverance and sound judgment in the active affairs of life, showing that they constitute the basis of a gratifying and honorable success, for without special advantages he started out in life on his own account and has worked his way steadily upward to a position of affluence and prominence. He is now practically living retired in Ottawa but for many years was a leading factor in business circles in this city. He is a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred in Licking county on the 7th of August, 1832. The family comes of German lineage and has been represented in America through various generations. Michael Beem, grandfather of I. N. Beem, was a soldier of the Revolution, who valiantly fought for the cause of liberty and the overthrow of British oppression on the American continent. He married and had a family of eight sons and three daughters, who reached adult age. Of this number Jacob Beem was born in 1799 and became one of the pioneer residents of Licking county, Ohio, where he lived to attain the age of seventy-six years. He married Phoebe Rose, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Philip Rose. She survived her husband for several years and was also seventy-six years of age when called to her final rest. In their family were ten children, as follows: Milton, who died in Oregon; Orrin, who was a soldier in the Civil war and was accidentally killed at Marion, Ohio, while his home was in Richwood, that state; Albert, who died in Macomb, Illinois; Jacob, an agriculturist of Richwood, Ohio; P. Andrew and Stephen G., who were soldiers of the Union army and died in the service of their country; Arminta Frances, the wife of Adam Marrow, of Union county, Ohio; and Lewis and Benjamin F., who are residents of Richwood, Ohio.

I. N. Beem, the other member of the family, was only two years of age when his parents removed from Licking county to Union county, Ohio, where he was reared to the age of thir-

teen years. His education was acquired in the public schools near his father's home and in Columbus, Ohio, and when a youth of fifteen he entered upon an apprenticeship to the tailor's trade in Columbus under the direction of his uncle, Philip Rose. Having mastered the business, he sought a favorable location in the west and settled in Magnolia, Putnam county, Illinois, where he established a merchant tailoring business, which he successfully conducted for some time. That this was largely an unimproved section of the country is indicated by the fact that he entered a tract of land from the government at the usual price of a dollar and a quarter per acre. The farm was situated near Wenona and he improved and cultivated it until at a later date he was able to sell the property for twenty-eight dollars per acre. Disposing of this farm in 1863, he then removed to Henry, Illinois, and in the following year established a grocery store, which he conducted for several years. Later he returned to Ohio, where he joined his uncle in the merchant tailoring business, in which he was a partner until 1866, when in January of that year he brought his family to Ottawa. Soon afterward he made his way to Arkansas, where he raised a crop of cotton and subsequently returned to Ottawa to take charge of the merchant tailoring department of Fiske, Strickland & Wing in 1867. In 1871 he purchased a half interest in the business, succeeding Messrs. Strickland & Wing and thus forming a partnership with Mr. Fiske under the firm style of Fiske & Beem, a relation that has been maintained to the present time. For a number of years they continued in the clothing trade but eventually retired from that field of activity in order to concentrate all of their energies upon their operations in land. They now have an office in the Maloney Building in Ottawa, from which point they supervise their investments in realty and they are today among the leading land agents of the county with a business that is proving very profitable.

Mr. Beem was married January 31, 1856, to Miss Mary Clarkson, a daughter of William and Sarah (Alexander) Clarkson, of Putnam county, Illinois. They had three children: William Orrin, who now has charge of the barns of the American Express Company in St. Louis, Missouri; Frances C., who married Charles Bradford and who died at the age of twenty-four years, leaving one child, Clarkson Beem Bradford, who is now attending the Leland Stanford University in California; and Fred Clarkson, who is farming in western Canada. The elder son married Miss Bronson and has three chil-

dren; Fanny May, Belle and William. Mrs. Mary C. Beem, who was a member of the Episcopal church, died in 1874. Three years later, Mr. Beem was married to Miss Vilda Prescott, who died in 1880, leaving a daughter, Vilda P., who is yet with her father. In 1882, Mr. Beem wedded Mrs. Anna M. Boswell, nee Cornell, of Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Beem is a member of the Masonic fraternity and both he and his wife hold membership in the Episcopal church. He has long been recognized as an enterprising and progressive citizen whose co-operation can be counted upon to further any public measure. While in the west he was elected a member of the city council of Ottawa and served with credit in what was called the improvement council. He has labored untiringly for general progress here and moreover sustains an enviable reputation in business circles by reason of his straightforward dealing, enterprise and diligence. Whatever success he has achieved is attributable entirely to his own efforts and his life record should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others, for he now occupies an enviable position among the successful men of his adopted city.

COLONEL DOUGLAS HAPEMAN.

Colonel Douglas Hapeman was for many years active in business life in Ottawa, being identified with the various interests which have direct bearing upon the welfare and progress of the city as well as his individual prosperity. The history of mankind is replete with illustrations of the fact that it is only under the pressure of adversity and the stimulus of opposition that the best and strongest in man are brought forth and developed. Perhaps the history of no people so forcibly impresses one with this truth as the annals of our own republic. If anything can inspire the youth of our country to persistent, honest and laudable endeavor it should be the life record of such men as he of whom we write, for without special pecuniary or family advantages in his youth he started out and made a name for himself in military and business circles that was indeed creditable, his record proving conclusively that with a reasonable amount of mental power success is bound eventually to crown the endeavor of those who have the ambition to put forth their best efforts and the will and manliness to persevere therein. Not only in business affairs but in military life did he make a splendid record. No man but would be proud to be known as a

member of the Eleventh Illinois, and in this regiment Colonel Hapeman served for some time as a company officer; and the military chapter in his history is indeed a most honorable one.

Colonel Hapeman was a native of Fulton county, New York, born in Euphratah, on the 15th of January, 1839. He was of Dutch lineage and was a youth of six years when, in 1845, the family removed to La Salle county, Illinois, settling in Earl township, where he remained upon his father's farm until he reached the age of ten. He was a youth of thirteen when he began providing for his own support as an apprentice in the office of the Free Trader at Ottawa. At the different tasks assigned him in the printing office he showed adaptability and willingness, so that he soon became quite proficient and gradually won promotion. He had thoroughly familiarized himself with the business in its various departments in the office which was the largest newspaper and publishing house in the county when the Civil war was begun. He had watched with interest the progress of events in the south, had noted the threatening attitude of the people of that section and resolved that if a blow was struck against the Union he would stand stanch in its defense. The fires of patriotism burned strong within him and almost immediately after the first attack was made on Fort Sumter he offered his services to the government. The first gun was fired on the 12th of April and two days later he was enrolled as a member of Company H, Eleventh Illinois Infantry, for three months' service. This regiment was under command of Colonel W. H. L. Wallace, a man of military genius, skill and bravery, whose troops became splendidly disciplined within a short time, while the record of the regiment for valor and loyalty is unsurpassed by that of any military organization of the entire Union army. To those familiar with the history of the war it is well known that any soldier may well be proud to say that he belonged to the Eleventh Illinois. Mr. Hapeman was chosen second lieutenant of his company, receiving his commission on the 23d of April, 1861. The regiment was stationed at Villa Ridge, Illinois, watching the enemy across the river and making occasional marches upon rumors of their approach, but participated in no movements save skirmishes until after the re-enlistment for three years. However, through the training of General W. H. L. Wallace and Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. G. Ransom the command attained a high degree of military skill and discipline, which were shown forth in later important engagements. Especially did this regiment win renown at Donelson and Shiloh. Upon the expiration of the first term the Eleventh Illinois re-enlisted for



COLONEL DOUGLAS HAPEMAN.

three years, Lieutenant Hapeman receiving his second commission for that rank on the 30th of July, 1861. He participated in all the various marches and engagements of his command and in the fall of 1861 and early in the winter of 1861-2 expeditions were made into Missouri, resulting in encounters with the enemy at Charleston and Bloomfield. Lieutenant Hapeman also participated in the reconnoissance of General Grant to Columbus, Kentucky, and participated in the advance on Fort Henry in February, 1862. Soon he won distinction and recognition for bravery and the skill with which he commanded his company at Fort Donelson on the 13th, 14th and 15th of February, 1862, where the regiment lost in killed and wounded three hundred and thirty-nine men, Lieutenant Hapeman's company losing forty-two of that number. They entered the engagement with fifty-one guns and came out with only nine. At Shiloh the Eleventh Illinois was destined to win still greater laurels in the two days' battle on the 6th and 7th of April, 1862, its losses there being nearly fifty per cent. Colonel Hapeman won special mention for bravery on the field at Shiloh from the war department. At the siege of Corinth, Mississippi, Lieutenant Hapeman held a field position as adjutant of the regiment. In Illinois the One Hundred and Fourth Infantry was organized in La Salle county. The fame of the Eleventh and the gallantry of its officers and men were well known to the people of the county, from which many of them had enlisted and in August, 1862, Lieutenant Hapeman, then in the field, was, unexpectedly to himself, tendered the position of lieutenant colonel of the newly organized command, which became the crack regiment of the county. He accepted, was "discharged for promotion," returned home and was commissioned lieutenant colonel for gallant service in the field on the 23d of August, 1862, being mustered in on the 3d of October.

On the 6th of September, 1862, the One Hundred and Fourth with Lieutenant Colonel Hapeman in command left for Louisville, Kentucky, and in that locality the regiment remained for five weeks, Major Widmer not arriving until October, so that the task of teaching one thousand men, most of whom were raw recruits, the rudiments of military life, drill and discipline fell upon the lieutenant colonel very largely, he being the only field officer present. In October the One Hundred and Fourth began its series of marches, campaigns and battles, first following Bragg toward Perryville and with other troops occupying Frankfort, Kentucky, where the regiment continued for some time, Colonel Hapeman drilling his men and thus advancing them to a high

degree of proficiency on the march to Bowling Green, Tennessee, and participated in the campaign of Tennessee, Lieutenant Colonel Hapeman commanding at the battle of Hartsville. He displayed splendid soldierly qualities but the rebel troops outnumbered the Union forces. He was never held as a prisoner of war but for about five months was held as a hostage, spending but nine days in Libby Prison, being sent first to Atlanta, where he was incarcerated for some months. In the spring of 1863 he rejoined the regiment at Brentwood, Tennessee, on the 21st of May. The One Hundred and Fourth Illinois was then ordered to Murfreesboro and assigned to the First Brigade of the Second Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps of the Army of the Cumberland under "fighting" General John J. Beatty. This was on the eve of the Tullahoma campaign, in which Colonel Hapeman participated, taking part in the engagement at Elk River and wherever fighting occurred. He was also in the Chickamauga campaign and participated in the remarkable military movement at Davis Cross Roads, September 11, 1863. He commanded the regiment in the battle of Chickamauga, one of the decisive engagements of the war, on the 19th, 20th and 21st of September and for meritorious service was commissioned colonel of the regiment following the resignation of Colonel A. B. Moore. He had command of the One Hundred and Fourth in the siege of Chattanooga and in the hotly contested battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Later he led his regiment in pursuit of Bragg's fleeing army and was engaged in Graysville and Ringgold. In the Atlanta campaign, beginning May 2, 1864, he commanded the One Hundred and Fourth for four months in that hard series of skirmishes, battles and marches, being under fire during each day of that time, being present at the engagements at Rocky Face, Resaca, Pumpkin Vine Creek and the actions on the Chattahoochee, at the bloody battle of Peach Tree Creek in July, 1864, when half of the right wing had been killed and wounded and further disaster seemed imminent Colonel Hapeman, ably supported by Major Widmer, rallied the remainder of the regiment and hurled it upon the foe to victory. He was present at Jonesboro, the last battle of the Atlanta campaign and with the capitulation of this city marched on to Atlanta, where he was ordered to take command of the brigade September 8, 1864. He then commanded the brigade in pursuit of Hood, or until November 8, 1864, when Colonel Hobart returned to assume command by virtue of seniority of rank, while Colonel Hapeman afterward commanded the demi-brigade on the march to the sea and in the

siege of Savannah. Following the capitulation of that city Colonel Hapeman left the regiment in command of Major Widmer and returned home for a brief furlough, rejoining the regiment near Raleigh and was present at Johnston's surrender. With the troops with whom he had been associated so closely through four long years of active warfare he then went to Washington, where he participated in the grand review, the most celebrated military pageant ever seen on the western hemisphere and was there mustered out on the 6th of June, 1865, after serving four years and two months. He made a splendid record by reason of his military prowess and skill, his splendid discipline and the care which he took of his men, never needlessly exposing them to danger and yet never faltering in the performance of the most arduous task if duty called.

On reaching Ottawa Colonel Hapeman again became connected with the Free Trader as a partner and later a book and stationery business was established, which as the years passed was developed until it became the leading enterprise of this character in the city. He was also president or manager of several other business interests in Ottawa and his wise counsel and sound judgment were regarded as most valuable factors in business connections. He was a man of keen discernment and sound judgment and his executive ability and excellent management brought to the concern with which he was connected a large degree of success. The safe conservative policy which he inaugurated with his publishing business commended the enterprise to the trust of all and secured to the company a patronage which made its volume of trade of great importance and magnitude. The prosperity of this and other business concerns is certainly due in a large measure to his association therewith. About three years prior to his death he retired from active business to spend his remaining days in the enjoyment of well earned rest.

In 1867 Colonel Hapeman was married to Miss Ella Thomas, a daughter of William and Phoebe (Wilder) Thomas. They became the parents of a son and daughter, William Thomas Hapeman, now a practicing attorney of Chicago; and Mary Hapeman, the wife of Dr. J. R. Hoffman, who practices in Chicago and in Ottawa.

Colonel Hapeman secured a medal of honor and his account of the same was as follows: "At the battle of Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864, my regiment, the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois, was the first regiment on the right and connected with the Twentieth Corps. The One Hundred and Fourth was in advance of the rest of the brigade and when attacked the Confederates enveloped our right flank and got posses-

sion of our works. I rallied the regiment and charged the enemy, driving them from their works and capturing a number of prisoners. Our loss was very heavy, the right of the regiment being nearly annihilated. I was awarded the medal of honor for this service on the recommendation of General Carlin, General Anson, G. McCook and officers of my regiment." Such is the modest tale which Colonel Hapeman told of a brilliant action and one which displayed unflinching valor. He was received as a companion of the first class of the Medal of Honor Legion of the United States of America on June 9, 1898, dated at Washington, D. C., October 19, 1898, and signed by Amos J. Cummings, commander, and L. E. Estes, adjutant. He was received as a companion in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, December 3, 1884, through the commandery of the state of Illinois, dated at Philadelphia, January 7, 1885, signed by Major General Winfield S. Hancock, commander in chief, and John P. Nicholson, recorder in chief.

Colonel Hapeman always retained the deepest interest in military affairs and was widely known in this connection throughout the country. He likewise belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic and Seth C. Carl post, No. 156, and in the Masonic fraternity he attained the thirty-second degree. He was not actively interested in politics to the extent of office seeking and yet was a patriotic citizen whose aid could be counted upon to further any progressive movement for the public good, either local or national. He won the respect of his fellowmen not by any boasted superiority but by that true worth of character that cannot be hid. His business activity was of value to his city as his military service was to the nation and by the consensus of public opinion he occupied for many years a foremost place in the ranks of business life in Ottawa.

JOSEPH J. JOY.

Joseph J. Joy, a practitioner at the La Salle county bar, was born October 24, 1875, in Ottawa, a son of John and Elizabeth (Murray) Joy, early settlers of this county, where they have resided since 1852. The son at the usual age entered the public schools and continued his studies through successive grades until he completed a course in the township high school by graduation with the class of June, 1892. His experiences in youth were those of most boys, peddling newspapers before and after school hours, collecting bills, and other similar work. He learned stenography under the direction of

Official Reporter Hull and was afterward employed as a stenographer by Judge Johnson from 1896 until 1899. In the latter year he became secretary of the committee on mines of the state senate, of which committee Senator Gardner was chairman. In June, 1899, he became assistant secretary of the state railroad and warehouse commission and remained in that position until removed under the Yates administration. Subsequently he was employed as stenographer by a large law firm in Chicago from January until June, 1902, when he resigned to become private secretary to United States Marshal John C. Ames, acting in that capacity until January, 1903, when he resigned to take care of Judge Johnson's private law practice when the latter became president of the Ottawa Banking & Trust Company. In the meantime, after private preliminary reading, Mr. Joy had entered the Chicago Law School, from which he was graduated in 1903. He has since practiced in Ottawa and has been very successful, having an unusual amount of trial work. He has won for himself very favorable criticism for the careful and systematic methods which he has followed. He possesses perseverance and indomitable energy, prepares his cases with great thoroughness and, with a realization that advancement in his profession depends upon merit, he has carefully qualified himself for his chosen field of labor and has gained success because he deserves it.

Mr. Joy was married June 6, 1905, to Miss Nellie A. Quaid, of Springfield, Illinois. He is the present owner of the land upon which once stood the old Fox River House, one of the historic places of Ottawa. His fraternal relations are with the Knights of Columbus, the Knights of the Globe and the Ancient Order of Hibernians and he belongs to St. Columba's church of the Roman Catholic faith.

EDMUND GOODMAN.

Edmund Goodman, who is engaged in general contract work and building as a member of the firm of Goodman & Elliott, was born in Engelholm, Sweden, in 1868, a son of Goodman Nelson. His mother is Petronella Pearson and after her husband's death, which occurred in Sweden in 1894, she came to the United States in 1898 and now makes her home in La Salle. In the family were seven children.

Edmund Goodman spent the first eighteen years of his life in his native country and there learned the carpenter's trade. Crossing the At-

lantic in 1886, he worked for a year at his trade in Chicago, Illinois, and in the winter of 1887-88 came to La Salle, where he followed his trade as a journeyman until 1894. He then embarked in business for himself, doing general contract work of all kinds as well as in the line of building. In 1903 he formed a partnership with F. B. Elliott and the firm of Goodman & Elliott has since had a continuous existence and enjoys a very gratifying measure of success. Many important contracts have been awarded them and they have been closely associated with building operations, many of the substantial structures of the city standing as monuments of their skill and enterprise.

In 1893 Mr. Goodman was married, in Andover, Henry county, Illinois, to Miss Emma L. S. Godt, of Aarhus, Denmark, and they have three sons, all born in La Salle: Ralph E., Albert N. and Walter F.

Mr. Goodman is a member of the Woodmen camp and of the Elks lodge. He has made his own way in the world and though he has not attained wealth he has gained a comfortable competence and at the same time has won an honored name. A noted lecturer and traveler in summing up his impressions of Sweden said: "It is the home of the honest man" and in investigating the lives of many of the Swedish-American citizens we are impressed with the truth of this assertion. Mr. Goodman's record stands in exemplification of the fact, for he bears an unassailable reputation for business integrity as well as for industry and diligence.

GEORGE HAYWARD.

Among the men who have made creditable records in business circles in La Salle county and who have now passed from this life George Hayward was numbered, his death having occurred here on the 1st of March, 1906. He was born in Ottawa, April 19, 1843, his parents being Charles and Julia A. (Mason) Hayward, who were early residents of La Salle county. He was reared and educated in the public schools of this city and devoted his attention largely to general agricultural pursuits, his farm being located about two miles northeast of Ottawa. It is known as the Dayton place and is still owned by the family but is now leased.

Mr. Hayward was married in Ottawa to Miss Lettie Strickland, who was born in the state of New York and came to La Salle county in 1857 with her parents, Rial and Rosanna (Wheeler) Strickland, who located in Freedom

township, La Salle county, and after residing there for nine months took up their abode in Ottawa. Both are now deceased, the father having passed away in 1895. He had long survived his wife, who departed this life in 1864. Mr. Strickland was a prominent and influential citizen of Ottawa and at one time was vice president of one of the banks of the city. He was also interested in merchandising under the firm style of Fisk, Strickland & Wing and later became vice president of the Ottawa Savings Bank. He lived a quiet life, seeking notoriety in no way, preferring to give his attention to his business rather than to seeking prominence in political circles or public affairs. He maintained, however, an unassailable reputation in business circles and his sound judgment, conservative methods and enterprise constituted the basis upon which he builded a desirable prosperity. In his family were two sons. De Alton Strickland died in Detroit, Michigan, in 1870. He, too, was born in Jefferson county, New York, and had acted as head clerk in his father's store in Ottawa. La Motte, who had been bookkeeper in the store at Ottawa, died in Los Angeles, California, in 1876. Unto Mr. and Mrs. George Hayward have been born three children: Edith, who is the wife of George Gleim, an attorney of Ottawa; Mabel, who is a graduate of the State University of Illinois, at Urbana; and De Alton, who is now a student in the State University, at Urbana.

Politically Mr. Hayward was a republican, always voting for the men and measures of the party yet was never an active politician in the sense of office seeking although as every true American citizen should do, he kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day. Fraternally he was connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. His entire life was passed in this county and investigation into his history will show that many of his salient characteristics were most commendable and that he was worthy of the esteem that was uniformly accorded him. Mrs. Hayward still makes her home in Ottawa and is a member of the Congregational church.

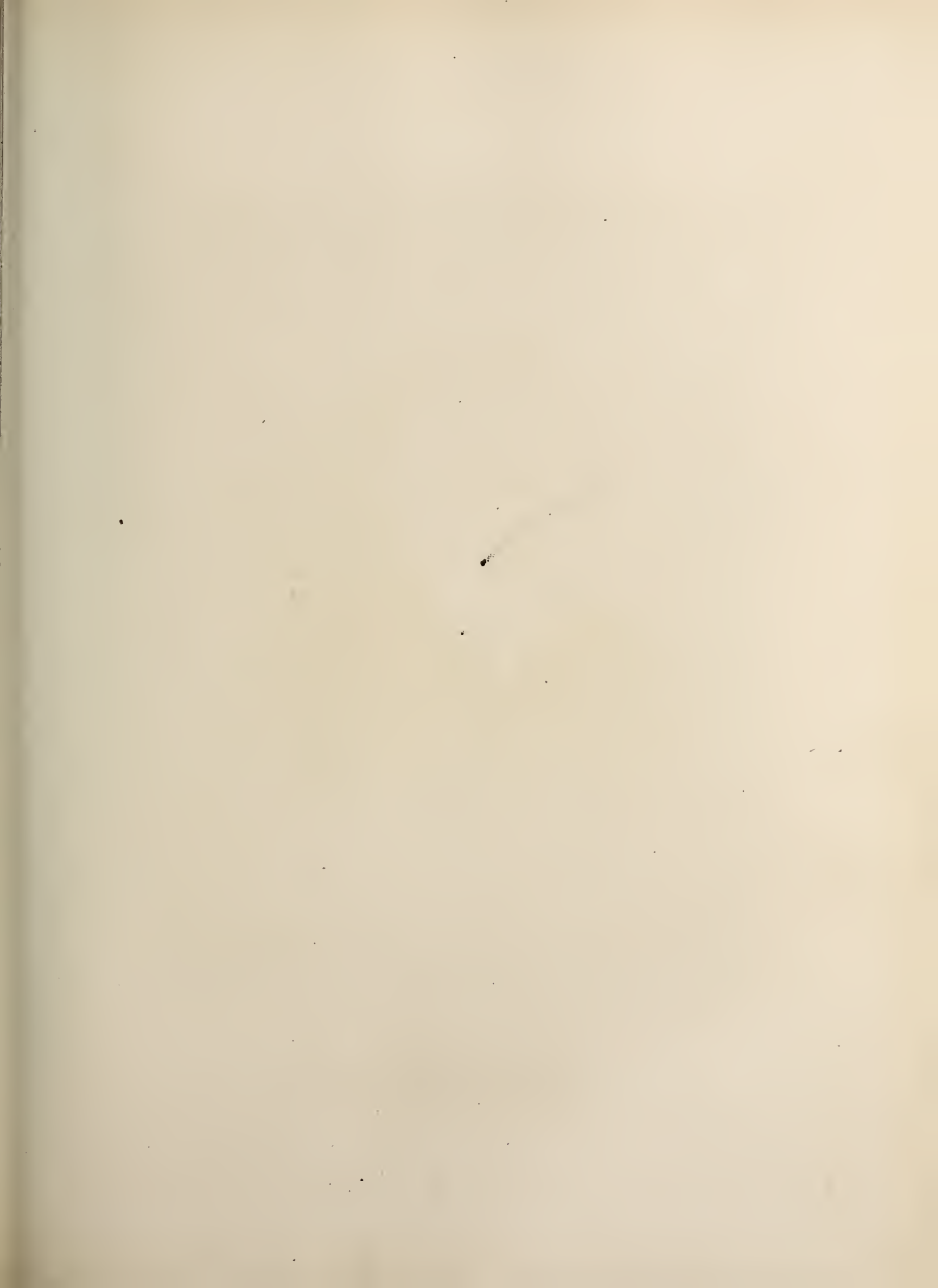
ELI STRAWN.

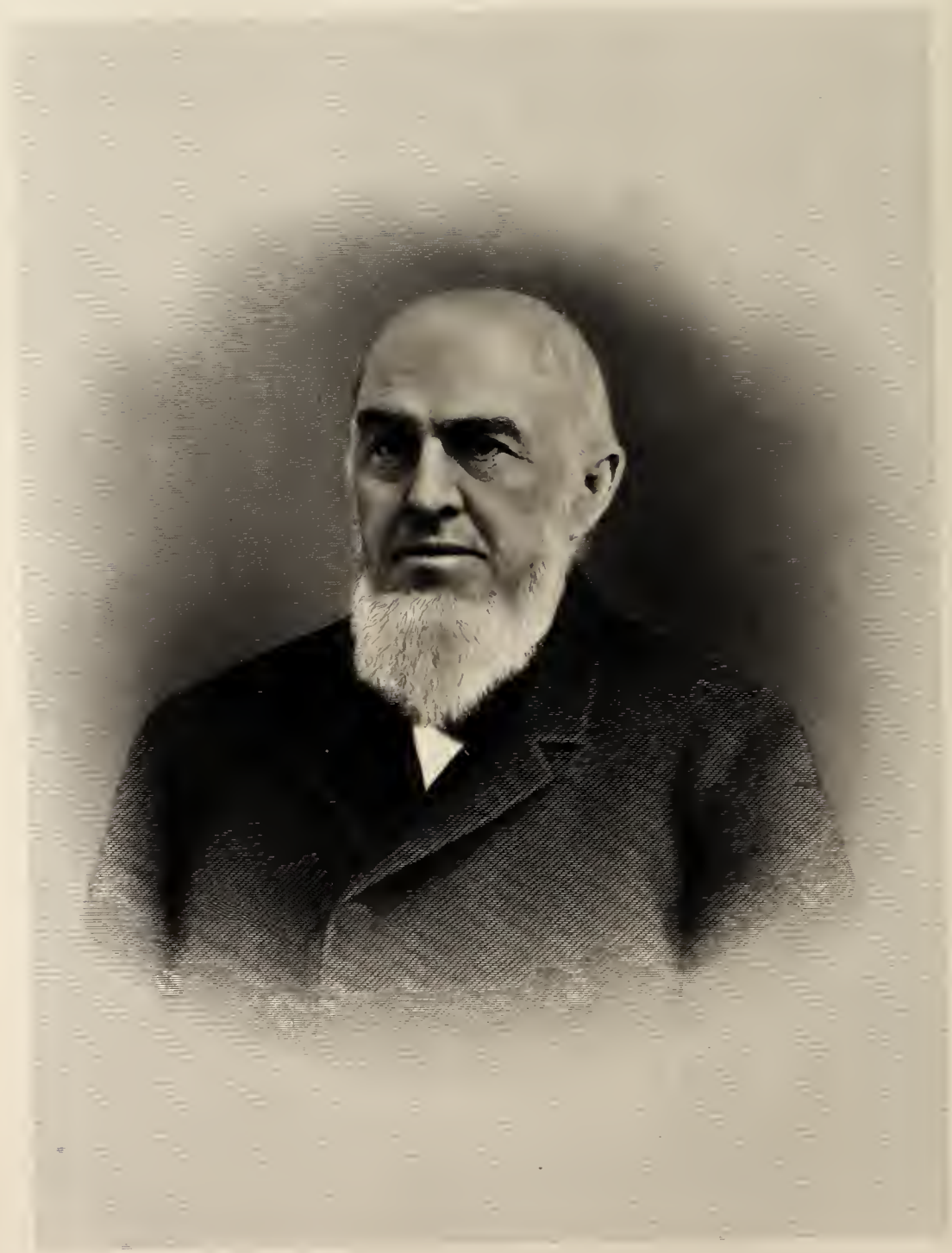
Eli Strawn was an early resident of La Salle county and a business man who carried on farming and stock-raising. He was prominent and influential in his community, and through the exercise of his business ability, his strong determination and his unfaltering perseverance he became very successful and in the course of

years was known as one of the large landowners of his section of the state. In all of his business transactions he was thoroughly reliable, his integrity standing as an unquestioned fact in his career. His birth occurred in Perry county, Ohio, on the 27th of March, 1817. He was reared to farm life and was largely self-educated, attending only the common schools and in after years constantly broadening his knowledge through reading, observation and experience. His father came to Bureau county, Illinois, in 1830, and summoned the family to join him. Eli, then only thirteen years old, drove a four-horse team all the way from Ohio and helped his mother in the care of his younger brothers and sisters. They settled near Hennepin, where his father eventually secured several thousand acres of land.

On January 1, 1838, Mr. Strawn married Miss Eleanor Broadus, who was born in Virginia and came to Illinois in 1835, settling near Lacon. Seven children graced this marriage. Louise died in infancy. The oldest son, Christopher C., has practiced law successfully for many years in Pontiac and for more than thirty years has been attorney for the Illinois Central Railroad and also for the Chicago & Alton. The youngest son, Stephen A. D., died at the age of twenty-seven years. Franklin and Henry L. are in business in Kansas. Martha, the widow of A. C. Barry, resides in Chicago. Mrs. Nancy Thompson lived in Lacon until her death in 1901. Mrs. Strawn died in 1861. In 1864 Mr. Strawn took for his second wife Mrs. Mary Hartshorn Dean, widow of Francis A. Dean, of La Salle. She was born in Hamilton, Madison county, New York, and at the age of fourteen returned to her native village, where she attended a Ladies Academy for two years. By her first marriage she had had one son, Francis A., now a banker in Holdrege, Nebraska, and at one time a state senator. By their second marriage Mr. and Mrs. Strawn had one child, Myra H., who was educated at Smith College, the University of Chicago, the University of Geneva, Switzerland, and afterward became correspondent for Harper's Weekly in the orient.

After his first marriage Mr. Strawn removed to a farm three miles west of Ottawa and with characteristic energy transformed the wild land into richly productive fields. In the course of a few years, having made extensive and judicious investments in real estate, he became the owner of about twelve hundred acres of land in Bureau and La Salle counties. He helped all of his children by giving each of them a farm and was in other ways very generous with his family. In 1870 he removed to Buckley, Illinois, where he purchased large landholdings and





Ed. Strawn



Mary G. D. Stearns

also engaged in the grain business. He also bought a large tract of land in Livingston county, which he sold some years afterward. In August, 1886, he returned to Ottawa, where he died January 6, 1887.

In his political views Mr. Strawn was a democrat, firm in his advocacy of the principles of the party. But he belonged to the Douglas faction and used his influence to prosecute vigorously all war measures. He served as supervisor of Ottawa township from 1859 till 1864 and during this time gave material aid to many soldiers' families. In later years he was well known in the eastern part of the state as an earnest supporter of the temperance cause. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist church. His life was in harmony with his professions and was actuated by high principles and manly purposes. Men who knew him trusted him and wherever he was known he won friends. His was a useful and active life, covering the Psalmist's allotted span of three score years and ten, and altogether his career was a successful one, crowned with prosperity and with the respect of those who knew him. Soon after his demise Mrs. Strawn removed to Chicago, where she and her daughter Myra now make their home.

JOSEPH FUTTERER.

Among the adopted sons of Ottawa representing our German-American citizenship, none are more worthy of representation in this volume than Joseph Futterer, who has made a creditable record in both business and political circles and is now enjoying a well earned rest, living a life of ease and pleasure, for his former labors brought to him a very gratifying competence. He has a wide and favorable acquaintance in Ottawa and La Salle county and it is therefore with pleasure that we present the record of his life to our readers.

A native of Germany, he was born in Baden Baden in 1852 and remained a resident of that country to the age of thirteen years, when in 1865 he came to the United States in company with his parents, Joseph and Rosa Futterer. They bade adieu to friends and native country and sailed for America, hoping to enjoy better business opportunities in the new world. In 1868 they took up their abode in Monroe county, Wisconsin, and on the old homestead farm there, not far from the village of Sparta, the mother is still living. The father, however, passed away when in his sixtieth year. In their family were five children, Joseph Futterer, however, being

the only son. His educational privileges embraced thorough training in both the German and English tongues and he was thus well qualified for life's practical and responsible duties. In his minority he aided in the labors of the home farm, working in the fields through the summer months, while in the winter seasons he continued his education. He was a young man of twenty-one years when in 1873 he left Wisconsin and came to Ottawa, where he has since resided, covering a period of a third of a century. His business interests have been of a varied character and all have been carefully managed, success resulting from his industry, enterprise and perseverance. He is now in possession of a handsome competence which is attributable entirely to his own labors.

In 1877 occurred the marriage of Joseph Futterer and Miss Theresa Schaeffer, of Ottawa, and unto them were born nine children, of whom five are yet living, namely: Fred, Charles, Alice, John and Ernest. In his fraternal relations Mr. Futterer is connected with the Knights of Pythias, with the German Benevolent Society and other organizations, the beneficent principles of which find exemplification in his life. He is perhaps better known, however, in connection with his public service in office. Since locating in La Salle county he has been recognized as one of the strong and stalwart leaders of the democracy here and in 1892 he was elected to the office of supervisor, which position he filled for two years and was then re-elected. After an interval he was again chosen to the office in 1898, thus serving for a third term. His duties were discharged with promptness and fidelity, being characterized by the same progressive spirit that has been manifest in all of his private business affairs. He has become known in Ottawa as a man of genuine worth, of strong native intelligence and keen discernment and as the architect of his own fortunes has builded wisely and well.

VICTOR J. PELTIER.

Among the industrial enterprises which have contributed to Ottawa's business growth and development is that of which Victor J. Peltier is the founder and principal owner, for the Novelty Glass Works are numbered among the leading productive industries of the city with a volume of business that is at once gratifying to the stockholders and at the same time a source of revenue to many workmen. The life history of Mr. Peltier is another proof of the fact that

the circumstance of birth or nationality has little or nothing to do with a man's prominence and success in America, where advancement must depend upon individual effort and worth. The success of Mr. Peltier in all his undertakings has been so marked that his methods are of interest to the commercial world. He has based his business principles and actions upon strict adherence to the rules that govern industry, economy and unswerving integrity. His enterprise and progressive spirit have made him a typical American in every sense of the word and he well deserves mention in this history. By constant exertion associated with good judgment he has raised himself to the prominent position which he now holds, having the friendship of many and the respect of all who know him.

A native of France, Victor J. Peltier was born in the province of Lorraine, now a part of Germany, about seventy-three years ago. His parents were Joseph and Baraba (Kresly) Peltier, the former a native of Lorraine and the latter of Alsace. The son pursued his education in the schools of his native country, where he learned the glass blower's trade, which pursuit had been followed by his father, and on the completion of his apprenticeship he was employed as a journeyman, chiefly in the city of Lyons, France. The opportunities of the new world attracted him and he resolved to try his fortune in America. Accordingly in 1859 he engaged passage on the Aerial, bound for New York and after landing in that city worked at his trade there for about two decades. The year 1882 witnessed his arrival in Ottawa and for three years thereafter he was connected with the bottling works. Then with the capital that he had saved from his earnings he established business on his own account in connection with his son, founding the Novelty Glass Works. He has indeed been the architect of his own fortunes and has builded wisely and well. While in the east he displayed such knowledge of his business that he soon controlled a factory and had an extensive trade. He had accumulated a fortune of about fifty thousand dollars but lost it through the dishonorable dealings of a partner. He then went to Pittsburg, where he was employed in the glass factories and subsequently he was located at Keota, Iowa, where he was manager of the Variety Glass Factory. Coming to Ottawa in 1882, he secured a position as a glass blower, but his ability soon became recognized and he was made manager of the Ottawa Flint Glass & Bottle Company, a position which he filled with credit and capability until the works were closed. He then began business on his own account,

having a small furnace which he built in his own yard. He first made table ware and later took up the manufacture of opalescent glass. If he had not been a thorough master of his trade he would not have been successful and in addition to his skill his unfaltering honesty and industry were soon recognized. In the plant all kinds of colored and opalescent glass are now manufactured, for from a small beginning he has developed an extensive and important industry, having a large plant thoroughly equipped with all the machinery and accessories needful for the successful carrying on of the business. The product of the house is now very large and the output goes to all parts of the United States and to Europe as well. The company manufactures beautiful lamp shades and electric light shades and various other articles, in addition to the large output of glass for churches, residences and public buildings. Mr. Peltier, who is now president of the company, has made a life study of the trade and when a young man spent his time in tests and experiments. He has continually broadened his knowledge concerning the business and, since starting out seventeen years ago, each year has shown an increase in the amount of glass produced, while yearly additions to the plant have been made. The company has agencies in New York and New Orleans and a large amount of their goods go to California, Seattle and other points on the Pacific coast. The glass they make is used in public buildings and churches mainly and yet a large quantity is manufactured for residences. It is also used in sleeping cars and in fact the Pullman Palace Car Company is one of the largest purchasers of the Novelty Glass Company. The glass is produced in a thousand different shades, tints and colors, which is selected by artists and from samples and manufactured to suit the trade. This glass cuts with less loss than any opalescent glass on the market and is sold altogether by samples. Mr. Peltier's sons, Sellers H. and Joseph A. Peltier, are associated with him in business and, like him, have a practical knowledge of the trade. The factory is now in charge of Sellers H. Peltier, who has comprehensive knowledge of the business in its practical operations and the sons, like their father, have shown excellent ability in the management of the office part of the business. In the factory they use their own processes and have many automatic mechanical devices. They make their own pots and in a season of ten months they turn out a product valued at seventy-five thousand dollars.

Mr. Peltier was married in 1862 to Miss Mary Peltier, a daughter of Frances Peltier, who,

though of the same name, was not a relative. Her family came from Germany to America in 1859 and her parents both died in New York city. Mr. and Mrs. Peltier have lost three children, one of whom, Peter V., was associated with his father in business and died December 12, 1893. Those still living are: Louise, the wife of Theodore Zellers, of Ottawa; Mary, the wife of Fred Heiser, of this city; Joseph E., who is connected with his father in business; Emma, who is acting as kookkeeper; Sellers, who is superintendent of the factory; and Kate, at home. The family residence is a fine brick structure on the picturesque "ridge", Fourth street, standing in the midst of ample grounds. Here amid most comfortable surroundings and with his family about him, Mr. Peltier is spending the evening of life. Although well advanced in years he possesses the vigor and energy of a man much younger and in spirit and interests seems yet in his prime. He has always given his political allegiance to the republican party since becoming a naturalized American citizen and he and his family are communicants of St. Francis German Catholic church, while Mr. Peltier belongs to the Chosen Friends Benevolent Insurance Association. The real founders of a town or city are the promoters of its business interests and in this connection Mr. Peltier has had much to do with the progress and commercial improvement of Ottawa. He certainly deserves much credit and praise for what he has accomplished, having since establishing his home in this city developed a business of very extensive proportions. Moreover his business methods are such as neither seek nor require disguise and at the same time his means and influence have been used unsparingly in advancing measures and movements for the general good in the flourishing and beautiful city of his adoption.

JOHN PEARCE.

John Pearce, president of the La Bastie Glass Company, one of the leading productive industries of Ottawa and thus closely associated with a business the value of which is uniformly acknowledged as a force in the commercial development and prosperity of the city, is a native of England. He crossed the Atlantic to America in 1869, locating first in Brooklyn, New York, where he was identified with glass-making for a number of years. About 1880 he and his son Joseph came from Brooklyn to Ottawa with E. De La Chapelle & Company to take charge of the industry of which he is now the head. He

has since been a factor in the business life of this city through the operation of a plant which is today one of the chief productive resources of the county.

The La Bastie Glass Company was organized in 1903 to succeed E. & J. De La Chapelle & Company, its present officers being: John Pearce, president; John De La Chapelle, vice president; and Joseph Pearce, treasurer. They are engaged in the manufacture of the La Bastie patented lamp chimney. The plant is located on First and Chestnut streets in Ottawa, where the original plant was built about 1885. It was destroyed, however, by fire in 1900 and the present plant is much larger and is thoroughly equipped in an up-to-date manner with all appliances and machinery necessary for the successful conduct of the business. Employment is furnished to three hundred and fifty people, which includes night and day shifts. The output of the plant is about five carloads per week, notwithstanding the fact that this high grade chimney is correspondingly high priced but the general public has come to recognize the fact that the price is indicative of the superior quality of the product. Their chimneys will stand an unusual amount of rough usage, which is due to the fact that the finest class of sand is easily obtainable as a natural product at Ottawa and that the glass industry is thus encouraged and stimulated here. Each chimney of the sixty-five or seventy sizes manufactured at the La Bastie plant bears the company's trademark. This stamp is of rubber dampened in hydrochloric acid and is applied to the completed chimney as a finishing touch just before packing in individual pasteboard boxes. The La Bastie patent, the exclusive property of this company, is a particular process of heating, re-heating and plunging the chimney into a tall oil bath. After a brief bath the chimneys are placed in boiling water and then washed in soap and water, after which they are wiped thoroughly with towels and pumice stone, when they are ready for stamping and packing for shipment. This is the only plant of the kind in the world using this process and producing a tempered lamp chimney of great resistance. The product is sold all over this country through jobbers and many carloads are shipped abroad. The output is now very extensive and the business has long since reached profitable proportions. Messrs. John and Joseph Pearce devote their personal attention to the business, which is one of the most important industries of Ottawa.

In his political views Mr. Pearce is a democrat and upholds the gold standard. In his religious views he is a Catholic. He married Miss Neenan

and they have an attractive home at No. 1019 Ottawa avenue. Their family numbers four daughters and a son. Mrs. James D. Walsh, the eldest, is living in La Salle. Catherine is now a member of the Sisters of Mercy in the convent at Ottawa. Celia and Margaret are at home, and Joseph, after attending school here, spent three years at Niagara University and has since been associated in business with his father. He married Miss Nellie Morrissey, of this city, a daughter of ex-Sheriff Morrissey, of La Salle county, who is now superintendent of the county house.

Mr. Pearce is a man who through his indomitable perseverance and strong individuality and the breadth of his wisdom has won a prominent position in trade circles in the middle west. His entire life accomplishment represents the result of the fit utilization of the innate talent which is his and the directing of his efforts in those lines where matured judgment and rare discrimination lead the way. There is in him a weight of character, a native sagacity and a fidelity of purpose that command the respect of all. A man of indefatigable enterprise he has carved his name deeply on the records of the industrial history of La Salle county, which owes much of its advancement to his efforts.

JUDGE ISAAC DIMMICK.

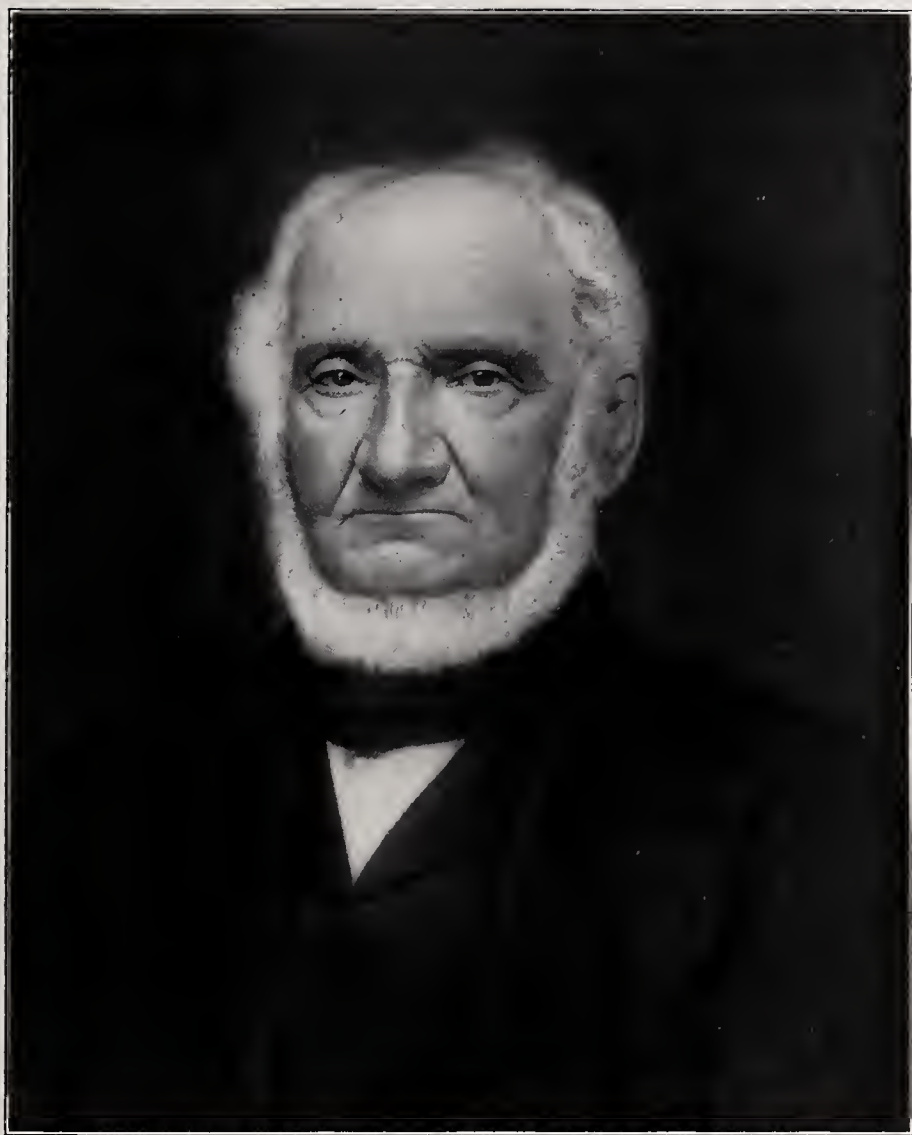
Judge Isaac Dimmick, who has long since passed from this life but who was one of the pioneer residents of La Salle county, where he located in 1833, was born at Mansfield, Connecticut, March 18, 1782. His parents were Eliphalet and Anna (Freeman) Dimmick, the latter a member of a talented family. The father was a farmer by occupation and was a man of mathematical turn of mind, being especially proficient in algebra. Records of the family, which trace the ancestry back through a long period, were destroyed through fire in the United States mail, so that little is known concerning the history of the Dimmicks in earlier generations.

Isaac Dimmick was liberally educated and in 1797 his scholarship qualified him for the profession of teaching, which he followed for some time. He, too, was particularly proficient in mathematics in its various forms and branches. On leaving New England he removed to Bethany, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, where he purchased land and other property. He was prominent and influential in public life there and for years served as county recorder. He

also represented his district in the state legislature of Pennsylvania and was serving as judge of the circuit court at the time when he resigned and left Bethany, removing to the west. In all public offices he was a most faithful, prompt and capable official, discharging his duties with a sense of conscientious obligation. He was commissioned a colonel for service in the war of 1812 and his regiment was in readiness, waiting to be called out for action, but before his command was needed the war was brought to a successful termination.

In the spring of 1833 Judge Dimmick, resigning his position on the bench and closing out his business affairs in the east, came to Illinois in company with his son Lawrence to inspect the country with a view to settlement. He decided on a location of a section of land now in the township of Deer Park, La Salle county, and, leaving his son Lawrence to superintend the building of a house, he returned to the east and in the fall of the same year brought his family to his new home. Here he again became a prominent and influential factor in public life. He laid out the town of Vermillionville and in large measure contributed to general progress and improvement. His farm produced cattle and hogs as well as grain and he kept many cows for the manufacture of cheese. His attention was given to his agricultural interests until 1864, when he removed to Ottawa. He was very fond of music and of flowers, traits of character which showed the gentler side of his nature. He also manifested a great fondness for children and to their delight often assisted them in games of various kinds. He was always tender and helpful toward anything that needed shielding or care and at the same time he was a strong man, strong in his individuality, in his support of his honest convictions and strong in his honor and his good name. His public spirit and devotion to the general good were manifest to an extent that proved detrimental to his private interests. Many were the calls for aid in the new country and he withheld his support from no movement or measure which he deemed would prove of advantage to his community and county. He proved an efficient officer in selecting competent teachers to conduct good schools and the cause of education found in him a warm and stalwart friend. He also served as county commissioner for several terms and did able and effective service in that office.

Judge Dimmick was married twice. In 1810, at Bethany, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, he married Sally Woodward, whose brother, George Woodward, became supreme judge of the state of Pennsylvania. Of the six children



ISAAC DIMMICK.

born of this marriage two survived infancy: Esther Freeman Dimmick, who became the wife of John W. Wood in 1833 at Bethany, Pennsylvania; and Lawrence Woodward, who was born in Bethany, August 3, 1813, and was educated for the profession of surveying. He came with his father to the west as a pioneer settler of La Salle county and was married in Vermilionville in 1839 to Miss Cynthia B. Jenks. Having lost his first wife on the 5th of February, 1821, Judge Dimmick was again married when in Bethany, Pennsylvania, in October, 1822, he wedded Clarissa Norton. The children of this marriage were: L. Norton, who married Elsa J. Nelson; Anna; Philo J., who married Sarah A. Yost; Olive Maria, the wife of James Van Doren; and Clarissa Jane, who died when about four years of age.

Judge Dimmick was not only interested in the material development and political progress of his county but also took an active and helpful part in the work of moral progress here. Almost unaided he built a church, which was probably the first in the county and at all events could have had but one or two predecessors. He had an abhorrence of lying, dishonesty or deceit in any form. His religious views and belief were strong in the efficacy of Christ's atonement. He believed that salvation and immortality come only through Christ and His resurrection and that unbelievers were finally destroyed. He published a pamphlet setting forth his belief under the title of Bible Teachings. Following his removal to Ottawa he spent the most of his time in reading and writing until his eyesight became so badly impaired that this was no longer possible. He read broadly and was an independent thinker, who formed his own conclusions from what he read and learned as well as from personal observation and experience. He was a broad-minded man, whose humanitarianism was one of the strong elements in his career and each community in which he lived for any length of time was benefited by his connection therewith. He died March 26, 1864, at the very venerable age of ninety-one years and was survived by his second wife until February 14, 1879.

CYRUS L. STAMATE.

Cyrus L. Stamate, who for twenty years has been a traveling salesman representing the house of Alburger Stoer & Company, of Philadelphia, was born in Roundhead, Hardin county, Ohio, April 23, 1845. He is a son of Phillip B. and Ary (Fyffe) Stamate, both of whom were na-

tives of Ohio. The father died when the son was a small boy, and the mother passed away in May, 1906, in Missouri in her eighty-third year. They were married in Ohio and removed to Sac City, Wisconsin, where Mr. Stamate was engaged in the hotel business, also carried on merchandising and followed farming in Wisconsin. Subsequently he removed to Magnolia, Putnam county, Illinois, in 1855. He was a Jacksonian democrat in his political belief up to the time Fremont became the first presidential candidate of the republican party. Fraternally he was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In his family were four children, all of whom are yet living, namely: Cyrus L.; Milton, who resides in Missouri; Mary A., who is married and is living in Missouri; and Elizabeth, who is married and also lives in Missouri.

Cyrus L. Stamate acquired his early education in the public schools of Wisconsin and Illinois. In 1860 he came to Ottawa, where he continued his studies in the high school, of which Professor Thomas Clark was then the principal. During the period of the Civil war he was for six months with Mr. Lindly, quartermaster with the Fifty-third Illinois Infantry, after which he returned to Ottawa and engaged in clerking for Charles Stout. Later he was in the employ of the firm of Bean & Morgan and subsequently with Keeler & Gaylord. He was afterward employed by John Stout for a number of years and then removed to Dade county, Missouri, where he engaged in teaching school. Following his return to Illinois he worked for Fisk & Beem in the tailoring business as a traveling salesman, his territory being Colorado for a number of years. He then became traveling representative for Chapman, Frost & Company, of Denver, Colorado, with whom he continued for two years, after which he returned to Ottawa and conducted a merchant tailoring establishment on his own account for five years. On the expiration of that period he again went upon the road, selling tailors' trimmings for Alburger Stoer & Company, of Philadelphia, whom he has now represented for twenty years, being one of the oldest and most valued employes of the house.

On the 1st of December, 1868, Mr. Stamate was married to Miss Medora Hall, who was born in Ottawa, March 25, 1843. Her entire life has been passed in the house in which she was born. It was built in 1840 and was formerly the property of her parents, Josiah and Elizabeth (Arnold) Hall. Her father, who was born in Connecticut, March 25, 1801, passed away

March 12, 1876, while the mother, who was born in Arlington, Vermont, April 22, 1806, died in 1890. Mr. Hall came to Illinois in 1838, settling in Ottawa, where he was engaged in blacksmithing until 1849. He then made the overland trip to California in company with Jesse Green, who organized a party of men for that purpose. They left La Salle county in the month of April, going by boat to St. Louis, Missouri, where they purchased supplies, then proceeded up the Missouri river to St. Joseph, where they purchased their oxen, after which they started overland. Mr. Hall, however, walked all the way to California. Members of the party tried to induce him to ride some of the distance, but he declined. They were three months on the way and the family never heard a word from him for six months after he left home because there was no method of communication save the slow and tedious travel across the plains or by way of the water route. At length he returned to Ottawa in the month of September, 1850, and was engaged in farming until 1855, when he again went to California, where he spent seven years. Once more he returned to Ottawa, after which he lived retired in this city until called to his final rest. In the family were six children, of whom three are now living. Wesley B., who was in the navy as an engineer on the gunboat *Banshee* at the time of the celebrated naval battle between the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor*, returned to Ottawa after the war and died in this city in 1891. Hannah died in 1886. Peleg A. died in 1901. David M., is a resident farmer of Ottawa township. Mrs. Stamate is the next younger. Fannie is living with her sister Medora. The father was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Sons of Temperance and also belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church, his connection with these organizations indicating the character of the man and the high principles which permeated his life. He was devoted to all that tended to promote moral progress and uplift humanity. His political allegiance was given to the whig party.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Stamate have been born two children: Dora H., who is the wife of Joseph M. Megaffin, a resident of Ottawa; and Edith F., who is studying to be a trained nurse in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Stamate have a wide and favorable acquaintance in Ottawa and the hospitality of their own home is greatly enjoyed by their many friends. Mr. Stamate belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp and in politics is an earnest republican. He has a wide acquaintance on the road and has gained many warm friends through his business interests. He

possesses a genial, courteous manner, has considerable ability in reading men, and his thorough understanding of the trade has made him a most capable salesman.

PLINY HARTSHORN.

Away back in pioneer times came the Hartshorn family to La Salle county, and for seventy years Pliny Hartshorn, whose name introduces this record, has been a resident of this part of the state. His memory forms a connecting link between the past with its many evidences of frontier life and the present with its evidences of modern civilization, and in the years that have come and gone he has borne his full share in the work of development and progress, being especially prominent in the agricultural advancement of the county. His labors have resulted in winning a large measure of success and he is now one of the most extensive and prosperous farmers of Waltham township. He represents one of the oldest American families, the ancestry of which can be traced back to early colonial days. It was in the year 1633 that a representative of the family came from England, taking up his abode in Connecticut. Oliver Hartshorn was a revolutionary soldier and valiantly aided in the cause of American independence. He was born November 1, 1760, and his wife, whose maiden name was Pettengill, was born May 2, 1759. They were farming people and were the grandparents of Pliny Hartshorn of this review. Their sons and daughters were named as follows: Oliver; Royal; Ira; Asa; Mrs. Clarissa Armstrong; Miranda; Sophronia, the wife of John White; and Eliza.

Of this family Ira Hartshorn was the father of our subject. His birth occurred in Lisbon, New London county, Connecticut, on the 3d of June, 1793, and he passed away in La Salle county, Illinois, September 17, 1859. He served for a short time in the war of 1812 in his native state, and was connected with business affairs there as a merchant and hotel proprietor, and in New York was the manager of a stage route. February 4, 1818, he was united in marriage to Joanna Burnham, a native of Lisbon, Connecticut, who was born July 30, 1796. They located in Cazenovia, Madison county, New York, but a year or so later removed to Lebanon, that state. In 1836 Mr. Hartshorn made a prospecting tour through the west, and in 1837 brought his family to Illinois. He was first a resident of Joliet, where he secured employment in a sawmill, but in 1837 he entered a claim of government land,



Chas. Hartshorn

which he afterward developed into a fine farm, making his home there for two decades. That property is now owned by his son Alfred. Mr. Hartshorn died September 17, 1859, at the age of sixty-six, from disease contracted that year while on a prospecting tour at Pike's Peak. His wife was a lady of strong character and many virtues. She remained on the old homestead until 1866, and afterward lived with her children until her death, which occurred February 14, 1875. In his political views Mr. Hartshorn was a democrat in early life but after his removal to Illinois became a supporter of the freesoil party. He was well known to the pioneer settlers of La Salle county and performed an important part in transforming its wild prairie land into a tract of rich fertility. Ira and Joanna (Burnham) Hartshorn became the parents of nine children. Joshua P., who was born December 10, 1818, is now a resident of Cass county, Iowa. Erasmus Darwin, born June 4, 1821, resides in California. Alfred I. is a resident of La Salle and is represented elsewhere in this work. Pliny is the subject of this review. Calvert, born July 25, 1827, is a resident of Onarga, Illinois. Mary, born March 1, 1830, is the widow of Eli Strawn and resides in Chicago. Lucy, who was born March 17, 1832, is the widow of A. M. Niles and lives in Ulysses, Nebraska. Lydia, born November 28, 1835, is the wife of R. V. Downing, of David City, Nebraska. Charles Bishop, born June 23, 1838, died at Shiloh, Tennessee, during the Civil war, while serving as a member of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry. Of these children the youngest was born in La Salle county, and the others have been born in New York.

Pliny Hartshorn was born on the 26th of August, 1825, in Lebanon, Madison county, New York, and was therefore in his eleventh year when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois, the family home being established in La Salle county in 1836. The father purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, constituting the notheast quarter of section 6, Utica township, and this property is now owned by Alfred I. Hartshorn, having continuously remained in possession of the family. A picture of pioneer life indicates the condition amid which the boyhood days of Pliny Hartshorn were passed. The family lived in true pioneer style in a little cabin amid frontier environments. Much of the land was still unclaimed, and being in possession of the government, not a furrow had been turned nor an improvement made on many an acre of broad prairie that now constitutes richly cultivated fields. Wolves were frequently heard howling at night and it was no unusual thing to see deer in this part of the state, while turkeys, prairie chickens and other

game was to be had in abundance. One could ride for miles across the country without coming to a fence or house to impede his progress. The land was new but capable of rich cultivation and the enterprise and keen discernment of the early settlers enabled them to recognize possibilities here and secure claims, which, as the years passed, they converted into very productive and valuable farms.

Pliny Hartshorn, spending his boyhood days under the parental roof, shared in the hardships and privations incident to frontier life, and as opportunity afforded he attended the common schools, where little was taught save the "three R's." He continued at home until nineteen years of age, when better educational facilities were afforded him, for in 1844, he went to Hamilton, Madison county, New York, to attend school, remaining for two years. In his youth, when not busy in school, he aided in the arduous task of developing new land and as the years have gone by he has continued his work as a farmer. As the years brought him to maturity he determined to engage in farming on his own account. In 1841 he and two brothers secured a claim of canal land, which was subsequently purchased at a sale of the canal lands. From time to time Mr. Hartshorn has added to his possessions until he is today the owner of five hundred and sixty acres of very valuable land in La Salle county. His residence is situated on section 31, Waltham township. His farm is splendidly improved, being equipped with large and substantial buildings, including an attractive residence and good barns and outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock. He has kept in touch with the trend of modern progress along agricultural lines, having secured the machinery that has been invented and introduced for the facilitation of farm work. Everything about his place is kept in first class condition and the farm presents an air of neatness and thrift unsurpassed by any farming property of this part of the county. In all his business affairs Mr. Hartshorn shows keen discernment, marked enterprise and sound judgment, and moreover, he has been strictly fair and upright in his dealings, never taking advantage of the necessities of his fellow-men in any trade transaction. He has thus gained for himself an honorable name as well as a handsome competence, his valuable farming interests being the visible evidence of his life of activity. In addition to his home property in La Salle county he owns one hundred and sixty acres of improved land in South Dakota.

On the 26th of September, 1856, Mr. Hartshorn was united in marriage to Miss Sarah M. Simonton, a daughter of Benjamin and Anna (Buck) Simonton and a

native of the Empire state. Three children were born of this union but the daughter, Anna M., is now deceased. The sons are Herbert and Eugene. The latter is a resident of Oklahoma, while the former is a resident of La Salle county, widely and favorably known in this portion of the state.

Mr. and Mrs. Hartshorn are members of the Baptist church and have lived lives of uprightness in harmony with their professions. Few indeed are the residents who have remained for so long a period in La Salle county. The name Hartshorn has figured prominently and honorably in this section of the state, and Pliny Hartshorn has been a worthy representative of the family. The course which he has marked out and followed in his life has made him an honorable and honored man and wherever known—and his acquaintance is very wide—he has enjoyed the respect of all with whom business or social relations have brought him in contact. He has taken just pride in what has been accomplished in the county and as a public-spirited citizen has borne his full share in the work of general improvement. His memory goes back to the time when the homes of the settlers were widely scattered, a little log cabin here and there showing that the seeds of civilization had been planted and that the work of development had been begun. Cooking was done over the old fireplace and the scythe had its place in the fields. Household utensils and farm implements were both primitive and crude compared with those of the present time, and as the years have gone by Mr. Hartshorn has rejoiced in the advancement and has never been slow to adopt modern improvements relative to his own business interests or to the welfare of the county at large.

WALLACE DOUDANVILLE.

Wallace Doudanville is one of the prosperous farmers of Serena township, whose methods are thoroughly practical and resultant and thereby he has become the owner of one hundred and sixty-five acres of rich and productive land, to the further improvement and development of which he is now giving his time and energies. Moreover he is numbered among the old settlers of the county, dating his residence here from the fall of 1850. He was a youth of only eight years at the time of his arrival, his birth having occurred in Alsace, France, on the 30th of March, 1842. His father was Ludwig Doudanville, also a native of Alsace, in which country he was reared and there he married Miss Clara Brunt, who

was born in the same locality. Mr. Doudanville was a wine merchant of Alsace and served as a soldier in the Napoleonic wars, being for fourteen years connected with the army. There were six children in the Doudanville family, and in 1850 the father with his wife and children emigrated to the United States, making his way direct to La Salle county, Illinois. He settled in Northville township, where he joined friends and his remaining days were spent in that locality. In the family were eight children, seven of whom, four sons and three daughters, are now living: Joseph, a resident of Grundy county; Wallace, of this review; Mary, the wife of Lester Benoit, a resident of Hamilton county, Iowa; Josephine, the wife of Joseph Ulrich, also of Iowa; Frances, the wife of Charles Chalus, of Iowa; Louis, who is living in Sheridan; and Daniel, also of Sheridan. All of the brothers are men of prominence in the various communities where they reside, having become men of business ability whose enterprise contributes to the general prosperity as well as to individual success.

Wallace Doudanville acquired his education in the public schools and through reading and research in his leisure hours. He has also learned many valuable lessons in the school of experience. Having arrived at years of maturity he chose as a companion and helpmate for life's journey Miss Elizabeth Sherman, to whom he was married in Somonauk, in June, 1870. She was born in Northville township and is a daughter of Stephen Sherman. Following their marriage the young couple located on a farm, where they now reside. Mr. Doudanville began his farming operations with eighty acres of land, which he at once began to cultivate and improve. He bought more land from time to time and now has one hundred and sixty-five acres. He has rebuilt and improved the house, has also built a good barn and corn cribs and has set out fruit trees. He has fenced and cross-fenced the place, divided it into fields of convenient size, has tiled the land and made the farm a good property. He is very industrious and his perseverance and energy stand as strong features in his business career, being a source of success which is as honorable as it is gratifying.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Doudanville has been blessed with nine children, eight of whom are yet living: Edward L., who is a priest in a Catholic church on Grand boulevard in Chicago; Carrie, a sister of mercy in Ottawa; Dr. Martin S. Doudanville, a practicing physician in Moline, Illinois; Mary, the wife of John Meyer, who is living near Whittemore, Iowa; Anna, who is engaged in teaching; Leona, at home; Leo Joseph, a young man who assists in

the operation of the home farm; and Lawrence A. They lost one child in infancy.

Many political offices have been conferred upon Mr. Doudanville, in recognition of his genuine worth and his loyalty to the public welfare. He has always been a democrat, supporting the policy advocated by Grover Cleveland in favor of sound money. He cast his first presidential ballot for General George B. McClellan in 1864 and has voted for each presidential nominee of the party since that time. Locally, however, where no issue is involved, he casts an independent ballot. He first served as constable and was a member of the school board for thirty-three years. He was also highway commissioner for twelve years and for two years was assessor and when a young man he served as township collector. He regards a public office as a public trust—and no trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed in the slightest degree. For some eighteen years he was surveyor of the Mutual Insurance Company for Serena township. He has been a delegate to the county and congressional conventions of the democracy for thirty-three years and has been elected a delegate to the state conventions. His public service has at all times been commendable, being prompted by unflinching devotion to the general good. Coming to La Salle county in early boyhood, as he has advanced in years and intelligence his worth as a citizen has correspondingly increased and for a long period he has been numbered among those who uphold the political and legal status and who favor public progress along all lines of general improvement. Moreover in his business career he has given evidence of the possession of traits of character that everywhere command respect and confidence and his close application and keen business discernment have resulted in winning a highly pleasing measure of success.

GEORGE GLETTY.

George Gletty is the owner of an excellent farm of one hundred and twenty acres on sections 1 and 12, Adams township, and a recent purchase has added eighty acres to his landed possessions, his second tract being also on section 12. For many years he has been identified with farming interests in this section of the state, having lived in La Salle county since 1844. He arrived here in his seventh year, having been born in Alsace, France, October 21, 1837. His father, Jacob C. Gletty, also a native of France, was there reared and married, the lady of his

choice being Miss P. Yent, who was likewise born in that country. In accordance with the laws of his native land the father engaged in military service for seven years in his early manhood and in his business career he followed the occupation of farming but the better opportunities of the new world attracted him to America, and in 1844 he crossed the Atlantic with his family, arriving in Chicago in July of that year. Later he settled in De Kalb county near Sandwich, where he improved and developed a farm, making his home thereon throughout his remaining days. He reached the venerable age of eighty-nine years, passing away in 1891, while his wife died in 1881. In their family were eight sons and four daughters, of whom six of the sons and all of the daughters are yet living. One brother, Jack, was a soldier of the war of the rebellion and died while serving in the army.

George Gletty was reared in De Kalb county, having but limited school privileges, for his services were needed upon the home farm. The schools of the neighborhood, too, were of a primitive character, owing to the fact that this was a pioneer settlement. He continued under the parental roof until September, 1861, when he enlisted for three years' service, or during the war. He was mustered out at Savannah, Georgia, December 24, 1864, and after being honorably discharged returned to his home. He was first under fire at the battle of New Madrid, Missouri, where the captain of his company—Company H, of the Tenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry—was killed. He took part in the battle of Missionary Ridge, later went to Knoxville, afterward participated in the engagement at Chattanooga, in the Atlanta campaign and in the march to the sea under General Sherman. He served to some extent on detached duty while at Corinth and on the expiration of his term was mustered out. He never faltered in the performance of any military duty and his bravery was attested on a number of important battle-fields.

Making his way north Mr. Gletty then returned home and worked with his father on the farm for a time. He afterward rented land and engaged in farming on his own account, and as a companion and helpmate on life's journey he chose Miss Sophia Guth, to whom he was married in Adams township, La Salle county, April 19, 1870. She is a daughter of Francis Guth, a native of Alsace, France, and she was reared in Northville township. Following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Gletty settled where they now reside, Mr. Gletty having purchased the previous year forty acres of land, on which was a small dwelling and stable. He at once took up the task of cultivating the fields and im-

proving the property. Later he bought eighty acres more land. Subsequent to this time he built a large, neat, two-story residence which is surrounded by a well kept lawn, adorned with shade and evergreen trees, which add to the value and attractive appearance of the place. He has recently purchased eighty acres additional on section 12, Adams township and though he commenced life empty-handed, having no assistance as he started out upon an active business career he has become the owner of valuable farming property and has a pleasant home.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Gletty have been born six children, three sons and three daughters: George E., who is engaged in business in Earlville; Charles J. and Harry L., both at home; Josephine, at home; May, the wife of George Rumph, of De Kalb county, and Grace M., who completes the family. In his political views Mr. Gletty is an earnest republican, having supported each presidential nominee of the party since casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. He has not sought office as a reward for party fealty but does all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of the principles in which he believes. His wife was reared in the Catholic church and he in the Lutheran faith. Mr. Gletty is now a member of the Grand Army post at Somonauk and thus maintains pleasant relations with his comrades who wore the blue and with whom he marched upon the battle-fields of the south. He has been a resident of Illinois for sixty-two years and great changes have occurred during this period, resulting from the active effort of pioneer settlers, whose energy and enterprise have wrought a marked transformation in the appearance of this portion of the state. Mr. Gletty has borne his share in the work of agricultural improvement and development and is justly rated as one of the enterprising farmers, his success being worthily won.

PROFESSOR RINALDO WILLIAMS.

Professor Rinaldo Williams, "a gentle, kindly, kingly soul," was for many years a resident of Streator and La Salle county and his influence was like the

"Echoes which roll from soul to soul
And grow forever and forever."

He stood for the highest and holiest in life, for the uplifting principles which awaken honorable manhood, laudable ambition and lofty pur-

poses and all who knew him were made better by his friendship, his kindly counsel and his belief in the goodness of his fellowmen. There are comparatively few who ever attain world-wide or even national prominence, but there are in every community men of such genuine worth of character that their death comes as a deep personal loss to all with whom they have been brought in contact and such was Rinaldo Williams.

His life record began on the 23d of November, 1829, at Providence, Rhode Island. He was a lineal descendant of Roger Williams, who founded the colony on Rhode Island and who stood, as did his descendants of later generations, for religious liberty, truth and honor. In his early manhood Mr. Williams developed the latent intellectual powers with whom nature endowed him, making good use of his opportunities for the acquirement of an education, so that he was enabled to teach school, which he did for a short time near Rochester, New York. He retained his place of residence, however, at Providence during that period and until 1852, when he sought a home in the middle west. A few years before the Farm Ridge Seminary had been established and was the highest school in point of extent and character of its curriculum in the county. Professor Williams accepted the principalship of this institution and remained at its head for five years. As the educational system of the state grew and prospered the old school, having served its purpose, passed away and for a number of years thereafter Professor Williams devoted his time and energies to general agricultural pursuits. He lived near to nature's heart while following the honorable calling of a farmer and he ever had the highest appreciation for the beauties of nature in all of its phases. In the earlier years of his residence, while devoting the summer months to farm labor, he gave winter seasons to the profession of teaching and in 1872 his ability as an educator won recognition in an appointment to the position of county superintendent of schools to fill a vacancy. He was afterward twice elected to that position, thus serving altogether for ten years, during which time there was a notable advance made in the schools, both in the character of the work done and in its breadth and scope. During all of this period Professor Williams had continued to reside upon his farm in Farm Ridge, but in 1863, when called to the principalship of the Streator high school he removed to the city, where he continued to reside until his death. This was one of the first schools established under the township high-school law and for



RINALDO WILLIAMS.

eleven years he devoted his time and energies unflinching and zealously toward the upbuilding of the school, making it one of the most thorough educational institutions of the state. In 1894, however, he resigned and lived retired until called to his final rest. His interest in the cause of education, however, never abated and his influence was ever given for the benefit of the public-school system of the state. Through another avenue he contributed to intellectual progress, for during a year or more prior to his death he was president of the board of directors of the Streator public library. When this library was instituted he was named by the mayor as one of the members of the board and as its president was an indefatigable worker for its growth and improvement.

On the 2d of April, 1858, at Farm Ridge, Professor Williams was united in marriage to Miss Mary B. Baldwin, who was born in Northville, Connecticut, in 1835, and was a daughter of Elmer Baldwin. She was only six months old and when brought to Illinois by her parents, who settled at Farm Ridge. There were no railroads in this part of the county then, so they journeyed down the Ohio river and up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers to their new place of residence. Mrs. Williams attended the Farm Ridge Seminary and was afterward a student in Mount Holyoke (Massachusetts) Seminary, being a member of the class of 1855. As a bride she went to her husband's home at Farm Ridge and they resided there until 1884, when they removed to Streator. They became the parents of three children who reached mature years; Elmer, who is living in Grand Ridge, this county; Herbert, of Salt Lake City, Utah; and Charles, a hardware merchant of Streator. While active in his profession and faithful in his friendships, Professor Williams reserved his best traits of character for his fireside and his family and was a most devoted, loving and tender husband and father, doing everything in his power to enhance the welfare and happiness of his wife and children.

There was no long and wearying illness before the end came to him and in fact through the morning of the day on which he died he was busy at the public library. Returning to his home, he complained of trouble with his heart and a physician was summoned, who relieved him temporarily, but a few minutes after the physician had left the house Professor Williams' condition became critical and in a few moments he had passed away, his demise occurring Saturday, November, 17, 1900. No better idea of the character and life of this honored man can be given than in quoting freely from the resolu-

tions and tributes which were paid through the press. The Streator Public Library published the following:

"Resolved—We, in common with his numerous fellow citizens, regret the unexpected and sudden ending of the life work of Professor R. Williams. In this loss a home is bereft of a husband and father, the citizens of an exemplar and the Streator Public Library of its most devoted friend.

"Ever since the organization of our institution he has given of his means, his energy and his ripened counsel without stint and without price to the end that all our people should have free access to the sources of knowledge—good books.

"As president of our board his uniform kindness and delicacy marked him as a model officer, and to his knowledge of books and business, coupled with his tireless energy, is due the gratifying success of our public library.

"His faith in truth, in knowledge and in work are parts of an immortality that will not pass away but shall endure as a monument to his memory.

"It was Webster who said at a critical moment 'I still live.' It is no slight gratification then to his family and friends to know that he still lives—lives in his ideas, lives in his accomplishments, lives in the gratitude of those he served."

It is not alone the work which he did although he accomplished much for educational development in Streator and La Salle county, but his personality, that made Professor Williams honored and esteemed by all men. Said one who knew him well, "His influence upon his students was a deep and lasting one, its scope for good as limitless as time itself. Not all his scholars were enrolled upon the books of the schools wherein he taught. Many of us who never sat within those walls can say with loving reverence, 'We learned of him'. This veteran educator for fifty years had added to the moral fibre and intellectual growth of north central Illinois. For three score years and ten he had thought pure, wholesome thought, had done kindly, helpful deeds. He proved himself worthy of the best that earth can offer. Tactful, kindly aid, broad, generous, sympathetic encouragement, were by him extended freely to every young man and woman. No human being ever was compelled to ask Rinaldo Williams for a favor if he first saw the opportunity of conferring it."

All of his life he evidenced a scholarly predisposition which he cultivated assiduously and earnestly, winning recognition in his

chosen profession by the high honors accorded him. That he was a man of great sincerity and loyalty to principle is demonstrated by the respect and admiration always extended him by scores of friends and acquaintances throughout this part of the country. This testimonial to the worth and enduring influence of this genial and great souled man would be lamentably lacking did it record only the respect of his friends. Above all this recognition of his disciplined mind and generous heart is the enduring love which his pupils throughout all their lifetime accorded him. It is a great thing to win honor and respect, still greater to win love. The man who can preserve his own individuality in all its original power and yet open up his heart to his friends and give of his soul's endowment, is effecting the only true immortality—that of an enduring influence. Such was the man so recently among us. Years will come and go; the transient fade from memory, but the permanent qualities of mind and heart that were manifested in the friendly greetings, the earnest word, the personal example of a noble life, are all imperishably recorded in the monument to his memory. He lives because he contributed to the value of life. So his death is full of underlying joy—only the shadow throws its gloom now on his hearthstone, but the sunshine of an immortal memory floods the hearts of those for whom his living brought greater fullness of life.

His widow, Mrs. Mary B. Williams, survived her husband only a few months, passing away in 1901. She had been in poor health much of the time after her husband's demise. She was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the E Re Nata Club and held membership in the Inasmuch Circle of the King's Daughters. Her Christian faith was daily exemplified in her life and she was a worthy helpmate and companion to her honored husband.

SAMUEL T. STILSON.

Samuel T. Stilson was one of the promoters of Earlville's business activity and substantial growth, his efforts in behalf of public enterprise and individual success making him a representative citizen. Earlville owes much to his efforts, which were prompted by keen business sagacity, a ready recognition of opportunity and thorough understanding of the conditions to be met. He belonged to that class of representative New Englanders who have been such an important factor in the development of the middle west.

His birth occurred in Connecticut on the 16th of July, 1814, his parents being Curtis and Abigail Stilson, who in 1815 removed from Connecticut to Chautauqua county, New York, becoming pioneer farming people of that locality. There Samuel T. Stilson was reared, his education being acquired in the common schools, so that at a comparatively early age he started out in life on his own account without assistance. From that time forward he was dependent upon his own resources for whatever success he achieved. When about twenty-one years of age he began rafting logs down the streams into the Ohio, finding a market for his product at Cincinnati.

Mr. Stilson was a young man of twenty-four years when he arrived in La Salle county and secured farm land on the present town site of Earlville. Here he began farming and success attended his efforts, so that at the time of the completion of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad he had four hundred acres of land, in one body whereon the town of Earlville has since been built. His first home was a log house in Earlville, although at that time it was in the midst of a farm and there was little evidence of future growth or development to be seen in this district. On practically the same site is now to be seen the Stilson homestead, which was erected by Mr. Stilson in 1855 and which up to the present time has been occupied by his widow. As the little town sprung up and there was a demand for business interests Mr. Stilson established and conducted the first hotel in Earlville and was also the first merchant, his store room, hotel and residence being all in the same building. He was also the first banker, being associated for a short time with a Mr. Halleck in the ownership and management of a private bank. Later he sold his interest in the institution to Mr. Halleck, who afterward failed. Mr. Stilson was also one of the first grain merchants of Earlville and for a time was associated with William R. Haight in both the grain trade and general merchandising. They erected the first elevator in Earlville in 1857. Mr. Stilson retired permanently from the active work of the farm in 1854, but afterward raised considerable stock on his various farms for a number of years. He had in the meantime invested in property and was the owner of several good tracts of land and thereon he had abundant pasturage for his stock. He was one of the organizers and a stockholder in the present First National Bank of Earlville, which was organized in 1885, and he was likewise one of the organizers of the Curtis Gang Plow Company of Peru, which was at first a large institution but not financially a



Samuel T. Stinson

successful one, and Mr. Stilson sustained heavy losses. He was the founder of Earlville and did much for its upbuilding and the enterprising town of today is largely a monument to his efforts, business capacity and enterprising spirit.

In 1839, Mr. Stilson was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor Wood, a native of New York, who in 1837 accompanied her parents on the removal to Whiteside county, Illinois. Her brother, Uriah Wood, is now living in California. Her parents with their family came to La Salle county, Illinois, in 1837 and were farming people near Earlville. Uriah Wood left this state in 1852, attracted by the discovery of gold in California and the business opportunities which were thereby afforded, and has achieved great success at San Jose, where he makes his home. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Stilson were born five children, one of whom died in infancy, while four reached adult age. Davis B. Stilson was a soldier of the Civil war and from the effects of his military service died in California in 1864. The three living children are Orthencia, Samuel Edwin and Talbert U. The daughter, now Mrs. McKinney, resides in New Mexico, while Edwin is in Grant county, Nebraska, and Talbert is a citizen of Earlville. The wife and mother died in November, 1852, and in 1854 Mr. Stilson was married to Miss Sarah T. Lukens, of Ohio, a daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Worrall) Lukens, also natives of that state. They came to La Salle county in 1847, settling at Freedom. They were residents of this county throughout their remaining days and the father followed the occupation of farming. Mrs. Stilson was born in Knox county, Ohio, and, as stated, came with her parents to Illinois. Her father purchased a farm in Freedom township from William Hall, whose parents were massacred by the Indians. Mr. and Mrs. Lukens with their family resided upon that farm for five years and then removed to Prairie Center, where they spent their remaining days. The father died in August, 1868, at the age of seventy-eight years, while the mother passed away in July, 1864, at the age of sixty years. Three of their sons served in the Civil war. Thomas enlisted with the sharpshooters, became a sergeant and participated in the famous march to the sea under General Sherman. James was a lieutenant of cavalry in the strife for the preservation of the Union, and John enlisted with Thomas, although he served as a private in another company. Owing to illness he was soon discharged. All contracted disease while at the front and all died later from consumption which was the result of army experience. Mrs. Stilson had two sisters: Mary Ann, who died in Washington in 1902; and

Mrs. Martha Muller, now living at Mount Vernon, Iowa. William, the eldest son of the family, was a resident of Streator for many years and a successful business man. He also resided for several years at Earlville, but he died at Streator and was buried at Earlville. He was very prominent in the ranks of Masonry. One son of the family is living, Oliver Lukens, who now resides in Kansas City, Missouri. Mrs. Stilson taught school for three years and was thus engaged at Earlville at the time of the boom in the summer of 1853 just before the building of the railroad. Samuel T. Stilson was then laying out the town of Earlville. He formed her acquaintance, sought her hand in marriage and the wedding ceremony was celebrated on New Year's day of 1854. By the second marriage of Mr. Stilson were born three daughters: Ella, the wife of George McDonald, of Sandwich, Illinois; Marie Bella, the wife of Charles Haas of Earlville; and Lizzie C., who died in infancy.

In matters relating to the public welfare Mr. Stilson was deeply interested. He was a generous contributor to the various churches in Earlville and he stood for progress along material, intellectual and moral lines. The town which he founded is deeply indebted to him for many of the benefits which she enjoys. He was an ambitious, enterprising man, who carefully noted opportunities and conditions, who wrought along the lines of the greatest good to the greatest number and who found time to assist in the work of public progress, at the same time promoting individual success.

ROBERT C. LUCAS.

Freedom township finds a worthy representative of its farming interests in Robert C. Lucas, who is carrying on general agricultural pursuits on section 24, and is also engaged in breeding registered Percheron horses and black polled Angus cattle. He was born in this township, October 16, 1855, and is a son of Robert and Jane (Hall) Lucas. The father was born in Ireland, August 2, 1819, and on the 15th of February, 1844, was married in Castle Coffield, to Miss Jane Hall, whose birth occurred in Tyrone county, Ireland, January 20, 1819. Immediately after their marriage they sailed for the United States and located at Kingston, New York, where Mr. Lucas operated a stone quarry until 1851. He then came with his family to La Salle county and purchased a half section of land, after which he turned his attention to general farming. He was very successful in the conduct of his business af-

fairs and also prospered through judicious investments in real estate and at one time he owned one thousand acres of land. He was an extensive farmer and also fed cattle and hogs on a large scale. He made his home upon the farm until 1891, when he retired to Harding, Illinois, where he spent his remaining days in the enjoyment of a well earned rest, the fruits of his former toil supplying him with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. He voted with the republican party and held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife died in Harding, October 21, 1890, while he passed away there June 21, 1903. In their family were ten children, of whom two died in infancy, the others being as follows: Mary Ann, the deceased wife of J. B. Pool, a resident of Freedom township; Jane, the deceased wife of Joe Cowden, a resident of Ottawa; James, who is living in Kansas; Sarah, the wife of W. S. Hinkson, of this township; Henrietta, deceased; Robert C., of this review; and W. J. and George H., both of whom are living in Kansas.

From earliest youth Mr. Lucas has been identified with farm labor, devoting his leisure hours to the various tasks of the farm when not busy with his school books. After attending the district school he became a student in Aurora, Illinois, and was subsequently graduated from a business college in Chicago. He is thus well equipped for life's practical and responsible duties. He chose as a life work the occupation to which he was reared and he now owns two farms in Freedom township. He has one hundred and seventy-five acres of land where he now resides and which was for many years his father's place of residence. Here the father built a house in 1856 but on the 3d of July, 1897, it was destroyed by fire. Robert C. Lucas afterward erected a commodious and beautiful frame residence, which is one of the pleasing features of the landscape. He likewise has a farm of one hundred and thirty acres a mile to the west. Here he has engaged in the cultivation of the cereals best adapted to the soil and climate and is also well known as a breeder of registered Percheron horses and black polled Angus cattle. He has some of the finest stock in the township and has every reason to be proud of his herd.

On the 17th of September, 1879, Mr. Lucas was married to Miss Adelaide Helliwell, a native of Toronto, Canada, and a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Morse) Helliwell, both of whom were natives of Canada and are now living in Manitoba, near Winnipeg. Mr. Helliwell was a sailor in early life and later a miller. Subsequently he became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, but is now living retired. Unto

Mr. and Mrs. Lucas have been born five children and the family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death. These are: Carrie A., now the wife of Roy W. Sinclair, of Clarion, Iowa; Charles R., who wedded Inez McAvoy and is living on his father's farm to the west of the homestead property; Thomas, at home; Winifred, who is a graduate in music in the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso; and Nellie H., who is now attending school in Valparaiso, Indiana.

The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and for nineteen years Mr. Lucas has been an exemplary Mason. He carries insurance in Mission, Serena & Freedom Township Mutual Company, which is one of the best companies in existence. His political support is given to the republican party and he is now serving for the fourth year as assessor of his township. For more than a half century he has lived in this township and has therefore witnessed many of the changes which time and man have wrought. For the progressive citizenship in this part of the county has led to the adoption of all new and improved methods in farm work, in machinery and in all those walks of business life has contributed to success and progress. He has always stood for advancement and is an enterprising man who carries forward to successful completion whatever engages his attention.

HARRY W. LUKINS.

Harry W. Lukins, serving for the third term as treasurer of Streator and recognized as an influential factor in local political circles, has also won a creditable name as a representative of the financial interests of his city, where he is widely and favorably known as cashier of the Streator National Bank. He was born in Earlville, La Salle county, on the 31st of January, 1862, his parents being William Hayes and Fannie (Moorar) Lukins, who are represented on another page of this volume.

In the high school of Streator Harry W. Lukins completed his education by graduation with the class of 1879 and entered upon his business career as bill clerk in the freight office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Subsequently he became cashier, acting in that capacity for about two years, after which he worked for the Coal Run Coal Company for about five years. He was general office man and clerk to the general manager. Mr. Lukins has been connected with the Streator National Bank since 1887, when he entered the institution as bookkeeper, acting

in that capacity until his promotion to cashier on the 26th of December, 1890. He has thus been connected with the bank to the present time and his able administration of his department of the institution has been an important element in its successful conduct. He is well known as a prominent representative of financial interests here and his genial and obliging manner has made him a popular official with the patrons of the bank.

Mr. Lukins is, moreover, an influential republican, having given unfaltering allegiance to the party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. On that ticket he was elected city treasurer of Streator in 1891, again in 1895 and for a third term of two years in 1905, so that he is the present incumbent. He is a member of the Streator Club, of which he has been president, and he is popular in political, social and business circles, having the warm and favorable regard of many friends, a large number of whom have known him from his boyhood days down to the present, as his entire life has been passed in La Salle county.

ARTHUR T. BARTELS.

Arthur T. Bartels, who for thirty-six years has been engaged in business in Ottawa as a manufacturer and retailer of furs, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, but when only six years of age was brought to La Salle county, Illinois, and was reared in Freedom township upon the farm of Moses Dyer until fourteen years of age. During that period he acquired his preliminary education in the public schools and later he continued his studies and further prepared for life's practical and responsible duties by a year and a half spent in study in Kenyon College in Ohio. Returning to La Salle county, he located in Ottawa and entered upon his business life as an employe of F. C. Prescott, a furrier. He has since continued in the trade with the exception of a brief period spent as clerk of the probate court from 1882 until 1886. He is perfectly familiar with every branch of the business in principle and detail and is now regarded as one of the leading merchants of the city, where as a manufacturer and retailer of furs he is carrying on an extensive business. He purchases raw furs of all kinds which he converts into clothing and every description of fur garments, according to the prevailing styles and the tastes of his customers. His patronage is extensive, for he keeps in touch with the advancement made in this branch of business and he has a large and well equipped

store. In connection with his sister-in-law, Miss Effie A. Rowe, he is also engaged in the millinery business and her experience in the fur trade likewise covers a long period. Mr. Bartels has devoted practically his entire life to this branch of merchandising and his close application, careful management, his watchfulness of the market and his progressive ideas constitute the basis of a very desirable success.

Mr. Bartels was married in Ottawa to Miss Ella J. Rowe, a daughter of Frederick and Nancy A. (Pierce) Rowe, both of whom died in 1905. Her father came to this city in 1849, and, being pleased with its prospects, determined to make it his home. He then returned to Connecticut and was married. In 1851 he came again to Ottawa for the purpose of making a permanent location in La Salle county and settled on a farm in Grand Rapids township, where he resided for twelve years. On the expiration of that period he took up his abode in Ottawa, where he was for a number of years engaged in broom-making. He put up the first chain pump in the county and for years handled and sold pumps of this description all over this part of the state. He was recognized as a man of marked business enterprise and capacity and possessed, moreover, many sterling qualities that were manifest in his public and private life. He served in a number of school offices and was highly esteemed throughout the community. He and his wife traveled life's journey together for fifty-three years, celebrating their golden wedding in 1901. They came to Ottawa on a packet boat from Chicago and on reaching the county seat sought entertainment at the hotel known as the old Fox River House. The city of today bears little resemblance to the small town which greeted them at that time. There were but few business houses a proportionate number of residences, no paved streets and few public improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Rowe became the parents of three children: Mrs. Bartels; Effie A., who, as stated, is connected with her brother-in-law in business; and a son, George Pierce Rowe, who died of diphtheria at the age of nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Bartels have one living daughter, Anna Louise, the wife of L. H. Jones, a merchant tailor of this city.

In his political views Mr. Bartels is a democrat, unfaltering in his advocacy of the party and has several times been called to positions of political preferment. As before stated, he served as clerk of the probate court from 1828 until 1886, was city clerk for six years and has also acted as alderman and in other public offices, the duties of which have been promptly and faithfully performed. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and with

the Modern Woodmen camp and in former years was also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The family attend the services of the Episcopal church. Mr. Bartels' business career has been marked by steady progress and his advancement has come through the "merit system." Straightforward and trustworthy in all of his business dealings, he has wrought along modern business lines and has long maintained a foremost place in commercial circles, enjoying the full confidence of his contemporaries and winning the admiration of all by what he has accomplished.

BERGO THOMPSON.

Bergo Thompson is one of the public-spirited and prominent citizens of Mission township, living in Sheridan. For many years he engaged in merchandising and in farming and is now living retired, having well earned the rest which he is now enjoying. Moreover, he is entitled to mention in this volume as a veteran of the Civil war. He has made his home in Illinois since 1843 and in La Salle county since 1844. He was born in Norway, January 3, 1838. When a child of five years he was brought by his parents to America, the family home being established in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and later in Chicago. After spending the winter in the latter city the father removed to La Salle county, Illinois, settling in what is now Mission township. He purchased eighty acres of land near the town of Norway and there opened up a farm, but was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, for he passed away soon afterward. His widow survived him for many years and married a second time.

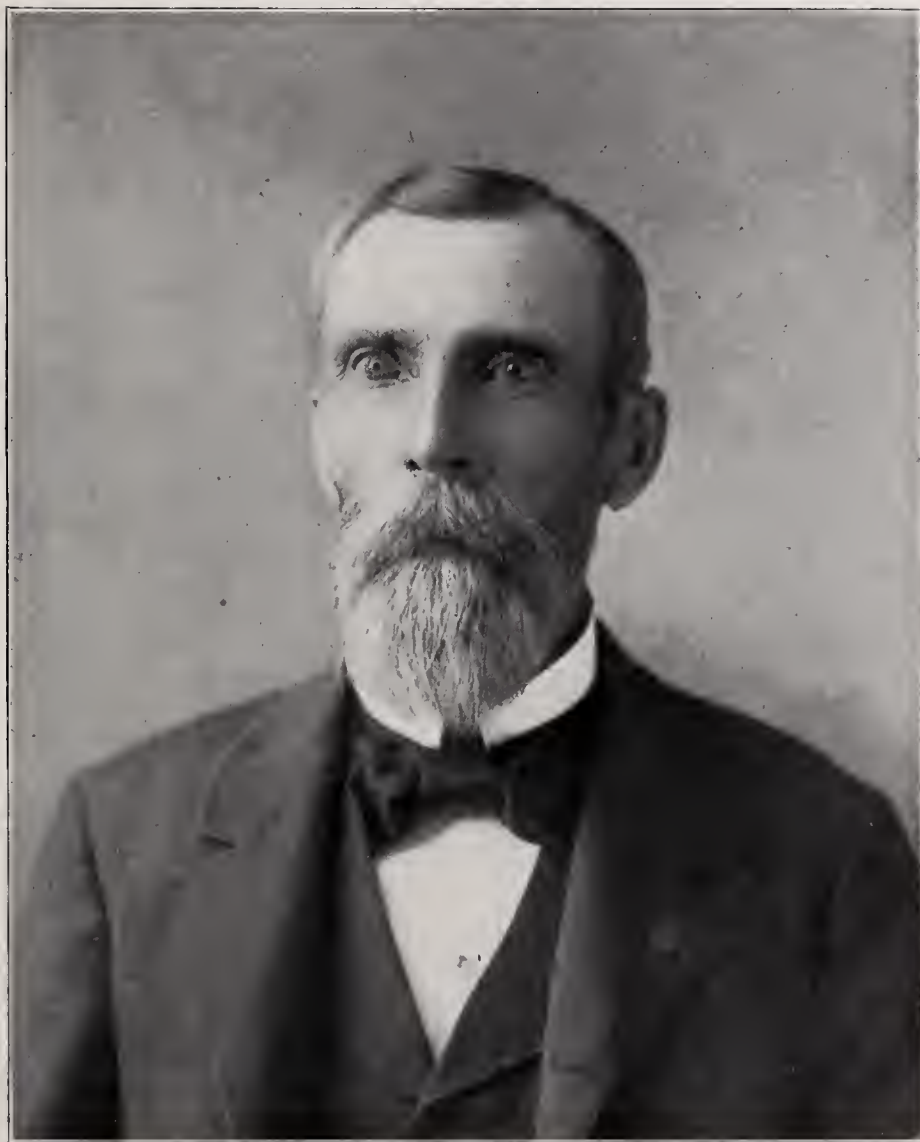
Bergo Thompson was reared on the old home farm, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He attended the common schools and when not busy with his text-books worked in the fields. In 1861, when twenty-three years of age, he responded to the call of his adopted country and joined Company F, Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was assigned to the western army and the first engagement in which he participated was at Pea Ridge, Arkansas. He served on detached duty from time to time and took part in the battle of Corinth, of Stone River and Chickamauga. At the last named he was wounded by a gun-shot in the head and left on the field for dead. He was reported killed but was taken to the hospital at Nashville and when he had recovered he rejoined his regi-

ment at Chattanooga. He participated in the two days' fight at Resaca and the engagements at Adairsville and Dallas, sustaining at the last named a gun-shot wound in the leg which permanently disabled him. He was in the hospital there for some time and later at Camp Douglas, Chicago. For a whole year he was unable to use the wounded leg in walking. He had been promoted corporal, sergeant and first sergeant and was afterward commissioned first lieutenant and with that rank was honorably discharged in 1865, being mustered out with a most creditable military record. Promotions had come to him in recognition of his valor and meritorious service on the field of battle and he made a splendid record, never faltering in the performance of any duty whether it called him on the lonely picket line or stationed him on the firing line.

When the war was over Mr. Thompson returned home to Mission township and was on the farm for two or three years. He then came to Sheridan and engaged in clerking for several years, thus receiving a fair business training. Subsequently he engaged in merchandising on his own account, being thus occupied for five years.

In December, 1866, in Mission township, Mr. Thompson was married to Miss Martha Johnson, who was born in that township and was reared in Adams township. They became the parents of two sons and two daughters: Carrie L., who died in infancy; Ole H., who is married, follows farming in Adams township and has a son, Leo; Burt M., who conducts a meat market in Sheridan and married Ida Hass, of Serena township; and Carrie, who began teaching when seventeen years of age and for seven years has been a successful teacher of Sheridan.

Mr. Thompson has always voted with the republican party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise, his first presidential ballot being cast for Abraham Lincoln in 1860 and for each nominee at the head of the ticket since that time. He has been a recognized leader in local political circles and has filled a number of town offices of honor and trust. He was town clerk for seven or eight years and has also been a member of the village board. He served as assessor for twelve years and has recently made the twelfth assessment of Mission township. He also served for two years as collector and in all these offices discharged his duties with promptness and fidelity. In 1891 he removed to Kane county and took charge of a dairy farm near Huntley, where he spent three years. He was there elected and served as justice of the peace and also township trustee. He returned to Sheridan in 1894 and is recognized as a leading and influential resident of the town. He and his wife



BERGO THOMPSON.

attend the Methodist Episcopal church and he belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and has served as commander of his post, while for several years past he has filled the position of quartermaster. At the time of the grand review in Washington at the close of the war there was a great banner flung across the streets of the city, bearing the inscription, "The only debt that the nation cannot pay is the debt that she owes to her victorious Union soldiers," and as time passes the country more and more realizes this and all honor is due to the men who wore the blue and fought for the defense of the Union in the Civil war.

WILLIAM HAYES LUKINS.

William Hayes Lukins, who for many years was prominently identified with the business interests of Streator, was born near Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio, February 22, 1827, and died in Streator, May 18, 1900, at the age of seventy-three years. He came to Illinois in 1846 with his parents, Benjamin and Elizabeth (Worrall) Lukins, who established their home in La Salle county about twelve miles north of Ottawa.

On attaining his majority William H. Lukins began working at the carpenter's trade in Harding, Illinois, where he remained until his marriage in 1852 to Miss Fannie Moorar, of East Wilton, Maine. The young couple began their domestic life upon a farm in Ophir township and for four years Mr. Lukins devoted his attention to the cultivation of the soil, after which he removed to Earlville, where he conducted a lumberyard until 1858. He then engaged in merchandising in Earlville until the spring of 1861, when he became a grain merchant, continuing in that business until 1869 and also devoting a portion of his time during that period to the lumber trade and to dealing in agricultural implements.

Thus various business enterprises claimed his attention until 1871, when he removed to Streator, where for a year he dealt in grain and live stock. In the fall of 1873 he began burning lime and dealing in building materials, carrying on that business enterprise together with other pursuits. In 1876 he became lessee of the Streator gas works and after the business was consolidated in 1886 under the name of the Streator Gas Light & Coke Works he remained as manager for a few years. In 1879 he purchased the Oriental Hall building in connection with Frederick Gleim and for five years was manager of public amusements in Streator. In

1882 he was one of the organizers of the stock company that built the Plumb Hotel, superintending its construction. This is a magnificent structure supplied with all modern conveniences and is an ornament to the city. It was erected at a cost of fifty-five thousand dollars and Mr. Lukins was the prime mover in the enterprise. Thus his interests of a wide and varied character proved of the utmost benefit to Streator in its upbuilding and substantial progress. In 1882 he was associated with others in incorporating the Streator National Bank, of which he was elected a director.

Mr. Lukins was also a factor in public life, being elected to various township and county offices. He was a member of the board of supervisors of La Salle county and always took a deep interest in education. In 1875 he was a member of the board of township school trustees and during his incumbency the present high-school system of Streator was inaugurated, it being the second of the kind in the state at that time.

In January, 1870, Mr. Lukins was called upon to mourn the loss of his first wife, who died leaving four sons. Frank M., Frederick W., Albert A., and Harry W. On the 31st of January, 1871, he married Miss Dora Samsey and they had one child, Gertrude R.

CHESTER C. PARR.

Chester C. Parr, farming on section 5, Manlius township, is one of the active, thrifty and prosperous agriculturists of the community, giving his attention to the supervision and cultivation of a valuable and well improved tract of land of two hundred acres, from which he annually harvests good crops. He is a native of La Salle county, having been born in Manlius township on the old homestead farm, which adjoins his present residence. The date of his birth is November 12, 1877. He is a son of Joseph Parr, a native of La Salle county, who was born in 1845, and a grandson of Thomas Parr, who was one of the pioneers of this county. Having arrived at years of maturity Joseph Parr wedded Sally Knickerbocker, a native of Miller township, La Salle county. He, too, was a farmer by occupation and opened up and improved a farm of one hundred and ninety-two acres which he placed under a high state of cultivation, annually harvesting good crops. He reared his family and spent his life upon this place, his death occurring on the 1st of October, 1900. His wife still survives him and now resides in Iowa with his son, Chester C.

Parr is the youngest of three sons, the others being James Parr, of Greene county, Iowa, and Melvin, of Story county, Iowa.

C. C. Parr was reared and educated in La Salle county, attending the district schools and afterward continued his studies in Marseilles and in the Ottawa high school. He remained with his father and after attaining his majority took charge of the farm and business, and his life has been that of an enterprising agriculturist, whose labors have been well directed by sound judgment, resulting from broad and practical experience. He is thoroughly informed concerning the best methods of tilling the soil and producing rich crops and the annual sale of his grain yields an excellent financial return. In appearance the farm is neat and thrifty and all the latest improvements in the way of machinery, together with all modern equipments are here found.

On the 4th of January, 1899, Mr. Parr was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Barber, who was born and reared in Miller township, a daughter of J. L. Barber, one of the leading agriculturists of that township. They have two children, Wilbur J. and Lucile M. At the time of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Parr began their domestic life upon the farm which has since been their home and he has further improved the property. He is an independent voter, supporting the candidates whom he regards as best qualified for office without regard to party affiliation. The cause of public education finds in him a stalwart advocate and he believes in good schools and competent teachers, doing much for public instruction by his capable service as a member of the school board. He and his wife attend the Methodist Episcopal church and are esteemed in the community by reason of many good qualities which have won them warm friendships and high regard.

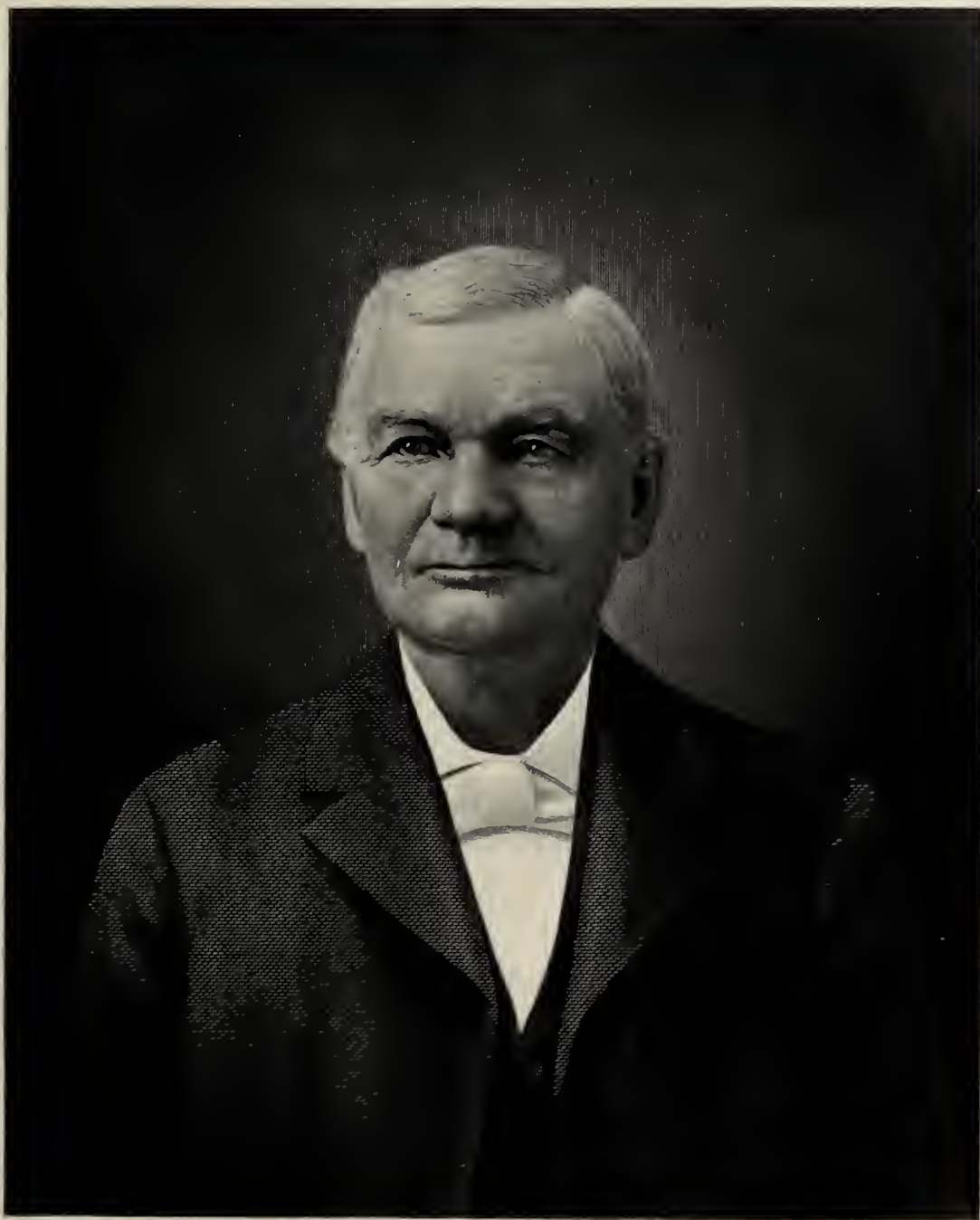
LEWIS LONG.

Lewis Long, whose name is on the roll of La Salle county's honored dead, was for many years one of the prominent agriculturists of this part of the state, and as the result of judicious investments and capable business management became the owner of more than one thousand acres of land. For many years he made his home on section 28, Miller township, and there passed away February 8, 1904, respected and honored by all who knew him.

Mr. Long was born in this state in 1825, his natal place supposed to be Greene county. He is descended from German ancestry, his grand-

father, Christopher Long, Sr., having been born in Germany, whence he came to America in his childhood days, settling in New York. Having arrived at years of maturity he was married and made his home in Fulton county, New York, where the birth of his son, Christopher Long, Jr., occurred. In 1818 the latter came from the Empire state to Illinois and took up his abode in Pike county. There on the 18th of March, 1824, he was united in marriage to Miss Sallie Booth, whose birth occurred in Connecticut, her father being A. Booth, of that state. The following year the young couple became residents of La Salle county, Illinois, and after living at South Ottawa for a number of years took up their abode near Marseilles in 1831. The following year the Indians went upon the warpath and Christopher Long assisted in building the fort which afforded refuge to the whitesettlers during the period when Black Hawk and his followers were on the warpath. Mrs. Long died in 1832, leaving three children: Catherine, the deceased wife of Elias Trumbow, of Rutland township; Elizabeth, the deceased wife of John Stadden; and Lewis Long, whose name introduces this record. Christopher Long was afterward married again, his second union being with Miss Alvard, by whom he had four children, but only one is now living, William H. Long, who resides in Plano, Illinois. Throughout the period of his residence in this state Christopher Long engaged in farming and his death occurred upon the homestead farm near Marseilles in 1849, when he was about fifty years of age. He voted with the whig party and took an active and helpful part in the pioneer development of this portion of the state.

Owing to the unsettled condition of the county during his boyhood days Lewis Long enjoyed but meager educational privileges. He frequently had to walk several miles to and from school and attended only through the winter months, for during the remainder of the year his services were needed upon the home farm and the habits of industry and enterprise which he then cultivated bore fruit in later years in his own successful business career. In early manhood he chose a companion and helpmate for life's journey, being married in Ottawa on the 14th of December, 1852, to Miss Emily E. Barber, who was born in Schoharie county, New York, November 9, 1832, her parents being Zina and Sarah (Potter) Barber, both of whom were natives of the Empire state. The mother died during the early childhood of her daughter, Mrs. Long, leaving three children: Charles N., now deceased; Mrs. Long; and Sarah, the wife of M. Morgan, of Crawford county, Iowa. Mr. Barber afterward wedded



Lewis Long

Huldah Deans, and they became the parents of eight children, including Alden, who died in Libby prison during the Civil war; Cicero, who was killed in battle while defending the stars and stripes; John, also a veteran of the same war; Mrs. Caroline Mussy; and Mrs. Ruth Edison. The father, Zina Barber, was a millwright by trade and his last days were spent in Miller township, La Salle county, where he passed away in 1857. He was a firm believer in the Methodist faith, and his political support was given to the whig party. Mrs. Long came with the family to La Salle county, Illinois, in 1851. She was at that time a young lady of nineteen years. She was educated in the schools of New York and engaged in teaching prior to her marriage. Following their marriage Mr. Long took his bride to a farm in Rutland township and began the development of new land there, becoming owner of several hundred acres, much of which he placed under a high state of cultivation. About 1859 or 1860 he removed to North Prairie, where he purchased a place upon which few improvements had been made. He owned there over a section of land and also had land in Rutland and Brookfield townships. He made a specialty of the cultivation of grain and was widely recognized as one of the most enterprising as well as most influential and wealthy farmers of his community. His displayed great diligence and perseverance, and his strong determination and indefatigable energy were indispensable elements to success. As his financial resources increased from time to time he eventually found himself the owner of more than a thousand acres of very rich and fertile land in La Salle county.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Long were born eight children, of whom seven are yet living, for they lost their first child, Sarah Helen, in infancy, after which they took an infant of six weeks into their own home and reared and educated her. She is now the wife of William H. States, of North Dakota. Of their own children, Eugene C. is a farmer living in Rutland township. Emma F. is the wife of G. J. States, a farmer of Miller township, and they have two children, Maude and Lena. Charles W. is a resident farmer of Rutland township and the present supervisor, and he married Mae Clark and has two children, Harry L. and Esther E. Ruth Inez married George M. Pinkle, lives in Marseilles and has three children, Alta, Blanche and Ray W. Bertha is the wife of Fred Spencer, of Ottawa, and has one child, Grace. Lewis Walter is a farmer of Miller township, and he married Cora M. Brumbach, and has two children, Walter Floyd and Elsie L. Arthur F. married Sarah Etta Grove and with his wife and one daughter, Dorothy B., lives on a farm in Miller township.

Throughout his entire life Lewis Long was a resident of La Salle county. For many years he was one of its best known farmers and had the confidence and respect of all with whom he came in contact. He attended the Universalist church and voted with the republican party but was without political aspiration, although in matters of citizenship his devotion to the public good was strongly manifest. In his business affairs he was thoroughly reliable, never taking advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen in any trade transaction. He watched his opportunities for judicious investments and worked energetically and persistently year after year until his possessions were extensive and remunerative. He died upon the old homestead in Miller township, where he had lived for more than a third of a century, and his death was the occasion of deep and widespread regret. He had a strong face, yet one that was kindly as well as firm, with eyes that showed a genial light and gave evidence of a fund of humor. In his home he was a devoted husband and father and wherever known was held in highest respect. Mrs. Long in 1904 purchased a residence in Marseilles which she has added to and repaired, transforming it into a neat and attractive home, which she now enjoys.

IRA AMBURN.

Ira Amburn, now living a retired life in Leland, was for many years actively identified with farming interests in La Salle county and still owns a valuable farm of more than one hundred acres pleasantly situated in Adams township about three miles from the village. Many have been the changes that have occurred since Mr. Amburn took up his abode in La Salle county, his residence here dating from 1851. He was born in Norway in 1835, and spent the first sixteen years of his life in that country. He then came to the new world, joining some friends in La Salle county and in order to provide for his support he worked by the month as a farm hand for a few years, or until his accumulated savings made it possible for him to engage in farming on his own account. He first operated rented land for ten years and then bought eighty-two acres of land, on which the work of improvement had been begun but there were no buildings. He at once resolutely took up the task of further developing and cultivating this place and later he bought twenty acres adjoining. He erected fair buildings, fenced the fields, tiled the land and developed a good farm, residing thereon until 1898, when he rented the

farm. He afterward traveled abroad visiting Norway and a number of the important centers of Europe, visiting Liverpool, London and some points in Germany. He has also visited the western part of this country, viewing many places of scenic interest. His political allegiance is given to the republican party but he has never sought or desired office. He belongs to the Lutheran church and has lived a life of uprightness during the fifty-five years of his residence in Illinois. He is one of the few remaining old settlers and his memory compasses the period of early pioneer development as well as later-day progress, and forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the present with its many evidences of an advanced civilization. He has now resided in Leland for several years and is enjoying a well earned rest, for his earnest, indefatigable and honest labor has constituted the basis of the prosperity which he now enjoys.

OLE HIGHLAND.

Ole Highland living on section 16, Adams township, where he carries on general agricultural pursuits, is pleasantly located within a mile and a half of Leland and derives a good income from the operation of his farm of eighty acres. He was born in Norway, December 28, 1842, and was there reared to the age of twenty years, during which time he acquired a common-school education. Ambitious to succeed and feeling that better opportunities were afforded in America than could be enjoyed in his native country he came to the new world in 1862 and at once crossed the country to La Salle county. Here to provide for his support he began work as a farm hand by the month and was thus employed for seven years. Interested in his native land and loyal thereto he enlisted in February, 1865, for active service with the Union army, joining Company H of the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Illinois Volunteers. He went to Chicago, where he was mustered in and then proceeded southward to Tennessee, being engaged in doing guard duty at different places, patrolling and guarding at Memphis and also at Chattanooga. He thus served until the close of the war, when he was mustered out and honorably discharged in the fall of 1865.

Mr. Highland at once returned to his home when the country no longer needed his aid and here he purchased a corn sheller and thresher. He engaged in threshing during the harvest seasons for over twenty years and became well known in the county as a man of business activi-

ty, enterprise and integrity. He also broke prairie land in both Ford and Champaign counties and likewise operated a corn sheller in the latter county. He thus eagerly availed himself of every opportunity for advancing his business interests and when his capital had become sufficient to justify his investment in land he bought eighty acres near Olwell, which he afterward traded for a farm that he now owns, coming into possession of this property in 1883. He began to farm and improve the place and fence and tile the land, adding modern equipments that promoted the productiveness of the soil and add to the success of the farm. He also built a good house and has recently erected a substantial new barn to replace the one which was burned in 1905.

On March 22, 1883, in Adams township, Mr. Highland was married to Miss Julia Edwinson, a native of Norway, who was reared, however, in Illinois. There are four living children of this marriage: Orton, George, Lila and Melva. They also lost one child, Harold, who died in infancy. The parents are faithful members of the Lutheran church and are active and interested in its work. Mr. Highland is a believer in good schools and has done effective service in behalf of public education while acting as a member of the school board. Politically he has been a life-long republican. He belongs to the Grand Army post at Somonauk and is one of the few surviving old soldiers who fought for the flag and the Union in the land of his adoption. He has lived an upright, exemplary life, his industry and honesty being salient features in his record, and for forty-four years he has been known in La Salle county, where his business affairs have brought him a wide acquaintance and his honorable methods have gained him friendly regard.

J. R. HUNT.

J. R. Hunt, a dairyman and general farmer located on section 13, South Ottawa township, has thus been engaged in business for the past thirty-five years and has resided in La Salle county since the fall of 1868, when he came from Wisconsin to this locality. He was born in 1847 in the Sandwich Islands, a son of the Rev. T. Dwight and Mary (Hedges) Hunt, who were missionaries to the Sandwich Islands, sent there under the auspices of the American Board of Missions. The father was a minister of the Congregational church and devoted his life for more than forty years to the preaching of the gospel, his influence being widely felt as a moving factor for the uplifting of his fel-

lowmen. Both he and his wife have now been deceased for many years.

J. R. Hunt spent his early life in various states, but largely in New York and California. He was one of a family of seven children, of whom one brother is the Rev. George E. Hunt, a Presbyterian minister, now located in Madison, Wisconsin. Another brother is in Chicago and three sisters are in the state of New York. In the public schools J. R. Hunt acquired a good education and afterward prepared for college. La Salle county has largely been the scene of his activities since he entered upon his business career. He was married in Wisconsin, however, to Miss Evelyn Bangs, a daughter of A. M. Bangs, who resided for many years at Ottawa and who was a carpenter by trade, being closely identified with building operations in this part of the state. He has now passed away.

As stated, Mr. Hunt came with his wife to La Salle county in 1868 and has since resided in South Ottawa township, where he is largely engaged in the dairy business. He operates a farm of three hundred acres of rich and productive land and has about one hundred head of cattle upon his place, together with a large number of horses. He ran a milk wagon until a recent date, when he sold his routes, but furnishes the milk that is sold to the retail trade. He owns an eighty-acre farm, which is a part of the large farm which he operates, and he employs from three to five hands in carrying on his place, which is known as the Spring Hill Dairy Farm. In all of his work he is practical, displaying systematic and methodical habits in the management of his business affairs and through his close application and energy he has won a merited success.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hunt have been born seven children, six of whom were born in La Salle county. The family record is as follows: Rev. William B. Hunt, who although now at home temporarily, is a missionary to Korea; Mrs. Mary Evans, residing in Carrollton, Greene county, Illinois; Henry H., a traveling salesman for the Moline Plow Company and living in Winnipeg, Manitoba; Charlotte F., the wife of R. W. Poundstone, of Los Angeles, California; Laura L. and Gertrude M., both at home; and J. Raymond, who is a high-school student in Ottawa.

In his political views Mr. Hunt is an earnest republican, interested in the success of his party and well informed concerning the questions and issues of the day. He has served for several years as a member of the high-school board and the cause of education finds in him a stal-

wart and progressive friend. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen camp and he and his family are members of the Presbyterian church. He made no mistake in choosing La Salle county as a place of residence, for in his business affairs here he has won a merited and desirable measure of success and is now controlling an extensive business.

L. WALTER LONG.

Active and enterprising in his farm labor L. Walter Long owns a farm of two hundred and forty acres on sections 28 and 29, Miller township. This constitutes the old Long homestead and is the birthplace of the subject of this review, who first opened his eyes to the light of day on the 23d of September, 1870. He is a son of Lewis Long, who is mentioned on another page of this volume. During his boyhood days he attended the country schools and when not busy with his text-books aided in the labors of the fields. He remained with his father until he had attained his majority and the practical knowledge which he gained of farming methods has proven of much benefit to him, as he has carried on general agricultural pursuits on his own account in later years.

L. Walter Long was married in Rutland township, February 24, 1892, to Miss Cora Bell Brumbach, a daughter of Elton Brumbach, a prominent farmer of Rutland township, whose life history is given on another page of this volume. Mrs. Long was born, reared and educated in Rutland township, and following their marriage the young couple located on a farm in that township, where they lived for several years. On the expiration of that period they removed to Miller township, and in 1903 took up their abode on the old farm homestead, where the father had settled a number of years prior to the Civil war, spending his remaining days upon this place. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Long has been blessed with two children, Walter Floyd and Elsie Lalia, both of whom are students in the public schools.

Mr. Long gives his time and attention to general agricultural pursuits and has now a valuable farm of two hundred and forty acres, which is well developed and improved with modern equipments. Good farm machinery facilitates the work of the fields and the task of plowing, planting and harvesting is carried on in accordance with the methods which practical experience and science have demonstrated to be superior. His fields return him good harvests

and the place is neat and thrifty in appearance. Mr. Long has always been a republican, following in the footsteps of his father in this direction, because mature judgment has sanctioned the principles of the party. He has never sought or desired office, however, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business affairs, in which he has met with signal success. His entire life having been passed in this county and characterized by fidelity to honorable principles, he is therefore widely and favorably known.

ELMER E. GLADFELTER.

Elmer E. Gladfelter is now proprietor of one of the leading furniture establishments of Ottawa and one of its oldest business enterprises, for the store has had a continuous existence since 1847. While conducting a business along the safe, conservative and honorable lines on which it was established he has also instituted modern methods of progress and improvements, and the trade has grown with the development of the city, making this one of the profitable commercial concerns of Ottawa.

Mr. Gladfelter is a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred in Clinton county in November, 1861. He came to Illinois in May, 1876, then a young man of fifteen years. In the meantime he had acquired his education in the public schools of the east. In 1886 he became a resident of Ottawa and after his marriage entered the employ of Simon Zimmerman, the founder of the store, who continued the business until 1889, when Mr. Gladfelter assumed its management, having entire charge for five years before the death of Mr. Zimmerman in 1894. He then became proprietor of the establishment which has since been conducted under his name. He carries a large and well selected stock of all kinds and grades of furniture, his being one of the leading establishments of this character in the city. His patronage is extensive and his earnest desire to please his customers has been one of the strong and salient features in his prosperity. He is also funeral director and embalmer and has as fine turnouts as can be found in the city.

In November, 1886, Mr. Gladfelter was united in marriage to Miss Anna Zimmerman, a daughter of his employer, Simon Zimmerman, who was born on a farm near Highspire, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, in 1821. In his youth he did not find farming congenial and turned his attention to the carpenter's trade, which he followed in

the east until 1849, when he removed to Ottawa. For a brief period he was identified with building operations here and then entered into partnership with Henry Coles, now of Springfield, Illinois, in the conduct of a furniture manufactory in the Rugg Building at the canal. This was carried on until the early '60s, when he sold his interest to George H. Rugg. He then bought the Mechanics Hall and opened a large furniture store, in which for thirty-one years he conducted a constantly increasing and prosperous business. By careful, conservative business methods, he developed a good trade and secured a comfortable bank account. He remained in the active management of the store until 1889, when his son-in-law, Mr. Gladfelter, assumed charge, the business, however, being conducted in Mr. Zimmerman's name until the latter's death in 1894. He erected a fine modern brick block extending from his original building to Clinton street and materially improving that section of the city.

In 1861, Mr. Zimmerman was united in marriage to Miss Olive Cooper, of Chicago, who still survives him together with their two daughters, Jennie and Anna, the latter now Mrs. Gladfelter. Mr. Zimmerman belonged to Occidental lodge, No. 40, A. F. & A. M., which he joined on its organization. He never sought nor desired public office or preferment and the only public position which he ever held was that of vice president of the Illinois Funeral Directors' Association. He preferred to devote his time and energies to his business interests and to the enjoyments of home life. With him friendship was inviolable and his devotion to his family arose not only from a sense of duty but from an unselfish nature, which always sought the welfare and happiness of others even at personal sacrifice. He was a man whose thought was pure, whose life was kindly, whose motives were honorable and he shed around him through his genial disposition and spirit of helpfulness much of life's sunshine. At all times he valued his own self-respect and the confidence of his fellowmen more than wealth or fame, and he, therefore, left behind him an example which is indeed well worthy of emulation. He passed away at the age of seventy-three years and nine months.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Gladfelter have been born four daughters: Della, Rae, Monna and Ruth. Mr. Gladfelter is a member of Occidental lodge, No. 40, A. F. & A. M., Shabbona chapter, No. 37, R. A. M., and Ottawa commandery, No. 10, K. T., while both he and his wife are affiliated with the Eastern Star. Mr. Gladfelter likewise holds membership with St. Elmo lodge, No. 70, K. P., and Ottawa lodge, No. 41, I. O. O. F. He



E. E. GLADFELTER.

was elected alderman of the second ward in April, 1904, and is still holding office. He was chairman of the light and license committee, of which he is still a member, and is now chairman of the sewerage committee. His interest in anything pertaining to the welfare of the city is deep and sincere, and his co-operation can be counted upon to further progressive public measures. He is one of Ottawa's leading and enterprising business men, who, though not a pioneer in years of residence here, is a pioneer in progress.

GEORGE F. COUTANT, M. D.

Dr. George F. Coutant, who is engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in La Salle, is descended from the Huguenots of France, although coming of a Holland branch and is of the eighth generation of the family born in America. His parents were Gilbert and Sarah (Ferguson) Coutant. The father was a builder and contractor, of New York, who two years prior to his death retired from active business and went to live in New Haven, Connecticut, where he died at the age of fifty-four years, while his wife passed away when forty-five years of age. In their family were five children, who are yet living: George F.; Mrs. Elizabeth Mellish, of New York; William, of California; Mrs. F. P. Locke, who is living in Ottawa; and Mrs. Stella Swift, whose home is in New Haven, Connecticut.

Dr. Coutant was born in Rosendale, Ulster county, New York, December 15, 1838, and acquired his early education there and at Honesdale, Pennsylvania. Later he studied medicine under the direction of the late Dr. Denny, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and subsequently was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia with the class of 1872. He began practice in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he remained for a few months, when, in 1872, he came to La Salle and has here practiced with success continuously since. He has ever maintained a high standard of professional ethics, has constantly broadened his knowledge and promoted his efficiency through research and investigation and has found in the faithful performance of each day's duties the inspiration and encouragement for the labors of the succeeding day. He served as health officer of La Salle for seven years and he is a member of the Homeopathic State Medical Society and the American Institute of Homeopathy. In addition to his professional interests he is president of the Eureka Building Association of La Salle, his connection therewith

continuing for the past twenty-one years. He was one of the promoters of this association. For several years he was a director of the La Salle Pressed Brick Company when it was first incorporated, and was also a director of the Western Clock Company for a few years, but is not connected with either concern at the present time.

Dr. Coutant was married in Pennsylvania in 1860 to Miss Sarah Batten, a native of England, who came with her parents to America when four years of age, the family home being established in the Keystone state. Three children have been born of this marriage, Sarah, George and Leilla. Sarah is the wife of William A. Locke, of La Salle, by whom she has four children, Walter Jennie, George and Wilbur. George died when six years of age and Leilla is at home.

In his political views Dr. Coutant is a stalwart republican and is serving as coroner of the county at this writing, in 1906, having been elected in 1904 for a four years' term. He has also been alderman of the fourth ward and his public duties have been faithfully performed in accordance with high ideals of citizenship. For the past thirty-two years he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity and he also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America. The family attend the Methodist church. Dr. Coutant has a wide and favorable acquaintance in the city where he has now made his home for more than a third of a century and his professional service has gained for him high rank as a representative practitioner of La Salle.

CHARLES H. WILLIAMS.

Charles H. Williams, prominent in commercial circles in Streator as proprietor of a large and paying hardware store, was born in Farm Ridge township, La Salle county, December 25, 1865. His education, after his preliminary training, was obtained in Ottawa high school and in the State University, which he attended in 1883. Returning to the farm, he taught school in the winter of 1884-5 at Vermilionville, Illinois, and then, determining to give his attention to pursuits other than those of the farm, he took up his abode in Streator in September of the latter year, accepting a position as bookkeeper and salesman for the firm of Powers Brothers. He continued with that house as an employe until July 1, 1892, when he purchased a half interest in the business and organized the company of Powers & Williams, hardware merchants. This relation was maintained for

twelve years, or until 1904, when he purchased the interests of the other stockholders and is now conducting an extensive and important general hardware business, having a very large and carefully selected stock with which to meet the demands of a growing trade that has already assumed extensive proportions. He likewise has an independent oil station, where he handles oil by the tank carload and another department which he has added to his business is that of the sale of ground rock phosphate for soil improvement. His position in trade circles in the line of his present activity is indicated by the fact that he has been honored with the presidency of the Illinois Hardware Association and is also an officer of the National Hardware Association. He is likewise connected with other corporate and business interests of the city, being one of the directors of the Streator German Building & Loan Association and one of the directors of the Western Glass Company.

On the 11th of April, 1894, Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Mary D. Jackson, who was born in Seneca, La Salle county, March 30, 1870, and is a daughter of William S. and Sarah E. (Dunaway) Jackson. Her father, who was born in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1841, died July 18, 1898, and her mother, whose birth occurred in Uniontown, June 8, 1844, passed away in 1882. In their family were three children, of whom Mrs. Williams is the eldest. Her sister, Jeannette S., is the wife of J. A. MacDonald and is living in Ottumwa, Iowa. The brother, Thomas Jackson, is a resident of Chicago. The father, Mr. Jackson, was an attorney at law, having been graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in the class of 1864. He had become a resident of Farm Ridge in 1852, in which year his parents removed to this state. Following his admission to the bar he practiced law in Streator for about twenty years, when he removed to Chicago, where his death occurred.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Williams have been born four children: Helen J., born January 20, 1895; Norman B., September 11, 1898; Donald R., June 14, 1901; and Jessie B., January 31, 1904.

That Mr. Williams is deeply interested in the educational progress of the city is indicated by his effective co-operation in every movement for the benefit of the school board during the past ten years. He is a republican in his political views and is a member of various social and fraternal organizations, including the Streator Club; Streator lodge, No. 607, A. F. & A. M.; Streator chapter, No. 168, R. A. M.; Streator commandery, No. 70, K. T.; and Streator lodge

No. 591, B. P. O. E. As a gentleman of attractive social qualities as well as of excellent business ability and enterprise he stands high in the estimation of the entire community. Keen and clear-headed, always busy, always careful and conservative in financial matters, moving slowly but surely in every transaction, he has few superiors in the steady progress which invariably reaches its objective point. That his business ability and executive force are recognized in addition to his strong and commendable personal characteristics is evidenced by the honors which have been conferred upon him in the state and national hardware associations.

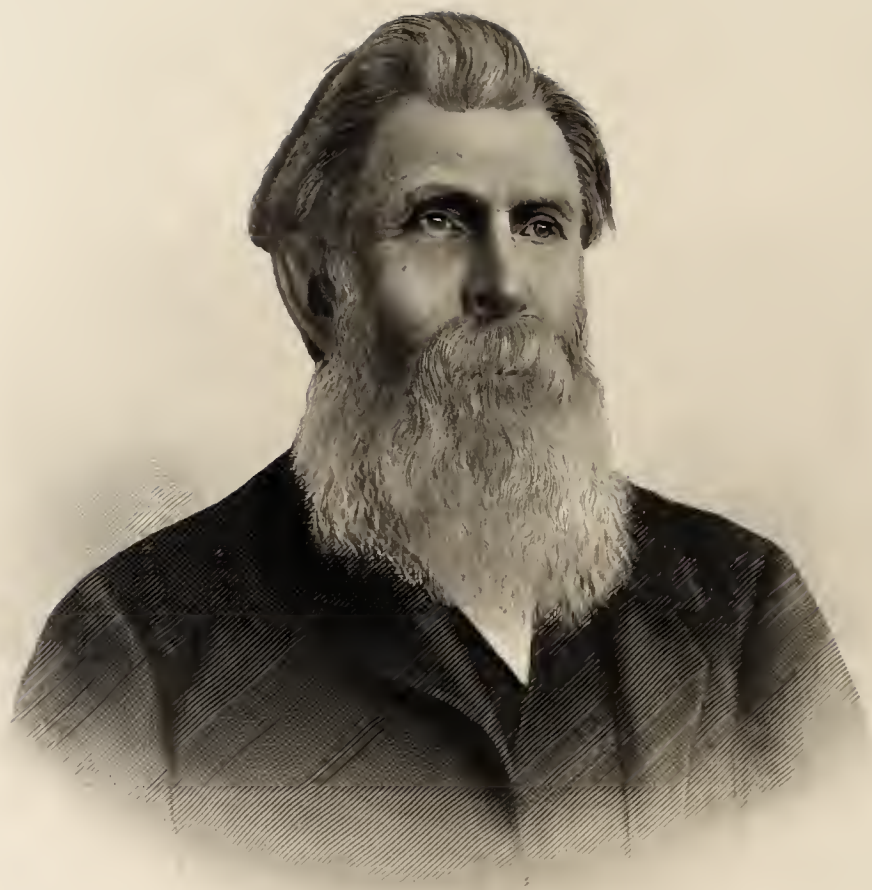
WILLIAM F. WYLIE.

William F. Wylie was for many years a leading farmer and extensive landowner of La Salle county and his career was notable by reason of the fact that he owed his splendid success entirely to his own labors. A native of Ayrshire, Scotland, he was born on the 19th of January, 1813, and was the second in a family of five children, whose parents were John and Margaret (Fleming) Wylie, the former born August 6, 1769, and the latter in February, 1781. The mother died at a comparatively early age, being called to her final rest in 1819. The father, however, survived until 1857.

William F. Wylie was reared in his native country, where he acquired his education and when not busy with his text-books the lessons of industry, economy and perseverance were impressed upon his mind by his father, whom he assisted in various ways. He made his first trip to America in 1840, at which time he located in Pennsylvania, but after a brief period returned to Scotland, where he remained until November, 1853, when he came again to the United States and took up his abode in La Salle county.

Mr. Wylie was married on the 22d of April of that year to Miss Margaret Currie, a daughter of Adam and Janet (Guthrie) Currie. Her father, who was born in 1793, died in March, 1873, while the mother, whose birth occurred in 1795, passed away December 29, 1872. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wylie have been born five children: Janet, the widow of Professor William E. Schreeb, who was principal of the high school in Ottawa; John; Adam; William and Anna.

Upon his farm in the county Mr. Wylie first erected a small frame house and therein established his home. He resolutely and purposefully undertook the task of developing and cultivat-



Wm. J. Wyllie



Mrs W. B. Wyllie

ing the farm and that he prospered is shown by the fact that after a few years he erected a brick residence, which was the finest in the county at that time. It continued to be his home until his death, which occurred August 22, 1901. As the years passed by he added to his farm until he became the owner of thirteen hundred and twenty acres of land. He made very judicious investments in real estate, his property largely lying in Waltham and Dimmick townships. For his first land he paid only five dollars per acre and ere his death it was worth probably one hundred and fifty dollars per acre. He kept in touch with modern progress along agricultural lines and added to his farm all equipments known to the present time. He used the latest improved machinery to facilitate the work of the fields and he found in his farming operations ample opportunity for the exercise of his industry, sagacity and perseverance—his dominant qualities. In addition to his property in Illinois he owned two sections of land in South Dakota and five sections in Nebraska and this is all still in possession of his family.

In his political views Mr. Wylie was a republican and served in some local offices, including that of township treasurer, in which capacity he remained for two terms. He held membership in the Presbyterian church, to which his wife yet belongs, and in the work of the church he was interested, while to its support he gave liberally. He stood for progress along all lines leading to the benefit of his fellowmen and the improvement of the community and he manifested in his life many of the strong and salient characteristics of the Scotch race, which have made the Scotch element in citizenship a valuable one in every locality where the representatives of the land of hills and heather are found.

THOMAS HOLT.

Thomas Holt, enjoying the rest which should ever crown years of active and honorable labor, is now living in Marseilles, in honorable retirement from further business activity, but for nearly a half century was one of La Salle's enterprising farmers. He is numbered among the early settlers who date their residence here from 1852. His birth occurred in Otsego county, New York, March 24, 1825, and his father, William Holt, was born in Kent county, England, not far from the city of London. There he was reared and in that locality he married Ann Millstead, also a native of England. Two children were born ere their emigra-

tion to the new world about 1823. They located in Otsego county, New York, where they reared their family. The father was a farmer by occupation and in 1840 removed to Wisconsin, settling in Walworth county, while subsequently he took up his abode in Reedsburg, Sauk county, where he passed away. In the family were twelve children, nine sons and three daughters, all of whom reached adult age, Thomas being the third in order of his birth. The surviving members of the family are Thomas, Washington, Henry, John and Mrs. Elizabeth Thorn. The two children born in England were Curtis and Fanny. The former enlisted for service as a soldier in the Civil war, becoming a member of a New York regiment and was killed in battle. Fanny married William Sanders, who settled in Wisconsin.

Thomas Holt started out in life on his own account when a young man of seventeen years. He came with the family to the middle west but returned to Otsego county, New York, and was there married in November, 1851, to Rhoda Ann Balch. In 1853 they came to Illinois, settling upon a farm on section 15, Brookfield township, La Salle county. Mrs. Holt's parents, Henry T. and Catherine R. Balch, came to Illinois with them and resided with them until called to their final rest.

The farm which Mr. Holt purchased was arable land of eighty acres. It was raw prairie, which he at once broke with an ox team and a fourteen inch plow. He still has the old yoke which he used on his oxen and which is a souvenir of pioneer times, indicating the methods that were then in vogue in farming. He continued the work of development and improvement and transformed his wild land into productive fields. Later he purchased an adjoining tract of eighty acres, on which was a house and thus he improved and made a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, fencing and tiling the place, planting fruit trees and raising good crops of grain. His work was carefully conducted and resulted in winning for him the measure of success which now enables him to live retired. He farmed there for over forty years but eventually sold that property and bought a home in Marseilles, where he has since lived retired.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Holt have been born five children, but only one is now living, Mrs. Martha Baker, who resides with her father and has three living children: Mrs. Nellie Wernstrum, Rhoda Baker and Mrs. Mary Arundson. Mrs. Baker lost two children: Flora, who died at the age of fifteen years; and William Henry Baker, who died when thirty-six years of age.

Mr. Holt lost four children, John, Sarah, Fidelia and Adeline. The last named became Mrs. Cole and died several years after her marriage.

Politically Mr. Holt has been a life-long republican where national issues are involved, but casts an independent local ballot. He served as highway commissioner and as school director and for ten or twelve years has done effective service in behalf of public education. His wife and daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Holt has a wide acquaintance in the county where his residence covers a period of fifty-four years and many have known him as an enterprising and prosperous farmer, whose life record is well worthy of emulation, proving what may be accomplished by earnest work. He has not sought wealth through speculation but has been content to labor energetically and untiringly for the success which now crowns his life, making him one of the substantial citizens of the community.

GILES H. ROBERTS.

On the roll of leading business men in Ottawa appears the name of Giles H. Roberts, proprietor of a bakery and restaurant. There have been no sensational chapters in his business career, but a steady progress that ultimately reaches the objective point. He was born in Delaware county, Ohio, in 1844, a son of Morris and Susan (Newman) Roberts. The father died in 1847 but the mother long survived, passing away in Ottawa in 1899, when ninety-three years of age. She was a native of Pennsylvania, while Mr. Roberts was born in Connecticut. In their family were eight sons, five of whom were soldiers of the Union army. There were also three sisters, but they died early in life. The brothers are as follows: L. B., who came to La Salle county and settled upon a farm in 1864 or 1865, is now deceased.

George, who has also passed away, arrived in this county about 1855 and soon afterward engaged in the bakery business. Frank died in Kansas several years ago. Daniel, who was formerly a partner in the bakery business in Ottawa, is now living retired in this city. Ed, who is a rural mail carrier connected with the Ottawa office, resides in this city and his son is a physician here. Giles H. is the next of the family. Morris B. is in the employ of his brother Giles. The family certainly made a splendid record for loyalty in the Civil war, for John and Frank were members of the

Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, Daniel and Ed were soldiers of the Twentieth Ohio Regiment and Giles H. was for three years a member of Company G, Ninety-sixth Ohio Infantry. Ed, Frank and John all served for four years each and Daniel and Giles for three years each making a total service from the family of eighteen years. They were all brave and loyal soldiers, unfaltering in their allegiance to the Union cause, and the same spirit of fidelity has ever been manifest in citizenship by the members of this family.

Giles H. Roberts, whose name introduces this review, was reared under the parental roof and educated in the public schools. He was still in his teens when he offered his services to the government in defense of the Union cause and joined the boys in blue of Company G, Ninety-sixth Ohio Infantry, with which he served until the close of hostilities. He took part in many important engagements and was injured at Vicksburg by the explosion of a shell. He and all of his brothers participated in the siege of that city. Following the war Giles H. Roberts came immediately to Ottawa, where he remained through the succeeding winter. He then removed to Lee county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming through the summer, after which he returned to La Salle county, where he worked by the month for one season. He then rented a farm, which he continued to cultivate and improve until 1874, when his wife's health failed. He sold his crops and equipments and then returned to Ottawa, where his wife improved and is today a well woman. After taking up his abode in this city Mr. Roberts was employed for two years by the firm of King & Hamilton and subsequently entered the employ of his brothers, G. W. and D. N. Roberts, who were engaged in the bakery and confectionery business. He was with this firm for eleven years as an employe, after which he purchased a small interest in the business and in the course of time he bought out his brothers, becoming sole proprietor about three years ago. His is a large and fine establishment and he now employs five bakers, while other employes are his son Morris, his brother M. B. Roberts, and three girls who are waiters. He runs one regular bread wagon beside a package delivery. The volume of trade is extensive and the business is profitable.

Mr. Roberts was married in 1868 in La Salle county to Mrs. Adeline Hawley, the widow of Chauncey Hawley, who was also a soldier of the Civil war, serving with Cogswell's battery from Ottawa. He died in the service soon after his enlistment. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have two

sons. Morris I. B., who is interested in the bakery business, married Miss Mabel Morehead, of Tonica, La Salle county, and they have one son, Louis Thomas Roberts, now four years of age. Elmer E., an attorney located at Ottawa, who is also serving as probate court reporter, married Miss Edith Frohs, of this city, and they have a daughter, Ideline. The family residence is at No. 122 East Jefferson street.

Politically Mr. Roberts is a republican and fraternally is connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of the Globe and the Modern Woodmen of America, while he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. His life has been one of untiring activity and industry and upon this basis he has builded his success. He is justly classed with the self-made men of the city, owing his prosperity entirely to his own labors, for he started out in life without capital and has worked his way upward, brooking no obstacles that could be overcome by determined, persistent and honorable effort.

W. H. SINDEL.

W. H. Sindel, well known as a representative of agricultural interests in La Salle county, is living on section 31, Miller township, and his attention is devoted to the cultivation and improvement of sixty-seven acres of land, which is his property and constitutes a neat and well improved farm. Since 1866 he has made his home in this county and through the four decades that have come and gone he has been an enterprising farmer of untiring activity and reliability. Born in Fulton county, Ohio, on the 27th of January, 1845, he is a son of John Sindel, a native of New Jersey, and a brother of T. J. Sindel, who is mentioned on another page of this volume.

W. H. Sindel was reared in the county of his nativity, acquiring his education in the public schools. No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for him in his boyhood days, but there was a great change in his manner of living in 1861, when, aroused by a spirit of patriotism he offered his services to the government, and on the 16th of November of that year enlisted at Toledo, Ohio, as a member of Company F, Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He went to West Virginia and the first battle in which he participated was at Winchester, Virginia. Later he was many times under fire, participating in the engagements at Mount Jackson, Luray, Harrison's Landing and Black River. He was afterward transferred to

South Carolina and took part in the siege of Morris Island, where he sustained a gunshot in the right foot, losing two of his toes, after which he was forced to remain in the hospital for about six weeks. He also participated in the siege of Fort Sumter and saw the fort reduced to a brick pile. In 1863 he came north and after veteranizing was granted a thirty days' furlough, which he spent at home. Later he returned to Washington, D. C., and took part in the fight at Chester Station, Virginia, where he was wounded by a gunshot above the knee of the left leg. This disabled him for eight months and he was in the hospital at David's Island in New York harbor. He rejoined the regiment in January, 1865, and subsequently participated in the battle of Petersburg, where he was again wounded by a gunshot in the right breast. Once more he was disabled but this time remained in the field hospital and in December, 1865, was honorably discharged. He had been a brave and loyal soldier, manifesting his valor on many a battle-field and was promoted from the ranks to the position of sergeant.

When the war was over Mr. Sindel returned to his home in Ohio and later worked at the carpenter's trade in Toledo for one season. In the fall of that year he came to Illinois, joining his brothers in La Salle county in 1866. He rented a farm for four or five years and then married and began farming on his own account. It was on the 21st of March, 1872, that Mr. Sindel was joined in wedlock to Miss Alida C. Wilsey, a native of Pennsylvania, who was reared, however, in La Salle county. Her father, A. T. Wilsey, owned the farm which is now the property of Mrs. Sindel. Following their marriage Mr. Sindel engaged in farming in Grundy county, Illinois, for three years and in 1879 removed to Buffalo county, Nebraska. He has leased and bought land and at one time owned four hundred and eighty acres in Buffalo county, which he improved and farmed for ten years. In 1889 he sold that property and returned to La Salle county, working at the carpenter's and joiner's trade for three or four years. About 1893 he resumed farming and has since given his attention to agricultural pursuits, having sixty-seven acres of land on section 31, Miller township, which is well improved and constitutes a productive farm. He has erected a good house and barn, has fenced and tiled the land, has set out fruit and in fact has made this a valuable property.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Sindel have been born three children: Nettie, the wife of C. R. Condit, of Tiskilwa; Dorothy, at home; and Albert T., who is assistant station agent and operator for the Rock Island at Tiskilwa. Mr. Sindel is a staunch republican and while in Nebraska served

as justice of the peace, but practically has never sought or desired office, preferring to give his undivided attention to business affairs. His wife belongs to the Baptist church. He is a member of the Grand Army post at Marseilles and the Masonic lodge there, and also holds membership in Shabbona chapter, R. A. M., and Ottawa commandery, K. T. He has filled all of the chairs in the blue lodge and is a past master. He is one of the few remaining veterans of the Civil war and carries many scars as a result of the numerous wounds which he sustained while fighting in defense of the old flag and the cause it represented. He is well known in Marseilles, Ottawa and La Salle county as an honored war veteran and an enterprising agriculturist and has the good will of the majority of those with whom he has come in contact.

HON. ELMER BALDWIN.

It is given to few men to attain such a venerable age as did Elmer Baldwin and yet know so few of the ills of life, yet the secret of this is found in the fact that he led a life of sobriety and virtue, shaping his course in harmony with the laws of nature, which he constantly studied. He was born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, March 8, 1806, and was one of the early settlers of La Salle county, Illinois, arriving here in May, 1835. He had therefore been a resident of the county for almost six decades at the time of his demise and for fifty-eight years had resided upon the farm where his death occurred. Throughout this period he had been closely associated with the work of development and progress along material lines and as a promoter of many measures for the public good as exemplified in political integrity and co-operation in admirable plans and movements for the welfare of the county.

Prior to his removal to the west Mr. Baldwin was married in 1831 to Miss Adaline Benson, of New Milford, Connecticut, who died in 1837, and in 1838 he married Miss Adaline O. Field, of West Brookfield, Massachusetts. At his death he was survived by two children: Mrs. Rinaldo Williams, of Streator, now deceased; and N. O. Baldwin, of Farm Ridge.

Throughout the greater part of his active business career Mr. Baldwin was engaged in general farming and in the nursery business. Following his arrival here he purchased a claim and then returned to the east for his wife and infant child. Like many an old settler who thought that the boundless open prairie was fit only for grass and

pasture, he bought a tract of land near to the timber, upon which he lived, carrying on the work of the fields and also raising nursery stock. In later years he compiled and published a history of La Salle county, in which he gives a personal sketch of his journey to Illinois; how he traveled for a distance of twelve miles on the first railroad that had been projected in America. He also gives a vivid description of his route and of various crafts and vehicles used from Albany to Buffalo, to Cleveland, to Detroit and Chicago, and how he and his companion for the want of any other conveyance "took it afoot" from Chicago to Ottawa. They walked in water from three to fifteen inches deep several miles over ground upon which Chicago now stands. In his history Mr. Baldwin says: "Chicago was then a respectable village garrisoned by United States troops and the principal excitement at that time was the presence of a tribe of Indians." The trip westward consumed three weeks and notwithstanding its hardships was greatly enjoyed by Mr. Baldwin, who had the greatest appreciation for nature in every phase and therefore found great joy in looking upon the many beautiful scenes and districts through which he passed.

His ability and loyal citizenship soon found recognition in election to public office. He was the first supervisor for Farm Ridge township, serving for six years, during which time he acted for two years as chairman of the board. He held the office of justice of the peace for fourteen consecutive years and then, after a long lapse, was re-elected and was filling that position at the time of his death. His decisions were strictly fair and impartial and neither fear nor favor could swerve him in the announcement of a judgment. For twenty years he served as postmaster at Farm Ridge and became school treasurer of the town at its first settlement, acting in that capacity until 1874. His name is also interwoven with the legislative history of the state, for in 1857 he was elected to represent his district in the lower house of the general assembly. Again he was chosen to that office in 1867 and in 1872 was elected a member of the state senate. To each question which came up for settlement he gave careful consideration and was identified with much important constructive legislation. Up to the last he was deeply interested in political questions, even during the campaign which preceded his demise attending rallies at Streator, Ottawa and La Salle. In antebellum days he was a staunch abolitionist, for he regarded the custom of slavery as an unrighteous cause and when the republican party was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery he joined its ranks and continued one of its supporters.



ELMER BALDWIN.

Mr. Baldwin was, moreover, deeply interested in many movements which had direct bearing upon the welfare and progress of the county. He was interested in the building of the canal and of the railroads and in La Salle county was found as an ardent, earnest and effective supporter of the movement for the improvement of public highways and of the educational and moral development of the people through the schools and churches. He took an active part in building the church in his neighborhood and in laying out the cemetery. He was the founder and principal owner of the Farm Ridge Seminary, at one time the most important school of the county, wherein were educated many of the men now prominent in business and public life here. He never identified himself with any denomination but was a believer in the fundamental truths of Christianity—which is the essential of all religion—and in his life he exemplified the spirit of the Golden Rule. He regularly, however, attended church services and for forty years led the choir.

His neighbors often sought his advice concerning business or legal matters and his opinions were given freely and honestly. He believed in arbitration rather than in litigation in the settlement of difficulties and always advised such a course. For many years he was a member of the state board of charities, being chairman of the board for five years. Joy and gladness had their part in his life and he was fond of the dance and music, but was opposed to every species of dissipation and vice. A man of strong convictions, he delighted in an argument and was fond of debate, yet he was never abusive in his treatment of an adversary and was always amenable to reason. He would encourage the young to take part in discussions, knowing the value of such a training for them. Although he had not the advantages of a college course he read broadly and thought deeply and was well informed upon many subjects which are unfamiliar to the man of average intelligence. His ability as a writer is evidenced in his "History of La Salle County" and also in the little volume which he published only about a year prior to his death, "How to Live a Healthful, Long, Happy Life." His own life was a living illustration of his principles. He was always temperate in his habits, never abused nature's laws and was thus spared to almost reach the age of four score years and ten and death came to him without the preparation of a long sickness. He was as one "who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams." The date of his death was November 18, 1894. As the day with its morning of hope and promise, its noontide of activity, its evening of accomplished and success-

ful effort, ending in the grateful rest and quiet of the night, so was the life of this man. His life was most beneficent in its influence and its purposes and he left behind him a valuable example and precepts.

KIMBALL W. LELAND, M. D.

Dr. Kimball W. Leland, engaged in the practice of medicine in the village of Utica, is descended from an ancestry honorable and distinguished, and the family record is given largely in detail in connection with the sketch of his father, Judge P. K. Leland, on another page of this work. He is a grandson of Colonel Cyrus Leland, of Grafton, Massachusetts, and his mother was Elizabeth M. (White) Leland.

Dr. Leland was born in La Salle county, on the 4th of November, 1857, and acquired his early education in the public schools of Ottawa after which he attended the Ottawa high school in the city of Ottawa. He thereafter entered upon the study of medicine in the early spring of 1876 under the direction of Dr. A. E. Gibbs and Professor Henry Olin and attended lectures at Bennett Medical College, in Chicago, from 1876 until 1879, being graduated therefrom on the 27th of March of the latter year. He afterward entered upon the practice of his profession at Utica, Illinois, and served in the smallpox epidemic of 1881, making a report upon the same. He further advanced in his chosen profession as the result of post-graduate work in Rush Medical College, where he attended lectures in 1891-2, being graduated therefrom on the 29th of March, 1892. He also did post-graduate work in the Chicago College of Ophthalmology and Otology, in 1879, and received the honorary degree of Bachelor of Science from the Northwestern Normal, at Geneseo, Illinois, in 1892. Throughout the period of his professional career he has resided in Utica, having entered upon active practice here, following his graduation from Bennett College in 1879. His practice has been large and of an important character. He has done considerable surgical work. He is a member of the La Salle County Medical Society and of the Illinois State Medical Society and was city health officer in Utica from 1879 until 1885. He was also township physician from 1879 until 1887 and medical examiner for several life-insurance companies. In addition he has had a large general practice. He is moreover a registered pharmacist and has registered as a physician in Illinois, Michigan, Kansas and Porto Rico. He was president of the La Salle County Medical Society in 1898 and 1899.

Dr. Leland was married October 24, 1883, to Miss Mary Louise Crosiar, a daughter of A. O. and Lovina (Brown) Crosiar. She died June 17, 1891, leaving a son, Pardon Kimball Leland, Jr. Dr. Leland belongs to the Utica Baptist church. He is also a Mason and a Knight Templar and is past master and past eminent commander. He is a worthy and prominent representative of one of the honored families of the county and in his professional life has made a most creditable record by reason of his understanding of the principles of the medical science and his correct adaptation thereof.

J. W. BROWNE.

Jacob Wardwell Browne, deceased, was a man of superior literary and professional attainments, who figured for many years as a prominent lawyer at La Salle county bar. He was born in Bethel, Maine, in December, 1822, and after acquiring his preliminary education engaged in teaching, whereby he provided the means necessary for the continuance of his own studies. Ambitious for a college education, he carefully saved his earnings and at length matriculated in Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1846. He resumed the profession of teaching and in company with a Mr. Hines established what is now called the Norway Liberal Institute in Norway, Maine. While engaged in the conduct of that institution he entered upon the study of law in 1849 in the office of Eldridge Gerry, of Waterford, Maine, and was admitted to the bar at Paris Hill in Oxford county, Maine, in 1852.

Well qualified by thorough preliminary training for the onerous and intricate duties of the profession, Mr. Browne entered upon the practice of law, which he followed for five years in Buckfield, Oxford county. Believing that broader opportunities might be enjoyed in the new but rapidly developing west, he then came to Illinois, settling in Earlville in 1857. He was very successful in his profession, having a large clientele which connected him with much of the important litigation tried in the courts of his district. He possessed broad and comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence and his analytical mind enabled him to readily determine the strong points in a case, while his logic and gift of oratory assisted him in presenting his cause in the strongest possible light. He was regarded as the peer of the ablest members of the La Salle county bar and as his practice brought to him good financial returns he made

investments in property and accumulated valuable real-estate holdings.

Mr. Browne was married in Buckfield, Maine, in February, 1859, to Miss Margaret J. Spaulding. They lost a daughter, Kittie, in 1873, when she was five years of age, her birth having occurred in 1868. The only surviving member of the family is their son, Lee O'Neil Browne, of Ottawa. Two other children of the family have also passed away.

In his political views Mr. Browne was a democrat, recognized as a leader in the local ranks of his party. He served for many years as city attorney and was also mayor of Earlville, giving a public-spirited, practical and progressive administration. In matters of citizenship he always stood for advancement and ably used the means at hand in working toward an ideal. He was a man of scholarly attainments and broad general information, who devoted much of his time to general reading and his literary ability is indicated in a collection of his poetical writings which have been published and which show more than ordinary merit. Like all men who walk on a higher plane his circle of friends was select rather than large and yet all who knew him respected him and entertained for him the highest esteem by reason of his ability and personal worth. He died in 1892, while his wife, who was born in 1832, survived him for two years, passing away in 1894.

WILLIS A. MARTIN.

Willis A. Martin, proprietor of the general store at Harding, was born in Freedom township, January 21, 1862, his parents being Richard and Minerva (Allen) Martin, who removed to Whittier, California, about a year ago. The family is descended from the Aldens who were passengers on the historic Mayflower, but this branch of the family has since changed the name to its present form. The father, a native of Vermont, came to this county about 1856 and was here married to Miss Minerva Allen, who was born in Freedom township, representing one of the early families of this part of the state. For many years Mr. Martin followed the builder's trade as a carpenter and contractor and lived for a long period in the village of Harding prior to his removal to California. He died in Whittier May 24, 1906, and was buried there. In the family were three children: Willis A., of this review; E. A., a resident of Streator, who is a railroad postal clerk on the Santa Fe road running from Chicago to Kansas City; and E. L., who is mar-



J. N. Brown



ried and resides with his mother in California, where he is engaged in the growing of oranges.

Willis A. Martin acquired his education in the country schools and entering upon his business career was for six years a clerk in the store of S. U. Lawry, and then became a partner in the enterprise. In 1893 he purchased the interest of Mr. Lawry and conducted the store alone until about three years ago, when he admitted W. J. Pool, a former farmer of Freedom township, to a partnership under the firm style of Martin & Pool. This relation has since been maintained and the business is carefully conducted along modern lines, the firm carrying a large stock of drugs, dry goods, notions, groceries and in fact everything found in a general store. They have a good trade and Mr. Martin owns the building in which the business is carried on. He has also built a fine residence on an adjoining lot.

On the 25th of November, 1891, Mr. Martin was united in marriage to Miss Frankie Walters, a native of Freedom township and a daughter of James R. Walters. In his political views Mr. Martin is a democrat and served as postmaster of Harding from 1893 until about three years ago, when the office was discontinued and the mail is supplied to the village through a rural delivery route. In his fraternal relations Mr. Martin is a Mason and his life is thoroughly consistent with the beneficent principles of the craft. In a review of his life record it will be found that he was a faithful and thereby a trusted employe, that he is a reliable merchant and thereby a successful one, that he is progressive and helpful in his relation to the public welfare, and therefore, a valued citizen. Few men in this part of the county have a wider acquaintance than Willis A. Martin and none are held in higher esteem. The associates of his boyhood are still his friends and few there are who come within the circle of his acquaintance who do not extend to him their warm regard and esteem.

CLARENCE B. CHAPMAN.

Clarence B. Chapman, the junior member of the firm of McDougall & Chapman, well known attorneys of Ottawa, is a native son of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Princeton on the 1st of January, 1857. His father, O. E. Chapman, was of English lineage, but the grandfather, Sceva Chapman, was born in Vermont. The father was a native of Medina county, Ohio, and having arrived at years of maturity was married to Sarah L. Beeman, a native of the same county

and a daughter of Milan Beeman, who was born in Connecticut. For a number of years the parents resided on a farm near Walnut, Bureau county, Illinois, and there Clarence B. Chapman was reared to general agricultural pursuits, his time being devoted to the mastery of the branches of learning taught in the public schools when he was not busy with the work of the fields. He made rapid progress in his studies and supplemented his district-school education by study in Princeton, where he was graduated in 1878 on the completion of a high-school course. He afterward entered the law department of the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, where he prepared for the bar and was graduated in 1880.

Mr. Chapman located for practice in Ottawa and has since been a representative of the legal fraternity of La Salle county. For three years he practiced as a member of the firm of Armstrong & Chapman, his senior partner being M. N. Armstrong. He was afterward alone until 1887, when he joined Duncan McDougall in the establishment of the present firm of McDougall & Chapman, which has now had a continuous existence of almost twenty years and with the exception of a brief period of nine months, commencing in July, 1886, spent in Beatrice, Nebraska, Mr. Chapman has remained continuously in Ottawa. Elected to the office of county attorney he served from September, 1894, until the fall of 1896 and he has received the endorsement from the county delegation for judge of the supreme court of Illinois. He has, however, no political aspirations outside of the direct line of his profession wherein he has attained a prominent position by his capable handling of the intricate legal interests entrusted to his care. His mind is analytical, logical and inductive and he prepares his cases with great thoroughness and care, his devotion to his clients' interests being proverbial. He has thus won a clientage that comes not only from Ottawa but from many outlying districts in the county and has connected him with the most important cases tried in the courts of his district. The zeal with which he has devoted his energies to his profession, the careful regard evinced for the interests of his clients and assiduous attention to all the details of his cases have brought him a large business and made him very successful in its conduct. His arguments have elicited from time to time commendation not only from his association at the bar but also from the community. He is a very able lawyer; his briefs always show wide research, deep thought and the best and strongest reasoning which can be urged for his contention, presented in cogent and logical form and illustrated by a style unusually lucid and clear.

A staunch republican in his political affiliation Mr. Chapman has served for two terms as secretary of the republican county central committee. He has also been United States commissioner for a number of years and for two terms has been a member of the board of directors of the Reddick library. He likewise has fraternal relations with Ottawa lodge, No. 41, I. O. O. F.; with Humboldt lodge, No. 555, A. F. & A. M.; Shabbona chapter, No. 37, R. A. M.; and Ottawa commandery, No. 10, K. T. He was married October 12, 1886, to Miss Katie H. Ebersol, a daughter of Daniel S. Ebersol, of Ottawa.

ANSON HAWLEY.

The name of Hawley has figured in connection with the development of La Salle county, particularly along agricultural lines, from an early epoch in its history, and Anson Hawley is now numbered among the wide-awake and progressive farmers, who are carrying on the work of improvement that results in making this one of the leading farming districts of the state. He was born in West Arlington, Bennington county, Vermont, April 12, 1833, and traces his ancestry back to the early colonization of the new world, being of the ninth generation living in this country. He is descended from Joseph Hawley, one of three brothers who emigrated from England about 1629, or 1630. He lived in Connecticut and Massachusetts and was the progenitor of several branches of the Hawley family in the United States. As given in a "record" published by Elias S. Hawley, of Buffalo, New York, it will be seen that the Hawleys are of English descent and that the family became connected with New England history at a very early period. Elisha Hawley, grandfather of Anson Hawley, was born in Vermont, where he spent his entire life, passing away in middle age. He was the father of four sons, including Ezra Hawley, who was born upon the home farm in West Arlington, Bennington county, Vermont, February 3, 1811. There his childhood and youth were passed and he was reared to the occupation of farming. He became an agriculturist and stock-raiser, and, believing that the prairies of the west furnished better opportunity for carrying on those pursuits, he made his way to Illinois, taking up his abode in La Salle county in 1835, when it was still a pioneer district. The long journey across the country was made in a covered wagon, for the era of railroad building had not yet been begun and the travelers of

that time journeyed in accordance with primitive methods. They left home in April and were upon the road until July, when their destination was reached. Ezra Hawley was accompanied by his wife and two children, Anson and Truman. He found a pioneer district, the land being wild and uncultivated, and largely cut up with sloughs and swamps, so that the people suffered greatly from malaria before the low places had been drained. There were some discouraging features connected with the new home but Ezra Hawley put on a brave front and resolutely met the difficulties and obstacles of pioneer life. He entered eighty acres of land constituting the east half of the southeast quarter of section 20, township 32, range 2 east, to which he subsequently added until he owned about four hundred acres. Reading between the lines one may judge of the arduous task necessary to clear and cultivate a farm and extend its boundaries. He resided upon the old homestead which he developed until about two years prior to his death, when he removed to Tonica, where he passed away in February, 1884, in his seventy-third year. He was a staunch advocate of democracy until after the passage of the fugitive slave law in Illinois, when he renounced his allegiance to the party which he had formerly supported and became a whig. Upon the organization of the new republican party to prevent the further extension of slavery he joined its ranks and continued one of its stalwart advocates until his demise. He was a member of the state militia in Vermont and was at all times an energetic, active man, whose spirit of determination and resolute purpose enabled him to gain a substantial position among the agriculturists of his adopted county. His wife bore the maiden name of Rhoda M. Buck, and was to her husband a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey. She survived her husband and passed away in 1888. The members of their family were as follows: Anson, Myron E. and Hiram.

Anson Hawley, who was born April 12, 1833, was therefore a very young lad when his parents removed from the east to Illinois and upon the old homestead farm amid pioneer environments he was reared. He attended one of the old-time district schools of the early day and though his educational privileges were somewhat meager his training at farm labor was not limited. On the contrary he early began work in the fields and aided in the cultivation of the home place for a long period. At length he became possessed of a part of the homestead property, and since 1885 has resided continuously thereon.



MR. AND MRS. EZRA HAWLEY.

On the 11th of December, 1875, Anson Hawley was united in marriage to Miss Cynthia Buck, who died on the 20th of September, 1876, and he has never married again. In politics he is a stalwart republican and has served in several local offices. He has been overseer of highways and has been road commissioner for two or three terms. In early life he became a member of the American or know nothing party, and during the period of the Civil war he was a member of the Union League. In his religious views he is liberal although he was reared in the faith of the Congregational church, to which his mother belonged. Throughout almost his entire life he has resided upon the old homestead farm and is widely known in the county as a man of enterprise and business integrity, thoroughly meriting the esteem in which he is uniformly held.

Myron E. Hawley was born June 16, 1837, on the old home farm, and was reared in the usual manner of farmer lads of the period. On the 18th of February, 1861, he wedded Emoline Hall, who died January 20, 1882, and on the 23d of December, 1885, he wedded Miss Anna C. Ross, daughter of Andrew and Anna (Bertram) Ross, by whom he had two sons and two daughters, Laura May, Andrew Ezra, Myron Arthur and Nellie Ross Hawley. Mrs. Hawley's parents were born in Scotland, her father in Dumfriesshire, and her mother in the town of Midlothian, now known as Edinburgh. The Ross family is composed of five daughters and one son. Elizabeth B. became the wife of Warren Tooley, of Toronto, Canada, but is now deceased. Mary is the wife of Everett Angell, of South Ottawa, La Salle county. Anna C. is now Mrs. Hawley. Jessie is living in Ottawa. James R. is a resident of Utah. Mabel is now the wife of Ed McCall, also a resident of Ottawa. The father, Mr. Ross, is a horticulturist, and since 1845 has lived continuously in Ottawa, but his wife died in 1871, at the age of forty-seven years.

Myron E. Hawley devotes his attention to farming and stock-raising, and owns and operates a valuable tract of land of one hundred and ninety-nine and a half acres on section 20, Vermillion township, a part of which is timber land. He votes with the republican party and has served as road commissioner, as school director and as assessor for several years. Formerly he was a member of the Congregational church but withdrew on account of the Masonic discussion.

Hiram Hawley was born February 7, 1844, and married October 17, 1871, to Miss Mary Goodwin, a daughter of Clement and Eliza (Seely) Goodwin. Their children who are liv-

ing are Minnie, Mabel, Maud and Ralph. He is in the livery business in Tonica.

Both Anson and Myron Hawley reside upon the old farm homestead and they are representative agriculturists, who are successfully conducting business interests and have also been active in community affairs relating to the general welfare and progress of their county.

RUDOLPH F. STRUEVER.

Rudolph F. Struever, engaged in the insurance business in Peru and treasurer for the American Nickeloid Company, has spent his entire life in this city, working his way upward to a position of prominence in business circles and enjoying the respect and confidence of his fellowmen by reason of his close conformity to a high standard of commercial ethics. His natal year is 1863, his parents being Charles and Mary A. (Minthorn) Struever, who were natives of Germany and Connecticut respectively. The father was born in Hanover on the 15th of July, 1816, a son of George and Dorothea (Biel) Struever, both of whom were natives of the province of Hanover, Germany, where they spent their entire lives. George Struever was a forester and for a half century had under his supervision the forests of a wealthy landholder, von Bodenhausen. His long continued service indicates in incontrovertible manner the admirable qualities which characterized his business career. He and his wife were members of the Lutheran church and reared their family in that faith. George Struever passed away about 1886, at an advanced age, having for fifteen years survived his wife, whose death occurred in 1871. Their family number four sons and four daughters.

Of this family George Struever, having attended the common schools of the fatherland, was later instructed privately in special lines of study and spent two years as a student in Gottinger University. He was absolved from military service through "drawing cuts," being fortunate enough to escape from duty with the army. He then entered upon his business career as overseer of a farm in Mechlenberg and later filled a position for Minister von Trott. While thus engaged he formed the acquaintance of Mr. von Baumbach, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, who induced Mr. Struever to accompany him to the United States in 1849. Mr. von Baumbach purchased a farm in the vicinity of Elyria, Ohio, in Lorain county, and his son, aided by Mr. Struever, attended the cultivation of this place. At the close of two years Mr. Struever, however,

removed to Wisconsin and engaged in farming on his own account, purchasing one hundred and sixty acres of land in Winnebago county not far from Oshkosh. He prospered in his undertakings, made excellent improvements upon his place and extended its boundaries by the purchase of an additional quarter section. In 1854, selling the property to Mr. von Baumbach, he removed to Peru and became an active factor in the business life of this city. For two years he conducted a grocery store and then became local agent of the Matthiessen & Hegeler Zinc Company in the purchase of coal lands. He made investments for that firm in several farms and thus became connected with the line of business in which he continued until his death, being for many years one of the well known real-estate and insurance agents of Peru.

In early manhood Mr. Struever was married to Miss Mary A. Minthorn, of Elyria, Ohio, on the 17th of September, 1851. She was born in Torrington, Litchfield county, Connecticut, February 15, 1828, a daughter of Hiram and Hulda (Cowles) Minthorn. Her father was born in Torrington, and was of Holland descent, while the mother, a native of Litchfield, was of English descent. When their daughter, Mrs. Struever, was fifteen years of age they removed to Elyria, Ohio, and in early life Mrs. Struever engaged in teaching, following that profession in the Buckeye state and also in Peru for five years. Two children blessed this marriage, Doretta and Rudolph F. The daughter became the wife of Charles Bolster, a farmer, residing at Sugar Grove, near Aurora, Illinois. Mrs. Bolster passed away leaving a little son, who died, however, when two and a half years of age. Mr. Struever was a stalwart republican, prominent and influential in the local councils of his party. He served as one of the first city marshals of Peru and filled the office of county coroner for four years. He held membership in Mokena lodge, No. 34, I. O. O. F., and had a wide and favorable acquaintance not only in a fraternal but also in business and social circles. His advancement in life was due to his close application, strong purpose and laudable ambition. He came to America with no capital but found in the conditions of the new world the opportunities which he sought for advancement and which made him a successful business man of his adopted city. His death occurred in the year 1901 and he is still survived by his widow, who yet makes her home in Peru.

Rudolph F. Struever obtained his education in the schools of Peru and afterward attended Bryant & Stratton Business College, pursuing a commercial course which well qualified him for

the duties of an active business career. Returning to Peru he accepted a clerkship in the post-office, where he remained for two years, when he became his father's assistant in the insurance business and subsequently was admitted to a partnership, the relation being maintained until the father's death, since which time Mr. Struever of this review has been alone. He has a large clientage of an important character and his income is now gratifying, resulting from his well directed efforts. He is also treasurer of the American Nickeloid Company, of Peru, and is thus identified with the business interests of the city. In connection with Henry Ream he got the St. Paul Railroad Company interested in coal fields which they had opened.

In 1890, in Peru, Mr. Struever was married to Miss Mary O. Huntoon, a daughter of Christopher H. Huntoon, of Peru, and they have two children, Carl and Dorothy, both born in this city. In his political views Mr. Struever is an earnest republican and for a term of two years represented the third ward in the city council. He belongs to the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities and was master of finance in the latter. A gentleman of good business qualifications and enterprise he has made a creditable name not only by reason of the success which he has achieved but also on account of the straightforward business policy he has ever followed.

GEORGE W. RISS.

George W. Riss, engaged in the real-estate and insurance business in Streator, was born September 5, 1860, in Bruce township, La Salle county. He is a son of Christian and Lena (Winkleman) Riss, the former born February 11, 1816, and the latter February 5, 1820. They were natives of Hamburg, Germany, where they were reared and married, and in the year 1853 they crossed the Atlantic to the new world, settling near Streator, where the father was employed at farm labor for three years. He then purchased a tract of land and being a mason also worked at that trade in connection with the development of his agricultural interests. As he prospered in his undertakings he added to his possessions until he at one time owned four hundred and eighty acres of farm lands in La Salle and Livingston counties. He never cared for political preferment or sought to figure prominently in public life, being content to quietly perform each day's duties and to provide through an active business career for his family. He was a member of the German Evan-

gelical church and his political support was always given to the republican party. He died November 20, 1899, while his wife passed away January 21, 1890. In their family were four children, of whom the two eldest were born in Germany, namely: Frederick, who is a farmer of Newtown township, Livingston county, Illinois; Sophia, who became the wife of Ernest Poppenburg, who died in the fall of 1883, leaving his widow and four children, three daughters and a son, who are now living on the old homestead farm in Livingston county, Illinois; George W., of this review; and Mary, the wife of F. Welge, a farmer, of Newtown township, Livingston county, by whom she has two sons and three daughters.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for George W. Riss in his boyhood days. He was educated in the public schools and worked in the fields through the summer months. At the age of twenty-eight years he became owner of a part of the old homestead, where he followed farming until 1893, when he rented his land and removed to Streator. There he turned his attention to the hardware and farm implement business, in which he continued successfully until 1903, when he sold his stock of goods but retained the ownership of the store building. He is now engaged in the real-estate and fire-insurance business and has secured a good clientage in this connection.

Mr. Riss was married at Streator, Illinois, August 29, 1889, to Miss Louisa Greener, who was born August 23, 1867, a daughter of Louis and Sophia (Matthes) Greener, the former born February 21, 1829, and the latter June 17, 1834. Mr. Greener was killed in a railroad wreck February 21, 1883, and his wife died April 19, 1906. Both were natives of Germany, in which country they were married. They came to La Salle county in 1857 and first located in Streator, while later they removed to a farm about two miles east of the town, where Mr. Greener had three hundred and twenty acres of land, which he developed into a valuable farm. He here built a fine home and substantial outbuildings and was successfully engaged in general farming up to the time of his death. In the family were three sons and three daughters, namely: George J., who is living on the old homestead; Louis, of Streator; Mrs. Riss; William, who resides in Colchester, Illinois; Emma, the wife of Aniel Gonderman, a resident of Reddick, Illinois; and Bertha, the wife of August Rollert, living in Steen, Minnesota. In politics the father was a republican and his religious faith was that of the German Evangelical church. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Riss have been born three children: Pearl E. S., born March 25,

1892; Harold Lewis, July 25, 1895; and George Ralph, April 29, 1899.

Mr. and Mrs. Riss hold membership in the German Evangelical church and his political allegiance is given to the republican party. He has always lived in La Salle county and as a representative of agricultural and commercial interests has made an excellent record, winning the success that now classes him with the substantial citizens of the county.

WALLACE LIBBEY.

Wallace Libbey, a stock-raiser and breeder of Hereford cattle, was the first to introduce this breed of cattle into La Salle county and this section of the state, beginning the work in 1881. In the same year he imported Clydesdale, Percheron and Englishshire horses and he also breeds some draft horses. He has thus done much to benefit the stock-raising interests of this section of the state. The men who directly or indirectly improve the grade of stock raised and thus advance prices may well be termed benefactors of the agricultural class and this work Mr. Libbey has done. Twenty-five years ago he introduced the first Hereford cattle into northern Illinois and today there are thirty-five herds of pure bred Herefords in this part of the state.

The life record of Mr. Libbey began in La Salle county in 1861 at his father's home in Farm Ridge township. He is a son of Francis Libbey, a native of Farmington, Maine, who came to Illinois in the fall of 1840. He married Miss Jane S. Brown, who was born in the state of New York and arrived in La Salle county in 1830, living with her parents in the fort at Ottawa during the Black Hawk war. She was at that time but three years old. For many years she was an interested witness of the changes which occurred and the development that was carried on, transforming this county from a wild, unimproved district infested with Indians and wild animals into a center of civilization containing many homes of a prosperous and contented people. She resided here permanently until a year or two ago and her home is practically Ottawa, but she is now living in Indianapolis with a daughter. Her husband, Francis Libbey, was a farmer by occupation and devoted his attention to general agricultural pursuits until his death in 1864. He bought the state right for the original separator for separating chaff from the grain. This was in 1844. He always stood for progress in farm life and eagerly embraced every opportunity for securing practical and improved machinery that

would facilitate the work of the fields. He possessed sound judgment in business matters, made judicious investments and acquired a tract of some fourteen hundred acres of land in this section of the country. The farm of Wallace Libbey is a part of his father's original holdings and is located on the old stage route from Chicago to Peoria. In the family were eight children, five of whom reached adult age. Howard L., now living in Macon county, Missouri, near La Platte, is a farmer and stockman. Elenora L. became the wife of William C. Griffith, of Indianapolis, Indiana, who died about ten years ago, leaving four sons. Mrs. W. C. Riale is living in Ottawa. Mrs. Josephine Kendall makes her home in Kewanee, Illinois.

Wallace Libbey, whose name introduces this record, has spent his entire life in La Salle county, was educated in the public schools and was reared to the occupation of farming, early becoming familiar with the labors incident to the care of field and meadow. For many years he has given his attention largely to stock-raising and as before stated has been instrumental in greatly improving the grades of stock produced in this section of the state. His own herd of Herefords averages about one hundred and fifty head and is president of the La Salle County Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, serving as such since its organization in 1900. In this connection he has a very wide acquaintance and has made shipments of his cattle to various sections of the country. His farm comprises five hundred and seventy acres of land pleasantly located on section 32, South Ottawa township, and in Farm Ridge township, not far from the county seat. In connection with his cattle he also handles pure blooded Berkshire hogs and Shropshire sheep and the various branches of his stock-raising interests are proving profitable.

In 1887 occurred the marriage of Wallace Libbey and Miss Ida Watts, a daughter of William Watts, who was a farmer and stockman located at Alton, Illinois, where he died in the fall of 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Libbey now have three daughters, Bessie Josephine, Esther and Ellen, aged respectively sixteen, fourteen and twelve years and all yet at home.

The farm is a finely improved property and Mr. Libbey has made all of the improvements upon it. He received as a gift from his father one hundred and sixty acres of land, but the remainder of his landed possessions have been acquired entirely through his own resources and well directed efforts. He possesses good business ability and strong determination, carrying forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes and while his stock-raising and

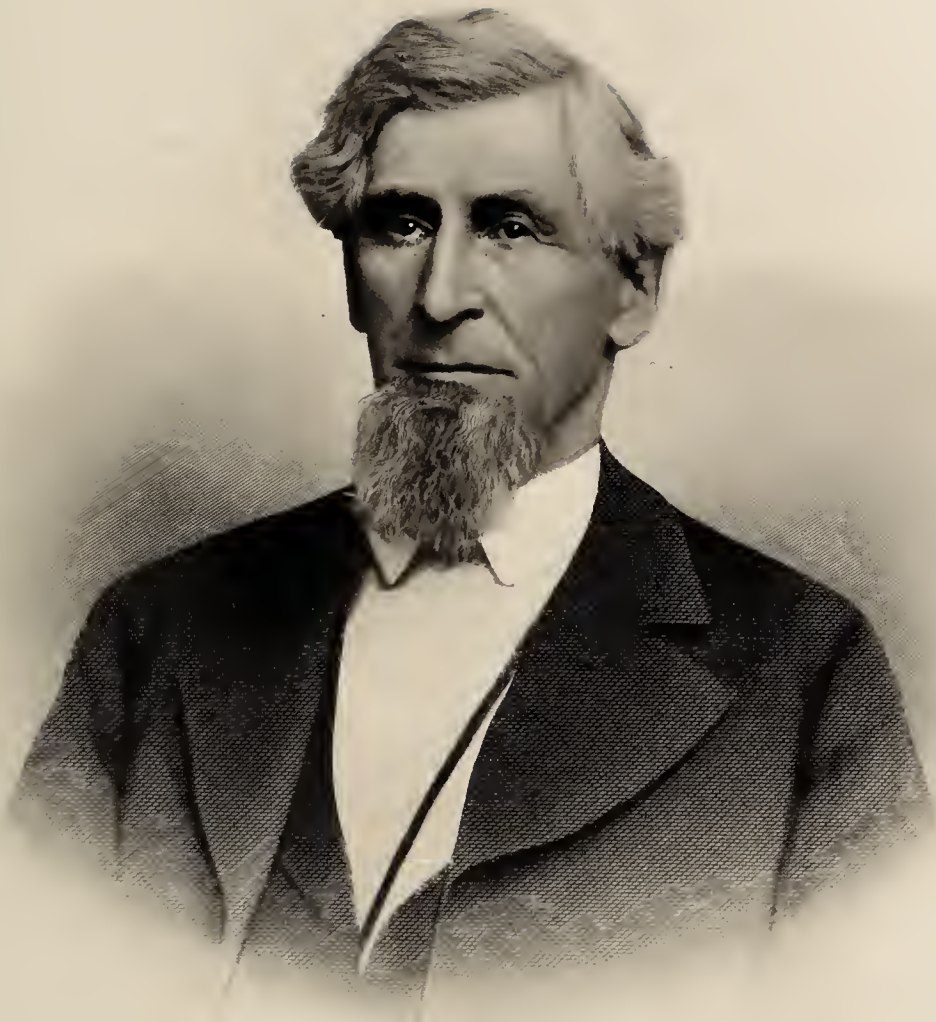
breeding interests have been a source of much individual profit they have also been of marked benefit to the county and state as well. Politically he is independent. His wife is a member of the Episcopal church. Both Mr. and Mrs. Libbey have a wide acquaintance in La Salle county, with which their circle of friends is almost co-extensive.

JACOB ROSENCRANS.

Jacob Rosencrans, deceased, who was for many years closely identified with agricultural interests in La Salle county and displayed in the management of his farm the capability and enterprise which ultimately lead to prosperity, was born near Albany, New York, in 1820. He came to La Salle county in an early day and was identified with its pioneer development and progress. He began farming and as the years passed met with success in his undertakings. In the early days the farm implements were crude, much of the labor being done by hand. He worked earnestly and persistently day after day as the weeks lengthened into months and years and as his financial resources increased he invested more and more largely in land until he owned several hundred acres of fine land. He made his home about twelve miles northeast of Ottawa and was justly regarded as one of the most progressive and enterprising farmers of La Salle county. About 1890, with the capital that he had acquired through his own labors, he retired to private life and removed to Ottawa, where he built a beautiful home at No. 121 East Jackson street, there residing until called to his final rest.

Mr. Rosencrans was married in 1856 to Miss Eliza Sawyer, a daughter of Elum Sawyer, who came to La Salle county in an early day from Connecticut and aided in extending the frontier. Her father was a farmer in this county but while in the east had carried on business as a tanner and currier. Following his removal to Illinois he invested in one hundred and sixty acres of land, devoting his time and energies to its improvement. In his family were four children, three of whom are now living, namely: Mrs. Rosencrans; Ralph, who resides in Indiana; and Mrs. Helen Johnson, also making her home in that state. Mr. and Mrs. Rosencrans had no children.

In his political affiliation Mr. Rosencrans was a democrat but never sought or desired office. He was a man of very quiet tastes and habits, preferring the seclusion of his own home rather than taking an active part in public affairs. His



JACOB ROSENCRANS

sterling worth commended him to the confidence and respect of all who knew him. He came to Illinois a poor boy, possessing no capital save strong determination, willing hands and a stout heart. With these to aid him as he started out he made his way along lines of progress as the years passed by and came into possession of a handsome property, being thus enabled to leave his widow in very comfortable financial circumstances, when on the 21st of March, 1904, he was called to his final rest. Mrs. Rosencrans still occupies her beautiful home on East Jackson street and with her resides Miss Nellie Fitzgerald, who has been a member of the household for a long time. Mrs. Rosencrans lives a quiet life but has many warm friends who esteem her highly for her genuine worth.

T. J. SINDEL.

In the history of the farming interests of La Salle county mention should be made of T. J. Sindel, for he is a representative of a family that has long been prominent in the development of the county along agricultural lines. As a prosperous and energetic farmer he is well known in Manlius township, where he owns and cultivates a farm of one hundred and twenty acres on section 4. He is one of the early settlers of the county, having resided here since March, 1858. Almost a half century has since come and gone and as an eye witness of prominent events Mr. Sindel is well acquainted with the history of the county and the progress that has been made as the years have gone by. A native of Ohio, he was born in Lucas county, on the 4th of September, 1836. His father, John Sindel, was a native of New Jersey, born in 1815. John Sindel was reared in the state of his nativity and was married there to Harriet Dickson, also a native of New Jersey. By trade a carpenter, he later turned his attention to farming and on his removal to Ohio settled in Lucas county, which is now Fulton county, spending his remaining days there. He died in 1875, at the age of sixty years, while his wife passed away in 1894. In the family were seven sons and three daughters, all of whom reached adult age, and of this number five sons and one daughter are yet living, namely: Edward Sindel, of Fulton county, Ohio; T. J., of this review; John, also living in Fulton county; William H., who makes his home in Miller township; and James, a resident of California.

In the county of his nativity T. J. Sindel spent the days of his boyhood and youth as a farm lad,

whose attention is occupied with the duties of the schoolroom, the pleasures of the playground and the work of the fields. He had fair common-school advantages and when a young man came westward to Illinois, after which he worked for four years as a farm hand in La Salle county, having arrived here in 1858. On the expiration of that period he returned to Ohio and was married in Fulton county, in 1863, to Miss Emma E. Knight, after which he brought his bride to Illinois. He and his brother, Dickson Sindel, purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land and farmed in partnership for a time, after which they divided their business interests. Mr. Sindel of this review sold his land to his brother and purchased where he now resides in 1875. Locating thereon he has since improved the farm, which comprises one hundred and twenty acres of rich land. The fall following his arrival he built the home where he has since resided and also outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock. His farm is now a well improved property, the fields being richly tilled, while everything about the place is kept in a state of good repair and shows the careful supervision of a practical and progressive owner.

In 1881 Mr. Sindel was called upon to mourn the loss of his first wife, and the following year married Miss Lucy Knight, a sister of his first wife. In 1885, in Marseilles, he wedded Mrs. Libbie M. Long, a widow, who was born in Onondago county, New York. Her first husband, Mr. Long, died in Bureau county, Illinois. Mrs. Sindel was a daughter of John Miller, also a native of the Empire state. He married Helena Manchester, who was likewise born in New York. Mr. Miller was a farmer of Onondago county and subsequently removing westward to Will county, Illinois, where he became one of the early settlers. At a later date he took up his abode in Mokena, Illinois, where his death occurred. Mrs. Sindel was reared in Will county and there gave her hand in marriage to Christian Long, who was a soldier of the One Hundredth Illinois Infantry and served throughout the period of the Civil war, after which he was honorably discharged at Davenport. Subsequently he settled in Marseilles and later in Bureau county, where he spent his remaining days, his attention being given to railroad service.

By his first marriage Mr. Sindel had five children: Hattie, now the wife of Jacob Sampson, a farmer of Miller township; Nellie, the wife of Arthur Drackley, of Greene county, Iowa; Carrie, who became the wife of E. Zimmerman and died in January, 1901; and two who died in infancy. Mrs. Sindel had two sons by her former marriage, Charles Long, who wedded Mary Dean

and resides in Marseilles; and Burton Long, who died at the age of eleven years in Bureau county.

When age conferred upon Mr. Sindel the right of franchise he cast his first presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln and has since been a stalwart advocate of the republican party and its principles. He has served as clerk of the school board and as commissioner of highways for about twenty-eight years, still filling the latter position, and the good roads of his locality are largely due to his capable service in this direction. He never misses an election and is frequently a delegate to the county and state conventions and in the community is numbered among the stalwart advocates of the republican party. Mrs. Sindel is a member of the Marseilles Universalist church and Mr. Sindel is a Master Mason, who joined the Marseilles lodge about 1866. He came to the county in pioneer times and can remember seeing deer and other wild game in this section of the state. The land, too, was largely unimproved and the district was broken up by sloughs, which rendered the land wet in the spring time. The roads, too, were in poor condition and the work of progress and improvement lay largely in the future. As the years passed by Mr. Sindel has carried on farm work and has prospered in his undertakings and at the same time has found opportunity to aid in the work of public progress.

DONALD A. NICHOLSON.

Donald A. Nicholson, justice of the peace and for many years one of the factors in public life in Marseilles, has been so closely associated with the interests of the city as to render his life history an important chapter in its annals. A native of Canada, he was born near the town of Kingston, on the 6th of July, 1834, and is of French lineage. Both his grandfather and his father bore the name of Donald Nicholson, and were born in the land of hills and heather. Donald Nicholson, Jr., was married to Elizabeth Boyce, a daughter of Benjamin Boyce, of Canada, and for several years thereafter they resided in the British province, whence, in 1843, they came to Illinois, the father devoting his attention to general agricultural pursuits in Will county, Illinois. He also divided his time with the work of the ministry of the Christian church, and his influence was a strong and effective factor in that denomination for its upbuilding and for the moral development of his fellowmen. In 1850 he took up his abode upon a farm in Miller township, near Marseilles. La Salle county, where he continued to reside until his death in 1862. His wife passed away

in 1886, her last days having been spent in Joliet, Illinois. Their family numbered three children, two daughters and a son.

Donald A. Nicholson began his education in the schools of Canada and continued his studies in Will county, completing his course in a high school in Henry, Illinois. Having put aside his text-books he learned the stone mason's trade, which he followed until the 20th of July, 1861, when he put aside all business and personal considerations and offered his service to the government, enlisting in Company K, Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, of which command he became second lieutenant. He served until the 14th of June, 1862, when he resigned, but in December, 1864, he again joined the army, this time as first lieutenant of Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment of Illinois Infantry. During the two years and nine months of his army life he participated in numerous battles and lesser engagements, and in September, 1865, he was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois, with the rank of captain. He was a brave soldier, inspiring his men with deeds of valor and acting as their leader as well as their commander.

When the country no longer needed his service, Captain Nicholson returned to La Salle county and again engaged in work at the stone mason's trade, building private dwellings and public works of various kinds including the foundations and approaches to bridges. Since 1854 he has made his home in Marseilles, covering a period of more than a half century. During an active business career Mr. Nicholson constantly worked his way upward, enlarging the scope of his activities, until in later years he has retired from further operations and gives his attention to official duties. In 1868 he was chosen for the office of police magistrate and acted in that capacity for four years. Later he was chosen by popular suffrage for the position of justice of the peace in the town of Marseilles, and in 1897 was elected city attorney of Marseilles. He is again in office as police magistrate and his capability is demonstrated by the many times that he has been chosen by the vote of his fellow townsmen for positions of political preferment. He is in hearty sympathy with the principles and policy of the republican party and his efforts have been an effective force in securing republican successes in the community in which he resides.

On the 22d of January, 1857, occurred the marriage of Donald A. Nicholson and Miss Sally A. Clark, and they have become the parents of six children: Hiland F.; Will C.; Mary E., the wife of Frank E. Smith, a business man of Marseilles; Miles S.; John M., and Elizabeth, the wife of T. D. Brewster, who is in business in



D. A. NICHOLSON.

Marseilles. Mrs. Nicholson, who was born June 9, 1834, in Ohio, is a daughter of Dalphus and Sally (Loring) Clark, who became worthy and esteemed citizens of La Salle county, where Mrs. Nicholson was reared. In his fraternal relations Mr. Nicholson is connected with Joseph Woodruff post, No. 281, G. A. R. Over the record of his official career and private life there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil, and he is particularly notable because of his fidelity to his country, whether in military service or in political life. He is the champion of reform and improvement and has ever stood for law and order. More than that he has given his co-operation to many feasible plans for the general good and his worth is widely recognized by all with whom he has come in contact.

ROBERT WHITTAKER.

Robert Whittaker, a leading citizen in Earlville, is the owner of valuable farming property. He also buys and sells wool and is vice president of the Earlville National Bank. His invested interests are thus many and he is regarded as a most enterprising business man and one of the representative citizens of this portion of the county. He has always been a man of action rather than theory, and determined purpose has characterized his entire career. In all local affairs he has taken an active part and genuine interest, patriotically upholding every effort to make this one of the most desirable places for a home or business location and invariably using his influence on the side of right and progress.

Mr. Whittaker was born in the village of Saugus in Essex county, Massachusetts, October 20, 1842, his parents being James and Mary (Pilling) Whittaker, who were natives of England. The father was a cloth finisher by trade and worked at that pursuit throughout his entire life. Both parents lived to be eighty years of age and died in Saugus, Massachusetts, the father in 1880 and the mother in 1883.

Their son Robert spent his boyhood days in his native village and around the woolen mills and thus gained considerable knowledge of the business, especially concerning the value of wool. He attended the common schools and at the age of twenty years was married and removed to La Salle county, thinking that he would have better business opportunities in the new but rapidly growing west. For three years he worked in the woolen mill at Dayton for John Green and afterward went to Minnesota, where he engaged in farming for three years. It was his intention

to take up a homestead there, but he found that the land had all been claimed and he afterward returned to La Salle county, where he engaged in renting land for eight years. As time passed by his financial resources increased, for his crops found a ready sale on the market, and he carefully saved his earnings. He then purchased a farm of one hundred and fifteen acres in Freedom township, whereon he made his home for twenty-one years, after which he spent a short time as a resident of Earlville and then took up his abode upon another farm in Earl township. Four years ago he once more removed to Earlville, where he has since resided. He has been very successful and is now the owner of four hundred acres of valuable land in Freedom and Earl townships. He has never been actively engaged in farming himself, but has had the management of his different tracts of land, whereon general farming has been conducted. He has always bought and sold cattle and hogs ever since coming to this county and at the present time is financially interested in a meat market conducted by his son in Earlville. Mr. Whittaker also buys and sells wool, having gained knowledge of the business when a young man in Massachusetts. He figures in financial circles as vice president of the Earlville National Bank and is a man of good business discernment, farsighted and enterprising, who has extended his efforts into many fields of activity and while promoting individual progress has also advanced the general success.

Mr. Whittaker was married in 1862, in Massachusetts, to Miss Eliza Hart, who is a daughter of George and Elizabeth Hart. Her father died in Scotland when she was four years of age, after which the mother came with her family to America, settling in Essex county, Massachusetts. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Whittaker have been born ten children, of whom two died in infancy, while one son, George, died in Earlville about three years ago, at which time he was serving as alderman of the town. Those still living are: James A., who resides upon a farm in McDonough county, Illinois; Mary, the wife of John Harris, of Earl township; Forrest, who is conducting a meat market in Earlville; Robert, who is living upon the old homestead in Freedom township; Frank and Roy, who reside upon farms in Earl township; and Sadie, the wife of Clyde Moore, of Earlville.

Mr. Whittaker is an advocate of the democracy and is serving his third term as supervisor of Earl township. He has been township assessor and is interested in all movements that are a stimulus to public progress and advancement. In manner he is modest and unassuming but is

widely recognized as a public-spirited citizen and good business man. A community depends upon business activity, its welfare is due to this, and the promoters of legitimate and leading business enterprises may well be termed its benefactors, in which relation Mr. Whittaker stands to the business interests of Earlville.

SAMUEL GROVE.

Samuel Grove, a retired farmer living in the village of Utica, has, through well directed efforts in former years, accumulated a competence sufficient to supply him with the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. He has resided continuously in La Salle county throughout his entire life, having been born in Rutland township, on the 23d of March, 1836. He is a son of David Grove, who was born in 1804 and came to this county in 1829, locating in what is now Rutland township, making his way westward from Licking county, Ohio. He purchased seminary land and opened a farm, there residing until his death, which occurred in 1879. He married Miss Annie Houser, whom he wedded in Licking county, Ohio, and one child was born unto them ere they removed to Illinois, namely: Mrs. Conard, of Marseilles. The mother died of cholera in 1849. Other children, however, were added to the family in this county, namely: Catherine, still living in Freedom township, La Salle county; Mrs. Isabelle Wickwire, of Rutland township; Mrs. Eliza Chapman, of Freedom township; and George, who died in Ottawa in 1902.

Samuel Grove, whose name introduces this record, was reared in Rutland township to the occupation of farming, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. There he resided until his marriage, December 18, 1861, after which he purchased a farm a mile north of Utica and with characteristic energy began its cultivation and improvement, carrying on general agricultural pursuits there until about four years ago, when he leased his land and removed to Utica, since which time he has lived in the village in the enjoyment of a well earned rest. He still owns two hundred and ten acres in the home farm.

Mr. Grove married Miss Mary P. Parr, whose people became residents of Rutland township in 1830. She is a sister of Samuel Parr, of Ottawa, and of Henry Parr, of Serena township. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Grove have been born two sons and a daughter: E. L., who died April 22, 1903, in Chicago, where he was studying dentis-

try; Henry P., who is married and lives in Utica, where he owns and operates the electric light plant; and Nellie L., the wife of Dr. J. S. Geen, of Utica. The other son was also married and left a widow.

Politically Mr. Grove is a democrat in hearty sympathy with the principles of the party and he is now serving as township treasurer. He was one of the charter members and organizers of the Waltham, Utica & Ophir Insurance Company in 1878, at which time he was chosen secretary of the company and has served continuously since that time. With the exception of a part of one year he has served continuously as school treasurer for thirty consecutive years and at one time was supervisor.

Mrs. Grove belongs to the Baptist church. Both Mr. and Mrs. Grove have a wide acquaintance in this county and the circle of their friends is almost co-extensive with the circle of their acquaintance. Mr. Grove has always resided here, his residence in the county covering the Psalmist's allotted span of three score years and ten. Great changes have occurred during this period, his memory going back to the time when the broad prairie was largely uncultivated and was covered with its native grasses. The trees stood in their primeval strength in the forests and the work of progress seemed scarcely begun but as the years have passed great changes have been wrought as the farmer has tilled the soil, the mechanic built and operated his shop, the merchant conducted his store, while other lines of business have been equally well represented and thus the work of improvement has been carried on according to ideas of modern civilization and development. As a pioneer settler and successful business man Mr. Grove well deserves mention in this volume.

C. CHAUNCEY DE PEW, M. D.

Dr. C. Chauncey De Pew, physician and surgeon of Ottawa, where he has resided for three years, was born in Monticello, Iowa, in 1876, a son of Dr. Henry H. and Elizabeth (Sovereign) De Pew, both of whom are residents of Chicago, where the father is yet actively engaged in practice. A son, Dr. Harry G. De Pew, is also connected with the father in his professional service there and makes a specialty of rupture, skin and chronic diseases.

Dr. De Pew of this review acquired his education in Chicago, being graduated from the National Medical College, now the National Medical University, with the class of 1899.

This is a homeopathic school, but in his practice he has employed every method which he believes will promote his efficiency in his chosen calling. He entered upon the active work of the profession in Chicago, where for seven years he was associated with his father. During the past three years he has resided in Ottawa and has offices at Nos. 6 and 8 Leland Building. He uses the therapeutic, light, vibratory, massage, osteopathic, electrical, as well as medicinal cures, employing every means that will produce direct and immediate benefit to his patients. His office is equipped with various appliances for the administration of therapeutic, light and electrical treatments. He also puts up preparations for the skin, and Mrs. De Pew is a complexion and scalp specialist. They manufacture their own preparations and Mrs. De Pew has offices at No. 268 Amory building.

Dr. De Pew was married to Miss Ella Pauline Sinkey, of Maquoketa, Iowa. His political support is given to the republican party and he is connected with the Fraternal Reserve Life Association of Peoria. Although not a member, he attends the services of the Congregational church. He is one of the younger representatives of the medical profession but has already attained high rank in his calling and has a very liberal patronage which is indicative of the confidence uniformly reposed in him by the public.

A. H. ANDERSON.

A. H. Anderson, living on section 14, Miller township, where he owns and cultivates a farm of eighty acres, also having a farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 13, is a native son of La Salle county, his birth having occurred July 12, 1848, in the township where he yet makes his home. His father, Ener Anderson, was a native of Norway, born in 1820, and came to the new world in 1836, when a young man of but sixteen years. He spent two years in Orleans county, New York, and in 1838 arrived in La Salle county, Illinois, finding here a sparsely district with small towns, while many of the now thriving villages and cities had not yet sprung into existence. Much of the land was yet in its primitive condition, awaiting the quickening touch of the agriculturist to make it productive. He worked on the Michigan and Illinois canal and at other labor that he could secure, willing to do any work that would yield him an honest living and gain him a start in life. He was also employed at farm labor and became one of the first settlers of Miller township, living on section 16, where he purchased a tract of land of eighty

acres and opened up a farm. Turning the first furrows in the fields, in due course of time he transformed the wild prairie into very arable and fruitful land and as his financial resources permitted he extended the boundaries of his farm until it comprised three hundred and fifty-two acres. He thus became well known as a prosperous and enterprising farmer and his life record may well serve as a source of inspiration to others, showing what may be accomplished through determination and enterprise in a land where opportunity is open to all. He married Miss Margaret Gunnerson, a native of Norway, and spent the remainder of his life in this county, passing away in 1900. His widow still survives him and resides with a daughter in Hamilton county, Iowa. In their family were five sons and two daughters, who are yet living, and one son and three daughters deceased.

A. H. Anderson, whose name introduces this record, was reared upon the old home farm and attended the district schools, but is largely self-educated, having added much to his knowledge through experience and reading in later years. He possesses an observing eye and retentive memory and these qualities have enabled him to make progress in the field of intellectual accomplishment. He remained with his father until twenty-one years of age and was then married in Miller township on the 23d of December, 1869, to Miss Martha E. Sampson, a native of Norway, who came to La Salle county when a child of seven years and was here reared.

After his marriage Mr. Anderson operated his father's farm for five years and then purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 13, Miller township, whereon he located and began the further development and improvement of that place. He built to and remodeled the house, also built two barns, corn crib and granary. He fenced and tiled the place, and in fact, developed a model farm, continuing to reside there until 1902, when he rented this place to his son, Elmer Anderson, and bought and located where he now resides on section 14, Miller township, turning his attention to the cultivation and further improvement of this property. In connection with general farming he is raising and feeding stock and has led the life of an active and industrious agriculturist and stock-raiser, whose labors have been crowned with success and who is now one of the prominent and prosperous farmers of Miller township. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have been born three children: Maggie, now the wife of Benjamin Rasmuson, a farmer of Kendall county, Illinois; Elmer E., who is operating the old homestead and is married and has one child; and Mary E., who is a music teacher.

having graduated from Chicago Musical College. The son was also liberally educated and is a graduate of a commercial college at Valparaiso, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson last two children: Eva, who died in infancy when twenty months old; and Mamie E., who died at the age of six years. Politically Mr. Anderson was formerly a democrat, but now votes an independent ticket. He served for thirteen consecutive years as township school trustee, was a school director for five years and has also been path master. He and his wife are members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and he is a teacher in and superintendent of the Sunday-school and a most active worker in the church. His entire life has been passed in this county, covering a period of fifty-eight years, during which time he has witnessed the greater part of the growth and development of this section of the state. He has helped to improve and make Miller township what it is and is one of the honest yeoman, thoroughly reliable under all circumstances and conditions and basing his business success upon untiring labor and diligence guided by practical and sound judgment.

ROBERT CARR.

Robert Carr, although one of the younger members, has established himself as one of the successful members of the Ottawa bar and is now connected with a leading law firm of La Salle county—Huttmann, Butters & Carr, with offices in both Chicago and Ottawa.

Mr. Carr was born August 11, 1867, in Ophir township, La Salle county, a son of Daniel and Bridget Ann (Gardiner) Carr, the former a farmer by occupation. His early education was acquired in the district schools and he afterward attended the Brothers School at La Salle, subsequent to which time he entered St. Viateur's College at Bourbonnais' Grove, Kankakee county, Illinois, from which institution he was graduated on the 23d of June, 1885. He afterward engaged in teaching school for two years and deciding upon the practice of law as a life work, he began preparation for the profession as a student in the law office of Hon. F. P. Snyder, then county judge of La Salle county, in April, 1887. In April, 1888, he was appointed deputy probate clerk of the county and there remained until 1892. In the meantime he continued the study of law, was admitted to the bar on the 4th of December, 1889, and began practice upon his retirement from the probate clerk's office on the 1st of June, 1892. He formed a partnership with A. E. But-

ters for the general practice of law in 1893 and has since been associated with him. In June, 1903, in connection with H. W. Huttmann, they opened a branch office in Chicago under the name of Huttmann, Butters & Carr and later Thomas W. Headen, with offices in both Chicago and Ottawa. In April, 1895, Mr. Carr was elected city attorney and served for two years. The firm of which he is a member enjoys a large and growing practice and Mr. Carr is recognized as a capable member of the La Salle county bar. He does not fear that laborious attention to detail which is so necessary an element in the preparation of a case before entering the courtroom. In the trial of a case he throws himself easily and naturally into the argument with a self-possession and deliberation that indicates no straining after effect but a precision and clearness in his statement, an acuteness and strength in his argument which speaks a mind trained in the severest school of investigation and to which the closest reasoning is habitual and easy.

In former years Mr. Carr was a stalwart advocate of democracy and took an active part in its work but he did not approve of the attitude of the party on the question of the free coinage of silver and since that time has been identified with the republican party. He represented the second ward of Ottawa in the city council for two years. For one term he was a member of the Illinois National Guard and he has been identified with several fraternal organizations. He became a member of St. Elmo lodge, No. 70, K. P., in 1892, and is a past chancellor, and is now a member of the grand lodge of Illinois and a past grand representative. He is also a lieutenant colonel of the uniformed rank of the Knights of Pythias and has been re-elected as representative to the grand lodge. He is likewise connected with several fraternal insurance organizations, including the Modern Woodmen of America, the Fraternal Reserve Life Association and the American Guild. He is now serving for the second term as president of division No. 7 of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, which organization he has represented in the state and county conventions on various occasions. He also belongs to the Ottawa Boat Club.

On the 30th of December, 1891, Mr. Carr was united in marriage to Miss Annie Crane Hatheway, the only daughter of Dr. Joseph Cushman Hatheway, of Ottawa, Illinois. By this marriage there have been born four children: Robert Cushman, Annie Dauphine, Joseph Daniel and Mary Paula, and the family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death. Mr. Carr has spent his entire life in this county and his record stands in contradistinction to the old

adage that "a prophet is never without honor save in his own country," for here in the district of his activity he has won success and prominence through the possession of those qualities which indicate capability in the practice of law.

WILLIAM E. FITZGIBBONS, M. D.

Dr. William E. Fitzgibbons, a successful medical practitioner at Peru, was born in Buffalo, New York, in 1859, a son of Thomas and Mary Emily (Perry) Fitzgibbons, who were also natives of the Empire state. The father was one of the early settlers of Buffalo, and had there one hundred and sixty acres of land, whereon he followed farming. This tract is now included within the corporation limits of the city. He also had forty acres of swamp land, which was taken into the city of Buffalo, filled in and has been transformed into a good district. Mr. Fitzgibbons became a political leader of some note in Buffalo and Erie county, serving as sheriff of that county. While acting as sheriff he met Governor Fenton, who at that time was very poor and out of employment and Mr. Fitzgibbons made him a turnkey of the jail, which was his initial step toward fame. He was afterward elected to the position of sheriff of the county and subsequently was chosen governor of the state. The friendship which sprang up between the two men was ever continued.

Dr. Fitzgibbons spent his early years in his native city and was provided with excellent educational privileges, completing his literary course in Union College, at Schenectady, New York, from which he was graduated in the class of 1879. He acquired his professional training in the Buffalo Medical University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1884. He began practice in Michigan, where he remained for a year and afterward removed to the southern part of Illinois, settling in Dongola, Union county, where he resided for eight years. On the expiration of that period he located in Utica, La Salle county, Illinois, in 1897, and there remained until 1902, when he removed to Peru, succeeding to the practice of Dr. I. S. Cole. Here he has remained continuously since with constantly growing success, a liberal patronage being now accorded him. For three years he served as health officer of Peru.

In 1888, at Dongola, Illinois, Dr. Fitzgibbons was married to Miss Henrietta E. Cook, a native of that place and they have one child, John T., who was born in Dongola. The Doctor exercises his right of franchise in support of the men

and measures of the republican party and socially is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias fraternity. He is a member of the American Medical Association, Illinois State Medical and La Salle County Medical Associations and was health officer of the city of Peru, Illinois, from 1902 to 1905. His professional career has been marked by the steady advance which follows careful preparation and untiring devotion to the duties which devolve upon one in this connection. He upholds a high standard of professional ethics and enjoys the good will and trust of his professional brethren as well as the general public.

JAMES A. MITCHELL.

James A. Mitchell, a farmer and stockman residing in the village of Utica and owning large farming interests in Utica and Deer Park townships, was born on the old farm homestead north of La Salle, on the 8th day of May, 1859, his parents being William and Mary (Wenner) Mitchell, who were early residents of this county, connected with its pioneer progress and development. The father furnished meat for the Illinois Central Railroad in early days and hauled grain to Chicago by wagon before the railroad was built. He prospered in his undertakings and made extensive and judicious investment in land, becoming the owner of twelve or fourteen hundred acres in Dimmick township, most of which is still a part of the estate. He possessed sound judgment and keen discernment in all business affairs, and his investments were carefully placed, his property rising in value with the settlement of the county and the improvement made upon the farms. He died May 1, 1883, and is still survived by his widow, who yet resides upon the old homestead. In the family were ten children, of whom nine are still living: Walter, a resident of Utica township; Mrs. Lena B. Wylie, of Waltham township, whose husband has been representative in the state legislature; Mrs. George Hartshorn, of Waltham township; Henry J., of Billings, Montana; William W., residing in South Dakota, where he owns and operates a ranch; Kate, Frank and Charles, at home.

The other member of the family is James A. Mitchell of this review, who was reared upon the old homestead farm, where he resided until 1898, when he removed to Utica. He now owns five hundred acres of land in this vicinity, which he operates, together with some land leased from the cement company. He is engaged in the dairy business, sending milk to Ottawa and La

Salle and also cream to the latter place. He has a large herd of fine cows and his dairying interests prove a profitable source of income, while as the result of his farming operations he harvests good crops, for which he finds a ready sale on the market.

Mr. Mitchell was married to Miss Bertha Bill, a daughter of Captain E. D. Bill, who died December 23, 1905. Four children have been born of this marriage, of whom two are living, Nathan Bill and Ada Mary, aged respectively three and one years. One child died in infancy and Dorothy has also passed away. Mrs. Mitchell is a member of the Congregational church. Politically Mr. Mitchell is a republican, having given his support to the party since attaining his majority and in Dimmick township he served as commissioner. He is well known as an agriculturist, dairyman and public-spirited citizen of large and important business interests, which he is carefully conducting in accordance with methods which neither seek nor require disguise. He is a worthy representative of one of the prominent pioneer families of the county, the name of Mitchell having ever stood for good citizenship and for business integrity and activity.

CAPTAIN ERASTUS DENISON BILL.

Captain Erastus Denison Bill, for a long period one of the worthy citizens of La Salle county, whose many good traits of character made him respected by all who knew him, was born in Groton, Connecticut, May 13, 1826. His father served in the war of 1812 and his grandfather was one of the heroes of the Revolution. His mother was a daughter of Colonel Ben Adam Gallup, who served with credit and honor in the war for independence when only sixteen years of age. In early life Erastus D. Bill entered upon a seafaring life, making his first voyage on the whaling ship, *Citizen*, sailing from Sag Harbor, Long Island. He was a seaman for fourteen years and rose to the rank of first officer on one of the finest clipper ships sailing from New York harbor. After a two years' cruise on one occasion they brought home thirty-seven hundred casks of oil. Leaving the sea Captain Bill entered mercantile circles in the west, locating first in Ottawa, Illinois, afterward at Sheffield, this state, and subsequently at Plymouth, Indiana. He finally retired upon his farm near Sheffield, where he resided until his death.

Captain Bill first married Eliza Jane Phillips, of Lisbon, Connecticut, who died August 1, 1855. His second wife was Ada Mary West, a daughter

of Dr. Charles West, of Plymouth, Indiana. They were married September 1, 1857, and for many years traveled life's journey happily together. Unto them were born the following named: Mrs. Frank W. Littlefield, of Dorchester, Nebraska; Mrs. Bert Morris, of Tiskilwa, Illinois; Henry A. Bill, who is residing in Minneapolis, Minnesota; Mrs. James A. Mitchell, of Utica; Fred A., of Sheffield; Mrs. Allen O. Stetson; and Charles D. and Burt E., of Sheffield, Illinois.

In the death of Captain Bill there passed away one of the last of the old-time seamen, who circumnavigated the globe under canvas. Years before Commodore Dewey sailed into Manila Bay Captain Bill had walked the streets of that island city. He spent a few months among the forty-niners who dug gold in California and he sailed into the ports of Japan and China before the natives believed the rest of the world had much of an existence. He bought provisions and fuel for his ship in the Sandwich Islands before the natives had acquired a civilized taste for dress. His was indeed in many respects an eventful and interesting career. He was a man of the most lovable disposition as is attested by the many letters which were written him by passengers who sailed with him when he was an officer on the clipper ships. In his family he was an ideal husband and father and among his associates was a most faithful and loyal friend. He served as a deacon in the Congregational church and was an upright citizen, a good neighbor and a conscientious man. He was survived by his wife, eight children and twenty-one grandchildren.

JAMES J. CONWAY.

James J. Conway, one of the strong and able members of the Ottawa bar, is a native of Brooklyn, New York, where his birth occurred August 8, 1863. He resided in that city until April, 1875, at which time, upon the death of his parents, he came to Illinois to make his home with his uncle in Wallace township, La Salle county. His study in the public school was supplemented by three years' attendance at St. Vincent's College at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and later he matriculated in the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, where he remained four years, when he graduated from that institution on the 24th of June, 1885. He also studied law at this university and won the degree of Bachelor of Laws, but while at Notre Dame his special attention was given to the pursuit of a scientific course, the degree of



James J. Conway.

Bachelor of Science being conferred upon him by Notre Dame University, June 24, 1885. His superior educational privileges well qualifying him for professional labor, he entered upon the practice of law in the autumn of 1885. No dreary novitiate awaited him, for almost immediately he gained prominence as a practitioner and has ever maintained a foremost place among the most capable attorneys of La Salle county. He is strong in argument, logical in his deductions and clear and concise in his statements and he fears not that laborious attention to detail which makes the office work of the lawyer his most important service, for it is in the preparation of his cases that the real strength of the lawyer is shown. His offices are at 406-407 Maloney Building and his residence is at 117 East Washington street in Ottawa.

Mr. Conway was united in marriage to Alida M., the second daughter of the late Nelson J. Rulison, on June 23, 1900, and they have one son, Nelson J. R., born June 19, 1904. Mr. Conway is recognized as a leading representative of the democracy of La Salle county and although without aspiration for office himself he gives unfaltering aid to the party in winning its local successes.

CLARENCE GRIGGS.

Clarence Griggs, a practitioner at the La Salle county bar, was born in Ottawa, January 2, 1857. His father, Edward Young Griggs, was born October 24, 1818, in Stonington, Connecticut, and in the same year his parents removed to Cincinnati, Ohio. In early manhood Edward Young Griggs wedded Mary P. Barnet, who was born in Louisville, Kentucky, May 6, 1827, the wedding being celebrated at Charlestown, Indiana, August 5, 1847. They arrived in Ottawa, April 22, 1849, and for a year and a half Mr. Griggs was employed as a clerk by J. G. Nattinger. He then formed a partnership with George White in the dry-goods business. In 1853 he opened a drug and book store and he built the fifth house in East Ottawa, occupying that home in 1869. He was closely associated with business interests here for a number of years and became a director in the First National Bank. During his entire business career he has borne a spotless reputation for integrity in all his dealings and no man in the entire community is more honored or respected than E. Y. Griggs. Upon the organization of the republican party he joined its ranks and has always been one of its supporters where national questions are involved but at local elec-

tions votes independently. Unto him and his wife have been born the following named: Lavinia, Allen, Oakley and Clarence.

The last named supplemented his early educational privileges by study in the Michigan University and was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in the class of 1878. Taking up the study of law he was admitted to the bar in 1881 and has since practiced in Ottawa, where he has made an excellent record as a careful and painstaking lawyer, winning thereby a liberal clientage. He served as county attorney from 1898 until 1902 and again from 1904 until 1906 and was master of chancery in 1898.

On the 6th of September, 1883, Mr. Griggs was united in marriage to Miss Lura Nash, a daughter of John F. and Lura M. Nash, whose ancestry can be traced back to 1637, when the family was founded in the Massachusetts colony. The father was born in Williamsburg, Massachusetts, December 16, 1824, and after attending the common schools entered the seminary at the age of seventeen years, there preparing for college. Forced to abandon his plans to pursue a college course, he came to Illinois and engaged in teaching school for several years in Putnam county. In 1846 he was editor of a weekly paper published at Hennepin and during this period devoted his leisure hours to the study of law. On the 2d of April, 1847, he became a law student in the office of Dickey & Leland, at Ottawa, and following his admission to the bar, in October, 1849, entered at once upon active practice. A few months later he was appointed deputy circuit clerk of La Salle county court under Philo Lindley, serving until April 5, 1855, when he was elected circuit clerk. He was the only republican elected in that year and was the sixth representative of the party to be chosen by popular suffrage in La Salle county. He served with ability until 1861, when he formed a law partnership with E. F. Bull. The firm enjoyed a liberal clientage until 1865, when Mr. Nash withdrew to become assistant cashier of the First National Bank and before the close of the year was made cashier, in which position he has since continued. He has been a member of the board of education, has been a director of Reddick's public library and has been connected with other institutions and movements which are matters of civic pride. He is a Knight Templar Mason and has served as master of Occidental lodge, high priest of Shabbona chapter, and commander of Ottawa commandery. He has also been eminent grand commander of the Knights Templar of Illinois and a member of the Masonic Veterans Association. He is a man of broad mind and wide general information and these qualities taken in connection with his oratorical power have made

him a favorite speaker at various public functions. Since December 31, 1900, when he tendered his resignation as cashier of the First National Bank, he has lived retired. His daughter, Mrs. Griggs, has always resided in Ottawa and by her marriage has become the mother of one child, Lura Florence Griggs, born May 26, 1890.

Mr. Griggs belongs to Occidental lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Shabbona chapter, R. A. M.; Ottawa commandery, No. 10, K. T.; and is a communicant of Christ Episcopal church, while his political allegiance is given to the republican party.

MRS. JENNIE N. ARTHUR.

Mrs. Jennie N. Arthur, living at No. 202 South Park street in Streator, is the widow of James L. Arthur, who was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, September 8, 1834, and died in Streator, December 22, 1896. His parents were Robert and Martha (Peoples) Arthur, both of whom were natives of Brownsville, Pennsylvania. They came to Illinois in 1845 and were pioneer settlers of the northern part of the state. The father died in Peru, Illinois, in 1849, and the mother, long surviving, passed away in 1884.

James L. Arthur accompanied his parents on their removal to the west and was a youth of about eleven years when they took up their abode in this state. His education was acquired in the public schools and he remained under the parental roof throughout the period of his minority. He thus embarked in business on his own account at Odell, Livingston county, where in 1867 he opened a grocery store. He prospered in that undertaking and afterward carried on the business successfully until 1871, when he removed to Streator, where he opened a similar store, dealing in groceries and dry goods until 1892, or for a period of twenty-one years. He then sold out and established a boot and shoe store, carrying also a line of carpets. In this department of mercantile activity he continued up to the time of his death and was long regarded as one of the leading and enterprising business men of Streator.

Mr. Arthur was married February 22, 1870, in Odell, Livingston county, to Miss Jennie N. Woolley, who was born in Oneida county, New York, October 21, 1844, her parents being Stephen B. and Permelia (Hollock) Woolley. Her father, who was born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1811, died in 1897, at the age of eighty-six years, his last days being spent at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Arthur, in Streator. He retired

to sleep at night never to wake again, being found dead in his bed in the morning. His wife, who was born in Dutchess county, New York, May 1, 1809, passed away in Missouri in 1888, at the age of seventy-nine years. They were married in the Empire state and in 1851 removed to the middle west, settling near Peru, La Salle county. Mr. Woolley was a mason by trade and followed that pursuit in connection with farming. He became the owner of land in La Salle county and also had three hundred and sixty-five acres of land in Livingston county near Odell, which he owned at the time of his death. In 1876 he and his wife removed to Missouri, where he spent about twelve years and Mrs. Woolley died while in that state. He then returned to his farm in Livingston county to spend his remaining days but his last days were passed in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Arthur. In the family were three children: Theron, who is now living in Chicago; Jeanette, the widow of G. W. Landis, and a resident of Kansas City; and Mrs. Arthur.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Arthur were born four children, three sons and a daughter, namely: Frank L., Jay L., Lua and Ray. In politics Mr. Arthur was a republican but took no active part in political work aside from casting his ballot for the men and measures of the party. The only office he ever filled was that of alderman. He was a member of the Liberal church and was a man who fully recognized and observed his duty to his fellowmen and in his business maintained a high standard of commercial ethics. He was active and energetic and as the years passed by his labors won him a measure of prosperity that made him a substantial citizen of Streator.

JOHN H. SHUTE.

John H. Shute, a representative of the farming and live stock interests of La Salle county, where he is both feeding and raising cattle, hogs and horses, resides on sections 31 and 32, South Ottawa township, where he owns a finely improved farm. He has three hundred and eighty acres of land, the greater part of which lies in South Ottawa township, while forty acres extends across the boundary line into Farm Ridge township. This place is operated by Mr. Shute and his son, A. J. Shute, who are leading, practical and enterprising agriculturists of the county. The year 1867 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Shute in this part of the state, at which time he located in South Ottawa township, and nine years later, in 1876, he purchased the farm upon which he now resides.



J. L. ARTHUR.

Mr. Shute was born in Devonshire, England, in 1850 and was brought by his parents to America when but six months old, the family home being established at Lockport, in Niagara county, New York, where the parents resided until 1867. The father, Robert Shute, was born in England and devoted the greater part of his life to agricultural interests. In his native land he married Thomason Kivell, also a native of that country, and she is now living with her son, W. K. Shute, in Deer Park, Illinois. The father, however, passed away in La Salle county about 1896. He favored the Episcopal church and was a man of many strong and sterling traits of character. His daughter, Mary, now the wife of Peter Nugent, resides in the city of South Ottawa.

John H. Shute spent his boyhood days in the Empire state, where he acquired a good common-school education. As stated, he came to La Salle county in 1867 when the family removed from New York to Illinois and he resided at home until 1876. He is a self-made man, having had practically no help in his business career and the success which he is now enjoying is attributable to his own efforts and shows what may be accomplished through determination and energy. In the spring of 1876 he married Miss Ella G. Francis, a native of this city and a daughter of George F. Francis, at one time a business man at Ottawa and a former partner of Mr. Porter in the dry-goods trade. Mr. Francis and the other members of the family save Mrs. Shute removed to Kansas in 1876. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Shute have been born four children, all of whom were born upon the home farm, which has been the family residence since 1876. George F., the eldest, residing in South Ottawa township, is married and is engaged in the stock business. Arthur J. is associated with his father in business. Lee is attending the high school of Ottawa. Edna M. is the wife of Louis Bellrose, a resident of Wedron, Dayton township.

Since starting out in life on his own account Mr. Shute has carried on general farming and stock-feeding and raises cattle, hogs and horses. His farm of three hundred and eighty acres is well equipped with all modern conveniences and accessories for the careful operation of the fields and the care of the stock. Both branches of his business have proved profitable and he is accounted one of the prosperous agriculturists of his community. In politics he has been a stanch republican since age conferred upon him the right of franchise and for many years he served as school director, the cause of education finding in him a stalwart friend. He also served for ten years as road commissioner, having recently resigned that position. He deserves much credit

for what he has accomplished and his life record should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others, showing what may be accomplished through determination, practical methods and unfaltering diligence.

JEREMIAH ANDERSON.

Jeremiah Anderson is one of the prosperous and progressive farmers of Miller township, his home being on section 16, where his holdings embrace two hundred and fifty-one acres, constituting a well improved farm. This place is known as the old Anderson homestead and it was upon this farm that Jeremiah Anderson was born April 15, 1852, his parents being Ener and Margaret (Gunnerson) Anderson, both of whom were natives of Norway. The father became one of the early settlers of La Salle county. Crossing the Atlantic to America in 1836, he remained a resident of New York for about two years and in 1838 came westward to Illinois. He entered eighty acres of land from the government and began the improvement of a farm, turning the first furrows in the field. In the course of time he placed the entire tract under cultivation and as he gathered good crops which found a ready sale on the market he was enabled to add to his original holdings until he was the owner of three hundred and fifty acres of very valuable farm land and was classed with the prosperous agriculturists of his township. He certainly deserves much credit for what he has accomplished, as his financial resources were very limited when he left his native country and sought a home in the new world. His wife was born and reared in Norway. Upon the farm in La Salle county they reared their family and became known as leading Norwegian citizens of this part of the state, respected by all who knew them. Mr. Anderson continued to reside upon his farm until his death, which occurred on the 7th of April, 1900. His widow still survives him and now resides with a daughter in Iowa.

Jeremiah Anderson, whose name introduces this review, worked as a farm hand in the summer months from the time of early spring planting until crops were harvested in the late autumn. He remained with his father until he had attained his majority, his education being acquired in the district schools, which he attended during the winter seasons. He was married in Miller township on the 15th of December, 1875, to Miss Bertha Sampson, a daughter of S. K. Sampson, one of the first settlers in this part of the state. Mr. Sampson was born and reared in Norway and

was there married to Miss Mary Erickson, a native of that country, and six children had graced this union ere the emigration of the parents to the new world. Mrs. Sampson died July 9, 1882, at the age of sixty-three years and six months, but Mr. Sampson is still living, a hale and hearty old man of eighty-four years, making his home upon the old farm where he has so long resided. In the family were six children who reached adult age, four daughters and two sons. Mrs. Anderson was born in Norway and was an infant at the time her parents came to the United States in 1853, after a six weeks' voyage.

Following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Anderson located on a farm in Miller township, where they resided for one year and then bought a place on section 14 of the same township. He fenced this land, erected buildings and made the farm a good property, the fields becoming very productive owing to the cultivation and labor which he bestowed upon them. There he carried on general agricultural pursuits until 1900, when he sold out to his brother, A. H. Anderson, and purchased his present property on section 16, Miller township. Buying the interest of the other heirs, he is now the owner of the old homestead farm. He has remodeled some of the buildings and has built a large new barn. His farm is equipped with modern accessories and conveniences and in connection with the raising of the cereals which the soil best produces he also raises and feeds stock and both branches of his business are proving profitable.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have been born three sons and five daughters, namely: Eva, the wife of Thomas M. Thorson, a resident farmer of Grundy county; Mabel, the wife of Albert Hayer, a farmer of Miller township; Ida, the wife of Zenas Hayer, also a farmer of Miller township; Nora and Mildred, at home; Silas E., who completed his education in Ottawa Business College and is now assisting in carrying on the home farm; Martin J., who is also under the parental roof; and Thomas M., who was born June 11, 1885, and died August 10, 1888. When age conferred upon him the right of franchise Mr. Anderson voted for the men and measures of the democracy, but in later years has become a republican, casting his last presidential ballot for Theodore Roosevelt. He was elected and served as township collector, has been road commissioner and is now township trustee, having first been appointed to fill a vacancy and later elected to the office, in which he is now serving for the third term. He and his wife are members of the reorganized Church of the Latter Day Saints. He has always lived in this county and has helped to improve and make it what it is

today. He is well known in Ottawa and throughout the county as a man of tried integrity and worth, having the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact. His business interests have been capably managed and his life record proves that prosperity and an honored name may be won simultaneously.

JOHN D. KINNEGAR.

John D. Kinnegar, a wealthy farmer living in a fine home on section 11, Waltham township, was born in Macomb county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1833, and removed to Illinois sixty years ago. He made the journey westward after his father's death and in order to provide for his own support worked by the month as a farm hand. He was ambitious and frugal and from his earnings he saved the money with which he purchased a team and otherwise gained a start in life. At length, when his capital justified the purchase of land, he bought forty acres in Waltham township and invested in the farm on which he now resides. As the years have passed and his financial resources have increased he has added to his property from time to time until he now owns eight eighty-acre tracts of fine farming land in Waltham township. This is productive and valuable and returns golden harvests for the care and labor bestowed upon it. Mr. Kinnegar also owns a farm near Wahoo, Nebraska, having thus placed his money in the safest of all investments—real estate.

Mr. Kinnegar was united in marriage to Miss Catharine McHugh, a daughter of Valentine and Maggie McHugh, but Mrs. Kinnegar is now deceased. They became the parents of nine children, James, John, Mary, Chartine, Charles, Valentine, Elizabeth, Margaret and Letitia, all of whom are now living, with the exception of James, and are still residents of La Salle county. Mr. Kinnegar and his family are members of the Catholic church, belonging to St. Mary's church at Utica. His political allegiance is given to the democracy and he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day without seeking or desiring public office.

His farm, while large, is in an excellent state of cultivation and improvement and he still gives his personal supervision to the work although he is now seventy-three years of age. His is one of the most respected German families of La Salle county. He contributes his success to his sobriety and indefatigable energy combined with the general development of the country. He has lived to see Waltham township converted from

a grass-grown prairie into a splendid agricultural district with richly developed farms that yield excellent returns to the owners.

No obstacle or difficulty has been allowed to bar his path if it could be overcome by determined, earnest and honorable purpose and his close application to business has been a safe foundation upon which he has builded the superstructure of his prosperity.

RICHARD WOLFE.

Richard Wolfe, who is engaged extensively in breeding and handling Percheron horses, is numbered among the leading stockmen of La Salle county. He has given his attention to this business for the past thirty years and follows general farming as well, having a good place on section 33, Eagle township. He was born in County Kerry, Ireland, in 1846, and with his parents came to Ottawa, Illinois, in 1848, when a child of but two years. He is a son of Richard and Mary (Foley) Wolfe, who located in Ottawa and the following year, 1849, took up their abode upon a farm southwest of the city in Deer Park township. There Mr. Wolfe carried on general agricultural pursuits until 1858, when he removed to Waltham township, where he purchased a farm which now belongs to a Mr. Wylie. Subsequently he sold that property and removed to Dimmick township, where he bought a farm, spending his remaining days thereon. His wife died in Waltham township and he passed away in 1868, at the age of seventy-five years. In their family were six sons and three daughters, of which number four are now living: Edward, a resident of Iowa; Pat, who is now living retired in Ottawa, Illinois; Richard, of this review; and Mrs. O'Donnell, who is living in Wallace township.

In taking up the personal history of Richard Wolfe, whose name introduces this record, we present to our readers an account of one who has spent almost his entire life in La Salle county. Here he was reared to manhood and acquired his education in the common schools. He early became familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist and has always followed farming, starting out upon an independent venture in 1867 or 1868. He purchased the present home farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 33, Eagle township, and afterward bought the old Pat Barton farm of eighty acres on section 32, of the same township. Subsequently he bought for his son, Richard, the Maher farm to the north, so that the family

now owns altogether four hundred acres of very rich and valuable land in Eagle township. Much of this has been brought under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Wolfe has made all of the improvements upon the home place, has set out all of the trees, which add so much to the attractive appearance as well as value of the farm, has built a fine, large residence and various outbuildings necessary for the shelter of grain and stock. His success is due to diligent effort and strict attention to business. He has been very prosperous, especially in breeding and handling Percheron horses, and in this connection is widely known, having bred some of the best stock produced in this part of the state.

Mr. Wolfe was married in this county to Miss Kate Maher, a daughter of Bart Maher, who was one of the oldest settlers of the county and passed away in July, 1904, at the age of seventy-four years. He came to this locality in pioneer times, cast in his lot with the early settlers and aided in the progress and substantial improvement of his locality. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe have been born the following named: Richard, Jr., who at the age of thirty-two years is associated with his father in his farming and stock-raising operations; Charles, twenty-nine years of age, who is bookkeeper in the electric light plant in El Paso, Texas; Bart, who is a graduate of the Streator high school and at the age of nineteen years is assisting in the operation of the home farm; Mamie; and Eveline, now in school.

In politics Mr. Wolfe is a democrat but is somewhat independent in his political affiliation and views. He does not consider himself bound by party ties and often votes without regard to the political faith of the candidate in local offices where no issue is involved. He has continually refused to hold office himself, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, in which he has met with signal success. In his religious views he and his family are Catholics and are identified with Rev. Father Egan's parish. Since starting out in life upon his own account he has made steady advancement, overcoming all difficulties and obstacles in his path and working steadily toward the goal of prosperity.

ROBERT FAIRBAIRN.

After many years of activity spent as a miner and coal operator Robert Fairbairn is now living retired in the enjoyment of well earned rest in Streator. He was born in Glenton, Northumberlandshire, England, April 20, 1836, his parents being Thomas and Eleanor (Lee) Fair-

bairn. The father was a native of Scotland and was a farmer by occupation. Both he and his wife were members of the Scotch Presbyterian church. His death occurred in England in 1871, when he was seventy-three years of age, while his wife, who was born at Glenton in Northumberland county, died in 1856, at the age of fifty-six years. In their family were eleven children, nine sons and two daughters, but only two are now living, Robert and Andrew, the latter a resident of England.

Robert Fairbairn acquired his education in the public schools of his native country and became identified with mining interests in that land. Attracted by the broader business possibilities and opportunities of the new world, he came to America in 1870 as a passenger on a steamer which dropped anchor in the harbor of New York. He thence proceeded westward by rail to Marshall county, Illinois, settling five miles west of Henry, where he and his brother Joseph purchased a brick house and nineteen acres of land. They began mining coal in the bluffs on this land and continued the business for three years. In 1873 they sold out and came to Streator, working in what was known as shaft No. 1. The brother abandoned mining and removed to Iowa, where he spent one year as a farmer. He afterward returned to La Salle county, however, and became boss in the Pekin mine, where he lost his life through an accident in the shaft in 1876. Robert Fairbairn continued to engage in mining until 1892, when he organized the Acme Coal Company in connection with James Condren and Edward Atkinson. In 1897, Mr. Condren withdrew from the company, but Mr. Atkinson is still its superintendent. Mr. Fairbairn's son Thomas is now president of the company, and Mr. Fairbairn of this review is yet financially interested therein, but is now living a retired life, having put aside active business cares several years ago to enjoy in well earned rest the fruits of his former toil.

Mr. Fairbairn was married at Morpeth, England, May 2, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth Mennem, who was born in England, December 7, 1839, a daughter of James and Mary (Nickels) Mennem, both of whom were natives of Northumberland, England. Her father, who was a miner in that country, where he spent his entire life, died in 1864 in his sixty-third year, while his wife survived him until 1887 and passed away in her eighty-seventh year. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In their family were seven children, of whom the following are now living: John, who resides in Seatonville, Bureau county, Illinois; James, living in La Salle, Illinois; Ellen, a resident of England; and

Mrs. Fairbairn. Unto our subject and his wife have been born nine children, six of whom yet survive, namely: Eleanor; Mary; Thomas, who is president of the Acme Coal Company; Cicely; Robert J., who is secretary and treasurer of the Acme Coal Company; and Joseph W., who is weighman for the company.

Mr. Fairbairn gives his political allegiance to the republican party and has served as road commissioner and supervisor of the township. He belongs to the Goodwill church and has led an active, useful and honorable life in which earnest labor has been crowned with success. He has realized the hope that led him to America, for in this country, where opportunity is unhampered by caste or class, he has worked his way upward and is now in possession of a handsome competence attained through earnest labor.

SIMEON C. HILTABRAND.

Nature seems to have intended that man should enjoy a period of rest and relaxation in the evening of life. In youth, full of energy, ambition and determination, he takes up the work of the world and in later years his labors are guided by his sound judgment, resulting from experience, so that if he is honest in his purpose and persistent in his endeavors he may secure a competence that will relieve him in later years of the more arduous toil and responsibilities. Such has been the life of Mr. Hiltabrand, who, now at the age of eighty years, is living retired in Tonica.

He was born September 13, 1826, in Tennessee about thirty miles north of Nashville, his parents being George and Elizabeth (Gunn) Hiltabrand. The father was a native of North Carolina, born June 18, 1799, and was of German descent. The paternal grandfather was Conrad Hiltabrand, whose father was a native of Germany. Leaving North Carolina, Conrad Hiltabrand removed to Tennessee, where he resided up to the time of his death, his attention being given to farming operations and also to the operation of a sawmill in the latter state. When about nineteen or twenty years of age George Hiltabrand went to Tennessee, becoming a resident of Robinson county, where his father and the family afterward settled. He resided there until the fall of 1828. He then became a resident of Tazewell county, Illinois, where he arrived in the month of October. Spending the winter there, in the spring of 1829 he removed with his family to Putnam county, Illinois, and they with his uncle's people constituted the second white family in that section. They set-



SIMEON C. HILTABRAND



MRS - SIMEON C . HILTABRAND

tled in what is known as the ox bow district, the town of Magnolia being located on the long branch of the bow. The Hiltabrand family, however, settled on the north or short bow, which is formed by the timber into the form of an ox bow. Soon afterward other families began to arrive and settle on the north branch and thus the work of development and civilization was begun. George Hiltabrand settled upon a claim there, which he afterward purchased from the government when the land came into the market. Indians were encamped and lived not more than a mile and a quarter from his home and every evidence of wild frontier life was to be seen in this district. For a short time, probably a month, Mr. Hiltabrand served as a ranger and together with the other settlers he assisted in building a stockade and a block house or fort for defense against the Indians at the outbreak of the Black Hawk war. He remained in the fort for several weeks but continued work on his farm and there resided until 1870, when he was called to his final rest. He had secured large land holdings, purchasing four eighty-acre tracts direct from the government and afterward securing several hundred acres by purchase from others, his property being ultimately divided among his children. He displayed excellent business capacity and sound judgment and his investments were judiciously placed. He held a number of local offices, although not active in politics, his political preferment coming to him in recognition of his good qualities and loyalty in citizenship on the part of his fellowmen. He married Miss Elizabeth Gunn, who was born in North Carolina and became a resident of Tennessee when about nine years of age. The wedding was celebrated in that state and following the removal of the family to Illinois Mrs. Hiltabrand resided upon the farm in Putnam county until her death, which occurred November 24, 1881. She was a daughter of Daniel Gunn, also a native of North Carolina, who became a resident of Illinois in the fall of 1829, settling on a claim in Putnam county, where he lived until his demise. They were of Welsh descent. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. George Hiltabrand were ten children who arrived at years of maturity, but only four are now living: Benjamin F., of Tonica; Mrs. Melissa Ebner, of Tonica; George, of Henry, Marshall county, Illinois; and Simeon.

When only two years of age Simeon C. Hiltabrand was brought by his parents from Tennessee to this state and was reared in Putnam county, remaining upon the home farm there until he had attained his majority. He then began farming on his own account, sowing wheat

on the 13th of September, 1847,—his twenty-first birthday. He rented land from his father, who later gave him one hundred and sixty acres, which he improved, residing thereon for almost forty-six years. That farm covered the southwest quarter of section 4 in Hope township, La Salle county. Several years ago Mr. Hiltabrand sold this farm to a young man, L. Albert Deobald, who had been reared by Mr. and Mrs. Hiltabrand from the age of eleven years. In his business affairs Mr. Hiltabrand has been very successful and now owns several farms lying in Vermillion, Hope and Eden townships, about eight hundred acres in all. He also has a fine home in Tonica and his property interests are the visible evidence of a life of thrift and energy, of business integrity and honorable purpose.

On the 29th of March, 1855, Mr. Hiltabrand was married in Caledonia to Miss Hannah A. Funk, who was born in Marshall county, Illinois, her natal day being September 6, 1838. She was reared, however, in Putnam not far from where she was born. Her parents were Joseph and Margaret (Wigfall) Funk, who came from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Her father was of German descent and her mother was of Welsh and Scotch lineage. Mr. and Mrs. Funk came to Illinois in 1837. He made the trip in the spring and in the fall of that year was joined by his wife after he had made preparations for a home in the west. He was a wheelwright and followed that trade for a number of years. Later he bought a farm near Caledonia, where he resided for many years, or until his wife's death, which occurred May 16, 1881, when she was almost sixty-six years of age. Mr. Funk afterward made his home with Mr. and Mrs. Hiltabrand on the farm in Hope township for seventeen years, or until his own demise, which occurred April 2, 1898, when he was in his ninetyeth year. He was born in Pennsylvania in March, 1809. Mrs. Hiltabrand was one of nine children, of whom three died in infancy, the others being Hannah A., the wife of our subject; Joseph, who resides in La Salle; Catherine, the wife of M. B. Kays, of Tonica; George, of Tonica; Mrs. Mary Ryan, who died several years ago; and Frank, who is residing on the home farm at Caledonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiltabrand have had no children of their own, but have reared three: Mrs. Julia Lambert, of Tonica; Mrs. Maud (Gunn) Hiltabrand; and L. Albert Deobald, of Hope township. All have married into the Hiltabrand family, wedding relatives of our subject and his wife.

Politically Mr. Hiltabrand is a democrat. He has served as school trustee and in other local

offices. He and his wife are members of the "old Baptist church" and upon his farm he has built a church in which services have been held for the past fifteen years. A reunion of the numerous members of the Hiltabrand is held every fall at the church built by Uncle Simeon, by which name Mr. Hiltabrand is affectionately called by his many relatives and friends. Looking back over the past one cannot fail to be impressed with the success which he has achieved in the course of a long and active life, knowing that he started out empty-handed; but more than that, one cannot fail to note the honorable methods he has ever followed and the upright life which he has lived—the proof of which is found in the esteem and confidence which are uniformly accorded him by young and old, rich and poor. He is widely known and all who know him respect him.

Mr. Hiltabrand can relate many interesting incidents of life on the frontier. In 1831 was the last time any male Indians visited the locality in which he lived, there being two who called at his father's house and on entering left their guns outside. The taller of the two wore a large silver coin, about the size of a Mexican dollar, in his nose. The following fall an old squaw and her son, about eighteen years of age, stopped at the house for something to eat, and our subject's mother gave her a large piece of bread which had been baked in a skillet that is still in possession of Mr. Hiltabrand. The squaw divided the bread with her son. She was wearing a stove-pipe hat which she had probably found or which had been taken from some captive. Another relic of pioneer days belonging to Mr. Hiltabrand is a bed spread, which was carded, spun and woven by his mother in the summer of 1826 and which is still in use, being but little worn after so many years. His only clock was purchased fifty-one years ago, and still keeps good time. Mrs. Hiltabrand has her mother's wedding veil, which is of the finest of white silk and is highly prized by her.

W. WALLACE WATTS.

W. Wallace Watts, an agriculturist and stockman residing on section 28, South Ottawa township, where he owns and operates two hundred and sixty acres of land, lying partly on section 33, was born in this township in 1865. His father, Philip C. Watts, is also engaged in general farming and stock-raising and makes his home on section 20 of the same township. He

owns three farms in this county, containing about six hundred acres of land, and for more than a half century he resided on section 28, South Ottawa township, on the farm now occupied by his son Wallace. He was born in Devonshire, England, June 24, 1822, his parents being Glenn and Betsy (Challacombe) Watts, who spent their entire lives in England. The latter was descended from ancestors who went with William the Conqueror from Normandy to England. The youngest brother of Philip C. Watts resides upon the old home farm in Devonshire.

Philip C. Watts came to this country in the spring of 1840, landing at Chicago on the 16th of June of that year. He was about seventeen years of age when he arrived in New York city in 1839. He remained in Genesee county, New York, with his mother's brother, John Challacombe, and worked there for one man for five months at ten dollars per month. He was afterward employed by a brother of Henry Ward Beecher, the noted divine. The following spring he came by water to the west, making the journey around the lakes from Buffalo to Chicago, which was then a city of less than five thousand inhabitants. In the spring of 1840 he went on through to Alton, Illinois, and there met Abraham Lincoln, being in Alton at the time Lincoln and Shields crossed to Missouri to fight a duel on account of some alleged article which was supposedly published by Lincoln, but as history records, the trouble was settled amicably without resorting to the duel. When Philip Watts reached this country he had only a sovereign left and he was in quite limited financial circumstances when he came to Illinois. He secured employment at the prison in Alton and later became a guard there in the employ of Colonel Buckmaster. The year 1844 witnessed his arrival in La Salle county, having hired to Francis Libbey, who had purchased the state rights of Illinois for the sale of a thresher separator for cleaning the chaff from the grain. The machines were manufactured at Alton by the firm of Anson & Emerson. Arriving in La Salle county on the 1st of July, 1844, Philip C. Watts formed a partnership with Francis Libbey in November of that year for disposing of the rights to use the machine and also for the sale of the machines. In 1845 he purchased the right in La Salle county south of Illinois river and in the fall of 1845 and for three years successfully engaged in threshing. He then sold out and purchased a small tract of land on section 33, South Ottawa township, which he still owns and has added to this from time to time until he has increased his holdings to his present acreage. Since 1844 he has made his home continuously in South Ottawa

township, but he has traveled extensively in this country and has also made two trips abroad.

In early manhood Philip C. Watts was married to Miss Margaret Ann Brown, who was a sister of Mrs. Francis Libbey and was of German and Scotch descent. She came to La Salle county in 1830 and was a niece of Charlotte Hogaboom, who became the wife of Sheldon Bartholomew, this being the first marriage of a white couple in La Salle county. Mr. and Mrs. Watts traveled life's journey happily together for many years, when they were separated by the death of the wife in 1900. They lived together for almost fifty-three years and two of Mr. Watts' brothers and a sister all celebrated their golden weddings. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Watts reared nine children: C. B., who is a farmer residing at Earl, La Salle county; Elizabeth Ann, now Mrs. Poundstone, whose husband was formerly in the hardware business at Ottawa but is now residing at Los Angeles, California; Clara M., who after her mother's death acted as her father's housekeeper, but died in Chicago in March, 1906; Mrs. Henrietta Jones, who with her husband is residing with her father, while their sons are engaged in farming in Indiana; Mrs. Laura W. Gray, of Los Angeles, California; Lucy B., who died soon after the mother's death; Louise, the wife of W. N. Trumbo, of Peabody, Kansas; William Wallace, who is residing on the old home farm; Florence B., the wife of William Hollar, a farmer living at Peabody, Kansas. Mr. Watts has eighteen grandchildren and four great-grandchildren who are living.

In his political views Philip C. Watts has always been a republican, supporting the party in the early days when it was unpopular to be an advocate of its principles, and for many years he was a subscriber to the New York Tribune, published by Horace Greeley. He served for eight years as justice of the peace, was assessor two years and collector for one term in South Ottawa township. He was confirmed in the Episcopal church but has always been liberal in his religious views. Few men are more familiar with the early history of the county than Mr. Watts, who in the early days engaged in teaming to Chicago before the advent of railroads. He has always followed general farming and is still the owner of valuable lands, comprising six hundred acres, which represents the fit utilization of the innate talent which is his. He has always made good use of his opportunities and, prospering from year to year, is now one of the substantial farmers of the county, still giving supervision to his property interests at the age of eighty-four years, although he leaves the active work of the farm to others.

W. Wallace Watts, whose name introduces this record, was born in South Ottawa township and has spent his entire life in this county, completing his education in the high school at Ottawa. He was reared to the occupation of farming, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist, and he remained at home until he had attained his majority. He was married in this county to Miss Mary Refior, a daughter of Henry Refior, a weaver by trade, now deceased. Her father was one of the early residents of La Salle county and for many years followed farming but later retired and removed to Ottawa. Mrs. Watts was born and reared in this county.

Following his marriage Mr. Watts began farming on his own account and is also successfully engaged in buying and feeding stock. His place is neat and thrifty in appearance, indicating the careful supervision of a practical and progressive owner. In his political views Mr. Watts has always been an earnest republican, but without aspiration for office. Socially he is connected with the Modern Woodmen camp at Ottawa and both he and his wife are members of the Congregational church. Both are representatives of old pioneer families here and for this reason and also because of genuine personal worth they well merit representation in this volume.

LEWIS C. WRIGHT.

Lewis C. Wright, who for the past twenty-five years has lived retired, and for twenty-seven years has made his home at Grand Ridge, was formerly engaged in farming on section 15, Farm Ridge township. His residence in La Salle county dates from 1855. He was at that time a young man of about twenty-six years, having been born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 8th day of June, 1829. His parents were John and Ann (Boyer) Wright, both of whom died in Pennsylvania, the father having passed away in 1851, while the mother, long surviving him, departed this life in 1901, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. In the family were two sons and five daughters, who arrived at years of maturity, but Lewis C. Wright of this review is the only one in Illinois. Those still living are Enos, R. W., Mary E. and Sarah, who are residents of Chester county, Pennsylvania. Lewis C. Wright was reared in the Keystone state and after acquiring his literary education in the common schools became a high-school student. When he put aside his text-books he learned the plasterer's trade, which he followed for several years and in 1855, thinking to im-

prove his financial condition in the middle west he came to La Salle county and for a year thereafter made his home with David Beck, who now lives in California. He followed plastering for three years and then seeing an opportunity for judicious investment he purchased eighty acres of land on section 15, Farm Ridge township, to which place he removed. There he carried on farming and resided continuously until he took up his abode in the village, at which time he sold the farm to John Hunt, who later died in Ottawa.

Mr. Wright was married in Pennsylvania, to Miss Jane Todd, who was born in Chester county, that state, and was a daughter of James and Janetta (Harris) Todd, both of whom were natives of Scotland but came to this country in childhood. Mr. Wright, though reared in the faith of the democratic party, is a stalwart republican, inflexible in support of the principles of that organization. He is a member of the Sons of Temperance in Pennsylvania and in religious faith he is a strong Methodist, although not a member of the church. During the years of his residence here he has so lived as to gain the respect and good will of his fellowmen. For more than a half century he has resided within the borders of La Salle county and investigation into his life history displays many sterling traits of character, and the fact that his entire career has been stimulated by principles of honesty and reliability. He is well known in Grand Ridge and throughout other portions of the county, and for a half century he has been enabled to live retired as the result of his business enterprise in former years.

MILTON CRAFT.

Milton Craft, who departed this life June 8, 1890, was for many years a factor in the business circles in La Salle county, where he located at a comparatively early day, having taken up his abode here in 1857. He was then a young man of about thirty years, his birth having occurred in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, August 3, 1827. His father, John Craft, was one of the pioneer residents of Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming. He married Miss Elizabeth Colley, and both died in the Keystone state. In their family were eleven children, of whom Milton was the eldest and the only one who became a resident of La Salle county. Those who still survive are yet living in the vicinity of the old Pennsylvania home, which is owned by a brother of Milton Craft.

The latter was reared and educated in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where he resided until re-

moving to Illinois in 1857. In early life he learned the plasterer's trade, which he followed from the age of sixteen years until some time after he came to La Salle county. Many houses in Ottawa and in this county which he plastered are still standing. He was noted for his excellent workmanship in that line as well as his reliability in all business transactions. He continued to reside in Ottawa for a year or more and then removed to Kangley, purchasing a farm near the village in Eagle township. This tract of land he continued to cultivate and improve and through the careful husbanding of his resources he was enabled to add thereto from time to time until at the time of his death he owned four hundred acres, while in former years his landed possessions had aggregated seven hundred and twenty acres. He was a prominent stockman and had a finely improved farm. He raised good grades of cattle and horses and found a ready sale on the market for all of his stock. His early political allegiance was given to the democracy, but he afterward became a stanch advocate of republican principles and he served for a year as a school director and in other local offices. He was public-spirited in a large degree and was a highly esteemed citizen, who recognized the possibilities for development in the county and labored to promote the general improvement and progress.

In 1859 Mr. Craft was united in marriage to Miss Mary Cochran, who was born in Knox county, Ohio, December 19, 1836, a daughter of Jacob and Priscilla (Feazle) Cochran. Her father removed from Baltimore, Maryland, to Ohio, and was there married to Miss Feazle, who was of German descent. They came to Illinois during the pioneer epoch in the development of the northern section of the state and settled near Lacon, in Marshall county. There the death of Jacob Cochran occurred in 1844, while his widow, long surviving him, passed away in 1885, at the age of fifty-six years. She had married again, becoming the wife of John Lahman, by whom she had two children. Mrs. Milton Craft was one of a family of six children: John, who is residing in southern California; Frances, who is a widow and lives in Henry, Illinois; Jeremiah, a farmer, who makes his home near Traverse City, South Dakota; Thomas, who died thirty-five years ago; and Julia, the wife of Oliver Reeder, of Eagle township.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Craft was blessed with a family of six children, namely: Martin K., whose sketch is given below, is the eldest. One died in infancy. Louis, who was born April 16, 1864, and is a farmer of Eagle township, married Mary Love and has two chil-



MILTON CRAFT.

dren, Rowland and Dorothy. John, born in 1866, died at the age of thirteen months. Lafayette, born in 1872, is a farmer of Eagle township and married Josie Newport, by whom he has three children. George, born in 1875, is engineer at No. 5 shaft of the Star Coal Company. He married Elizabeth McClennan, and has a daughter, Vera.

Mr. and Mrs. Craft were both members of the Congregational church and were interested in its work and took an active part in its growth. Mr. Craft gave his political allegiance to the democracy until James G. Blaine became presidential nominee of the republican party. He had formerly been a neighbor of Mr. Craft, who then gave his political support to the Maine statesman and was afterward a supporter of republican principles. He likewise held membership in the Masonic fraternity and exemplified in his life the beneficent spirit of the order, which is based upon mutual helpfulness and brotherly kindness. He started out in life on his own account at a comparatively early age and without pecuniary assistance or the influence of friends to aid him he bravely fought life's battles and came off conqueror in the strife. He knew from practical experience the meaning of the words diligence and perseverance, for those qualities found exemplification in his business career and contained the secret of his rise from a humble financial position to one of affluence. Moreover he has been found thoroughly reliable in all of his business interests and he left to his family the priceless heritage of a good name as well as a valuable farm property. He passed away at the age of about sixty-three years, and is yet remembered by many friends who knew and respected him in La Salle county.

Martin K. Craft was reared and has made his home in Eagle township throughout his entire life. He was born October 10, 1860, upon the old home farm and completed a common-school education when about seventeen years of age. He then went to Wheaton and afterward completed a business and scientific course in the Northern Indiana Normal School, at Valparaiso. He was reared to farm life and continued to assist in the work of the fields until about twenty-one years of age, after which he taught school in this county for seven years, being recognized as a capable educator who imparted readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired through a receptive mind and retentive memory. He then engaged in the fire insurance and grain business, and at present represents the Phoenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn; the Niagara, of New York; and the National and the Aetna, both

of Hartford, Connecticut. He adjusts claims as well as losses and does other insurance work in this vicinity beside writing many policies. He is also manager of the United States Grain Company, at Streator, and of the elevator at Altmar Station near Kangley on the Chicago, Indiana & Southeastern Railroad. He makes his home in the village of Kangley and the extent and importance of his business interests class him with the representative young business men of the town. He is alert and energetic, keeping in touch with the trend of modern thought and progress in the business world and fully sustaining in his own active career the splendid reputation which was made by his father who long ranked with the representative and honored citizens of this county.

EDWARD LARKIN.

Edward Larkin, interested in general farming on section 28, Eagle township, was born in county Galway, Ireland, about 1829, and came to America in 1851, accompanying his father, Edward Larkin, who first settled in Virginia. His parents were Edward and Ann (Madden) Larkin. The mother died in Ireland, and after residing in Virginia and Minnesota the father came to La Salle county with his son, Thomas, in 1862, and here made his home until his death, which occurred in 1873. On coming to America, however, the family resided for a time in Virginia, and afterward removed to Minnesota, where Mr. Larkin of this review made his home until coming to La Salle county in 1862. In the family were ten children, all of whom came to America, while six are still living, as follows: Edward, the subject of this review; Bridget, the wife of Peter Brown, residing in Noble county, Minnesota; Ann, who married Morris O'Hern, their home being also in Noble county; Eliza, the wife of Richard O'Hern, likewise a resident of Noble county; Margaret, the wife of Thomas Maroney, who is now residing in Rice county, Minnesota; and Thomas, a farmer of Eagle township. One son of the family, Rev. Father John Larkin, who died in 1890, was the pastor of Holy Innocence church in New York, one of the largest parishes of that section. Mary became the wife of Michael Carey and resided in Jersey City, New Jersey, but both died some years ago. James, another son of the family, departed this life in Chicago.

Edward Larkin became a resident of this county following the Civil war in 1865 and securing

his present farm, has made his home thereon continuously since. He has made the improvements here and cultivated the fields until the past few years but is now practically living retired, leaving the care of the farm to his sons.

Mr. Larkin was married in La Salle county to Miss Bridget Fahy, who died twenty years ago, leaving two sons, John and Edward, Jr., who now rent and operate their father's place, comprising one hundred and twenty acres of good land on section 28, Eagle township. After losing his first wife Mr. Larkin wedded Jennie Courtney, of Eagle township, and they have two sons and five daughters, namely: Mollie, Annie, Laura, Katie, Eliza, Robert and Arthur. The family are communicants of the Catholic church of Eagle township. During a residence of more than forty years in this county Mr. Larkin has been an interested witness of the changes which have occurred and of the steady growth which has carried the county forward from pioneer environments to a condition of advanced civilization and his business life has been crowned with a goodly measure of success.

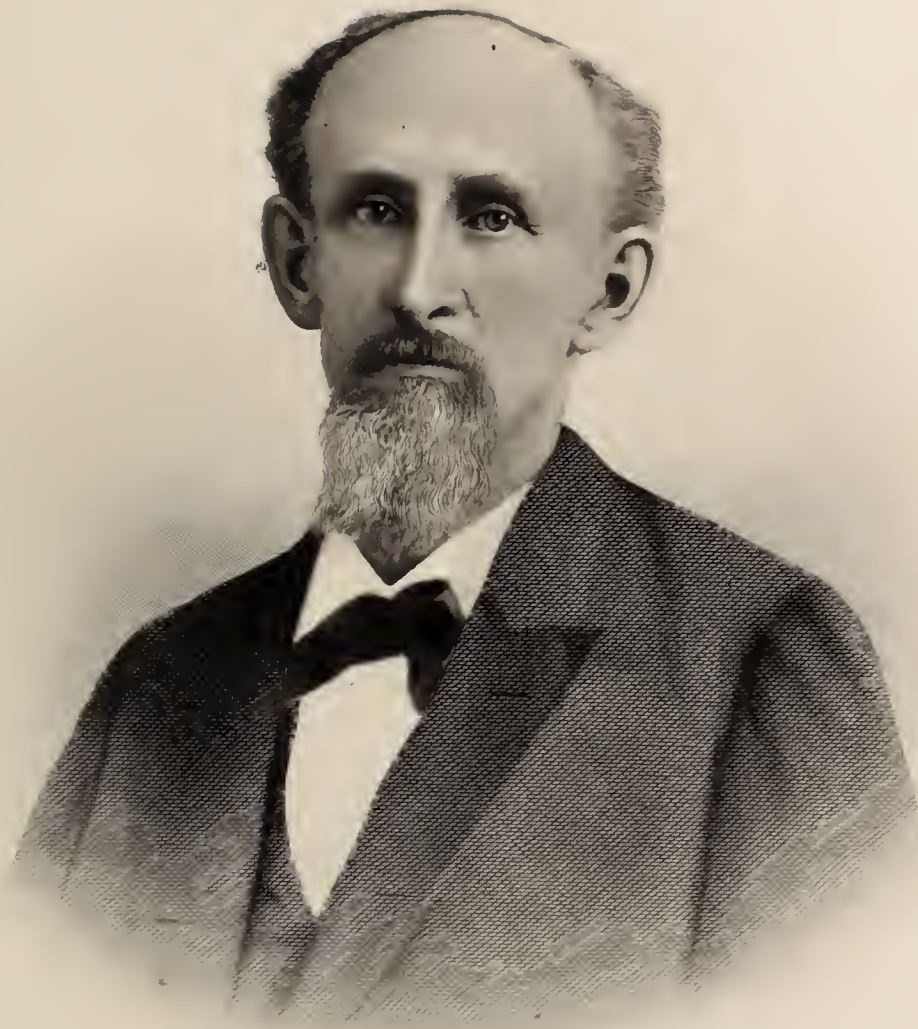
HEMAN H. CARTER.

Heman H. Carter has for ten years lived retired in the village of Earlville. A review of his life shows that for many years he was closely, actively and successfully connected with farming and stock-raising and in community affairs he has been a champion of progress and improvement. He was born in Brockville, St. Lawrence county, New York, November 14, 1834, and is a son of Samuel Olds and Lurana (Thompson) Carter. The ancestral history of the family can be traced back to 1666 and further mention of the genealogy is made in connection with the sketch of Joel Carter, a brother of Heman H. Carter, on another page of this work. The parents were married in the east on the 3d of February, 1830, and in 1835 Mr. Carter with his wife and two children and his brother, Levi Carter, started westward for Illinois, taking up his abode in La Salle county. He established his home amid pioneer environments and the following year his father, Joel Carter, and five sons, also came to La Salle county. They settled in Earl township, where they took up twenty-five hundred acres of land and they were closely associated with the material development and progress of this portion of the state. The grandfather of our subject departed this life October 3, 1854, and the name of another pioneer was added to the list of honored dead when on the 19th of November,

1884, Samuel Olds Carter passed away. His wife survived him for but a brief period, dying in January, 1885. Samuel Olds Carter was a man who will not be forgotten as long as any who knew him remain upon this earth. He left the impress of his individuality upon the history of his locality, being a man of strong purpose, of marked characteristics and of irreproachable integrity in business affairs as well as in his social relations. He commanded the good will and confidence of all who knew him and left to his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name. In the family were seven children, of whom three are now living: Adolphus J., who resides in Ashkum, Iroquois county, Illinois; Herman H., of this review; and Joel, who is retired and makes his home in Earlville.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for Heman H. Carter in his boyhood days. He lived at the home with his parents until twenty-one years of age and attended school at Farm Ridge, being graduated there. He afterward assisted his father in the store and postoffice at Earlville for some time and spent one year as assistant to an uncle in a store at Aledo, Illinois. On the expiration of that period he returned to La Salle county and for five or six months was assistant to Samuel Haslett, the teacher of the Earlville schools, who is well remembered by many of the older settlers; but ambitious to have a farm of his own Mr. Carter invested the money which he had gained through professional service in eighty acres of land and turned his attention to the development of his place. For many years he was one of the leading agriculturists of Earl township. He bought and fed cattle for a number of years and also raised many hogs and sheep. He was very successful and in addition to his stock-raising interests he had large crops of grain, which found a ready sale on the market and which came to him as the reward of the care and labor which he bestowed upon his fields. He now owns three hundred acres of good land in three well improved farms in Earl township and from these derives an excellent income. In 1867 he purchased twenty-four acres of land which has since been incorporated in the village of Earlville. He has since sold most of that but still owns four acres, on which he has built a fine dwelling and ten years ago he retired from active farm life and took up his abode in Earlville, where he is now most pleasantly situated. He gives supervision to his property interests but otherwise enjoys a rest which he has truly earned.

Mr. Carter was married in 1859 to Miss Melvira Phillips, who was born in this county April



Alman H. Carter

30, 1843, and is a daughter of James G. Phillips, one of the early settlers of the county. In 1904 Mr. Carter was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who passed away on the 10th of January after suffering from cancer for many years. Seven children had been born unto them. Charlotte D., born April 13, 1860, is the wife of William A. Dean, a resident of Earlville. Marian G., born September 20, 1861, died March 10, 1875. John T., born October 12, 1863, died of diphtheria when a year and a half old. Ed, born February 14, 1865, married Miss Pratt and lives upon a farm of his own in Earl township. George, born April 10, 1866, is living in Earlville. Alpha A., born June 27, 1873, is deceased. Loretta May, born October 10, 1876, is the wife of Dr. A. C. Tilman and they reside with her father.

Mr. Carter since age conferred upon him the right of franchise has given support to the democracy and his labors in behalf of the public welfare have been far-reaching and beneficial, fully attesting his worth as a public-spirited citizen. For twenty-seven years he was school director and did much to further the cause of education. For three terms he was township assessor and for twenty years was highway commissioner, but when he attained the age of sixty years he gave up all official service and since has refused to accept public office. He has always been a great reader and finds delight in his daily paper. In fact he would feel lost without it and he thus keeps well posted on all current events.

He has, too, intimate knowledge of the early history of the county, for he was less than a year old when brought by his parents to Illinois and for seventy-one years has made his home in La Salle county. He has seen almost its entire growth. Pioneer conditions existed everywhere at the time of their arrival. There were no railroads and much of the produce was hauled to Chicago and supplies brought from that point, having been conveyed there by way of the lakes. The land was uncultivated, only here and there a settlement having been made showing that the work of improvement had been begun and that the land was being reclaimed from the domain of the savage and converted to uses of civilization. The Carter family have taken a very active part in the agricultural development of this section of the county and, like the others, Heman Carter has done his full share. He relates many interesting incidents of the early days when a large number of the homes were log cabins, when the farm machinery was very primitive and the manner of living was quite different from what it is today. As the years have gone by he has

kept abreast with the general progress and has always been interested in what has been accomplished along lines of substantial improvement. He has a very wide acquaintance in the county and it is with pleasure that we present to our readers the history of this honored pioneer settler. He has always enjoyed good health, except at one time he suffered an attack of measles.

WILLIAM H. WATTS.

William H. Watts, well known in La Salle county as a farmer and breeder, raiser and feeder of stock, is devoting his time and energies to a farm of about five hundred acres on sections 27, 29, 33 and 34, South Ottawa township, his home being on section 34. His farm is devoted to general agricultural pursuits and to pasturage and in both branches of his business Mr. Watts is meeting with very gratifying success. He is numbered among the native sons of his township, having been born here in 1855, his parents being Joseph and Mary (Yoe) Watts. The father, who died April 21, 1901, was an enterprising farmer of South Ottawa township and was born in Devonshire, England, April 2, 1821, his parents being John and Elizabeth (Challacombe) Watts, who were likewise natives of Devonshire. The grandfather was born in 1792 and the grandmother's birth occurred at Battercombe Hall in the parish of West Down in 1790. Both belonged to good families. They became the parents of eight children: William, Joseph, Phillip, Elizabeth, John, James, Henry and Rebecca. The grandparents died in England, the grandfather in 1856 and the grandmother in 1879. Both were members of the Church of England.

Joseph C. Watts, father of William H. Watts, was reared to adult age in his native town and there acquired a common-school education. On the 12th of March, 1850, he wedded Mary Yoe, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Shapland) Yoe. Unto them were born eight children, namely: John Baker, who was born July 21, 1851, was married July 10, 1877, to Ida Mosher and now resides at Emmington, Illinois, where he is a commission merchant, doing business in that place and in Chicago. James Y., born July 28, 1852, was married March 27, 1882, to Dolly Van Derlip and is now living in Ellsworth, Iowa. Ellen Y., born April 25, 1854, is the wife of Isaac Hodgson, whom she married January 2, 1872, and they now reside in South Ottawa township, where Mr. Hodgson is engaged in feeding stock. William H. is the next of the family. Joseph A., born July 13, 1857, was married

October 8, 1884, to Alice Marvin and is a resident of Lincoln, Nebraska, acting as assistant to Dr. H. O. Everett at the sanitarium there. Georgiana, born March 24, 1859, became the wife of Thomas B. Miller, January 30, 1879, and died March 12, 1889. Phillip C., born August 24, 1860, was married September 17, 1884, to May E. Smith and is a farmer residing near Lamonte, Missouri. George A., born June 28, 1865, married Mattie Van Derlip and is a farmer residing in Ellsworth, Iowa.

It was in the year 1850 that Joseph Watts, the father, came to America and took up his abode on the farm on section 33, South Ottawa township, now owned by his son William. He converted the wild prairie into a well cultivated farm, owning there one hundred and eighty-five acres of land, which under his care became very productive. He began life in this country in limited circumstances but was persevering and industrious and therefore successful. For twenty-five years he was also engaged in business as an auctioneer of La Salle county and thus became very widely known and was uniformly respected. He held several local offices in his township, to which he was elected on the democratic ticket. Wherever he went he made friends and in his life record were many exemplary traits of character. His wife, who was born in Swinbridge, Devonshire, England, February 11, 1823, is still living at the age of eighty-three years. She remained a resident of her native land until she was accompanied her husband to America and since his death she has continued to reside in South Ottawa township. In 1896 she and her husband went to live with their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Hodgson, with whom she still makes her home. She has thirty-two living grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren.

William H. Watts, whose name forms the caption of this article, was reared upon the old family homestead in South Ottawa township and shared with the other members of the family in the educational advantages afforded by the public schools. In the summer months he aided in the work of the fields and remained at home until twenty-two years of age, when he went to Livingston county, Illinois, where he spent four years. Since that time he has resided upon the farm which is yet his home. In the spring of 1905 he purchased the farm on section 32, on which his father had lived during the long years of his residence in this county, and his property holdings are now extensive, embracing five hundred acres of valuable land. He raises all kinds of stock, keeping thoroughbreds. He raises draft horses, French Percheron, Hereford

cattle, Poland China hogs and Oxford Down sheep and has some very fine stock upon his place. He is secretary of the La Salle County Hereford Breeders Association, which position he has occupied since its organization in 1901. This society was formed for promoting the interests of breeders of Hereford cattle.

William H. Watts was married in this county to Miss Laura Hodgson, who died, however, a year later, leaving a little son, Warren A., who still makes his home with his father and is now attending college. For his second wife Mr. Watts chose Rosa Brown, of Livingston county, Illinois, who was born in La Salle county near the city of La Salle, a daughter of Thomas Brown, who died in 1883, while his wife passed away in 1892. He followed farming in La Salle county for a number of years and then purchased a farm in Livingston county, upon which he took up his abode. Mr. and Mrs. Watts have six children: Mabel, Georgia, Olive, Blanche, Joseph and Arthur, all at home. They also lost a daughter, Maud, who died when about a year old.

Mr. Watts has practically made all of the improvements upon his farm and now has a valuable property equipped with all modern accessories and conveniences. His political allegiance is given to the democracy where national issues are involved, but at local elections he casts an independent ballot. Socially he is connected with the Masonic lodge and chapter, also the commandery at Ottawa and with the Modern Woodman camp. His religious faith is that of the Congregational church. Having spent his entire life in this county, he is widely known and is regarded as one of the most prominent representatives of stock-raising interests, keeping only high grade stock and conducting a business which is now large and profitable. He has always stood for improvement in the grades of stock and in this way has done much for the county.

WILLIAM FRULAND.

William Fruland is now living a retired life in Sheridan, but for over a half century was one of the active and prosperous farmers of Miller township. He was numbered among the first settlers and dates his residence in the county from 1837. He was born in Norway in 1835. His father, Nels Fruland, also a native of that country, was there reared and educated and having reached adult age wedded Anna Williams. In 1837 he came to the United States, making his way at once to Illinois, and about 1840 he

located in La Salle county, settling in Miller township, where he purchased new land and opened up a farm of eighty acres. He later bought more land to the extent of two hundred and forty acres and has since developed an excellent property. He raised his family thereon and continued to make his home there until called to his final rest, passing away about 1886, when seventy-seven years of age. His wife also died upon the old homestead, having reached the very advanced age of nearly ninety-seven years. In the family were five children: Mrs. Barbara Johnson, a widow, residing in Miller; Lars, who is a retired farmer of Newark, Illinois; William, of this review; Christie, the wife of John Norwick, of Miller township; and Lizzie, who married Martin Johnson, but both she and her husband are now deceased.

William Fruland spent the days of his boyhood and youth in Miller township, acquiring a common-school education, but his advantages in that direction were somewhat meagre owing to the primitive condition of the schools of that period and to the fact that his services were needed in the development of the home farm. He remained with his father until twenty-five years of age and was married in Miller township on the 15th of January, 1863, to Miss Emily Rosdail, who was born in this county and was here reared. Her father was Ovee Rosdail, one of the first Norwegian residents of this part of the state. He was seventeen years of age when in 1825 he crossed the Atlantic on a sloop and sought a home in the middle west, aiding in founding the Norwegian colony which has been an important element in the development and reclamation of this part of the state. Following his marriage Mr. Fruland located on a farm of eighty acres in Miller township. His father gave him forty acres and he bought an adjoining forty acres, from which tract he developed an excellent farm lying on section 8, Miller township. Subsequently he bought more land, securing one hundred and seven acres in an improved farm. He then cultivated both places and as his financial resources were still further increased he again invested in land, becoming owner of one hundred and thirty-five acres which he rented to Bert Nelson, his son-in-law. He built a neat house of two stories and also built two good barns, corn cribs, sheds and other necessary buildings upon his place. He likewise set out fruit, fenced and tiled his farm and altogether converted it into a valuable property, hardly surpassed in the county in its equipments and improvements. There he continued actively in the work of tiling the soil until 1905, when he left his son, William O., upon the

farm and purchased a residence in Sheridan, where he now resides.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Fruland have been born seven children, of whom six are living: Mrs. Gertrude Erickson, a widow, who lives in Ottawa and has four daughters; Arthur, a farmer of Mission township, who owns a good tract of land and has two daughters; Nels, who owns and cultivates a farm of two hundred and eleven acres in Grundy county and has three sons, Walter, Chester and Nelson; Anna, who is the wife of Bert Nelson, residing upon one of her father's farms and by whom she has one child, Vida; Ida, the wife of Silas Classon, a farmer of Miller township, having one hundred and seven acres of land and who is married and has a daughter, Verna; William O., who is operating the old home place and is married and has one son. Mr. and Mrs. Fruland also lost a daughter, Grace, who died when twenty-six years of age.

Politically Mr. Fruland is a republican and has done effective service for the schools as an able member of the school board through a number of years. He and his wife were reared in the Lutheran faith and are members of that church. He has resided in La Salle county from his youth to the present time and owes his success to his own efforts and the assistance of his estimable wife, who has indeed been a faithful companion and helpmate to him on life's journey for forty-three years. Both have witnessed much of the growth and development of the county and Mr. Fruland has never been found wanting when his services have been in demand to aid in any public measure that has tended to promote the county's welfare. Both he and his wife are held in the highest esteem and his well directed energy and intense business activity have brought him the competence that he is now enjoying and which enables him to live a retired life surrounded by the comforts and many of the luxuries which go to make life worth living.

ALLEN STEVEN.

Allen Steven, who at the age of seventy-seven years is living retired from active business in Ottawa, dates his residence in the county from 1857, at which time he took up his abode in what was then Bruce township but is now a part of Allen township. For many years thereafter he devoted his energies to general agricultural pursuits and still the owner of a farming property of four hundred acres. He came to Illinois from Canada, but his birth occurred in Scotland near Glasgow, September 6, 1829, his par-

ents being James and Janet (McGaun) Steven, who were likewise natives of Scotland and in the year 1831 crossed the Atlantic to Canada in a sailing vessel, locating in Huntington county. They remained there throughout the residue of their days, the father's death occurring in 1883, while the mother passed away in 1878. They had both attained a very venerable age, James Steven being a centenarian at the time of his demise. In their family were nine children, of whom one son, Robert, came to La Salle county, while two of the sons, now deceased, were residents of Dupage county, Illinois.

Allen Steven was only about two years old when his parents left the land of hills and heather and came to the new world. He was reared in Canada, the family home, however, being on the border of New York state. He engaged in farming for himself in that country and was married there July 6, 1853, to Miss Margaret Spink, who was born in Canada, January 13, 1835, her parents being John and Mary (Fleming) Spink, both of whom died in Canada, the former in 1862 and the latter in 1867. They, too, were natives of Scotland and Mrs. Steven was one of a large family, but only four of the number are now living. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Steven have been born nine children; James, who is residing in St. Louis, Missouri; Mrs. Mary Crane, who makes her home in Brooklyn, New York; John, who died at the age of twenty-three years; Nettie, a twin sister of John and the wife of Judge O. N. Carter, of Chicago; T. G., a merchant of Chicago; Mrs. Margaret E. Stevenson, of Ottawa; two who died in infancy; and Jean C., who is the wife of R. I. Gregg and resides in Denver, Colorado.

The year 1857 witnessed the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Steven in La Salle county, at which time they located in what is now Allen township. Mr. Steven purchased a farm and for thirty-four years thereafter devoted his time and energies to general agricultural pursuits, tilling the soil until 1891, when he removed to Ottawa, where he has since made his home. His carefully directed business interests brought to him a desirable success and he is still owner of his farm of four hundred acres which he purchased in 1857 and which he now leases. It is well improved and he secures therefrom a good income, though when it came into his possession not a furrow has been turned upon the tract. His political allegiance has been given to the republican party since he took out his naturalization papers. He has served as supervisor for three years and is now filling the office of justice of the peace for a second term. His religious views accord with the teachings of the Congregational church, to

which his wife also belongs. He is a man of firm purpose, always true to his honest convictions and his well managed business interests have made it possible for him now to enjoy a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves.

J. L. BANE.

J. L. Bane, filling the office of probate clerk of La Salle county, has for a number of years figured quite prominently in political circles in this locality and his opinions are often a decisive element in the settlement of political questions. It is therefore meet that we present to our readers his life record, which began in West Virginia on the 15th of June, 1866, his parents being Henry and Margaret Bane, who were natives of Virginia, and as his grandparents were born and reared in Pennsylvania he is thoroughly American. He was reared to manhood in the state of his nativity, acquiring a good public-school education, and the year 1887 witnessed his arrival in La Salle county, at which time he took up his abode in the village of Rutland, where he was married June 14, 1890, to Miss Leila M. Jackson, a daughter of Hale P. and Elvina B. Jackson, who were of old New England stock.

Mr. Bane obtained employment in Rutland as a painter and was afterward a clerk for the Rutland Coal Company. His efficiency and ability won him promotion and he was made chief weighmaster, later becoming manager of the company's general store. In business affairs he has always been accurate, reliable and prompt, and these qualities win recognition when the choice of a candidate for public office is under consideration.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Bane has been interested in the questions and issues of the day and has given a loyal support to the republican party. In 1894 he was nominated on the republican ticket for probate clerk and received a plurality of twenty-three hundred votes over his opponent. That he discharged his duties in a most capable manner highly satisfactory to his constituents is indicated by the fact that he was re-elected by an increased majority in 1898, and he is now filling the office for the third term. The business of this office has been conducted honestly and efficiently. Needed reforms have been effected, the books have been brought down to the present time and his successor need never fear the task of solving problems that have arisen through inefficiency or lack of close application.

Mr. Bane is perhaps equally well known in fraternal circles, being a member of all branches



J. L. BANE.

of the Knights of Pythias order, and at present he is first lieutenant of Ottawa Company, No. 28. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Eagles and the Modern Woodmen of America, and is an exemplary representative of these different orders, which are based on mutual kindness and helpfulness. Mr. Bane is a man of fine personal appearance, of social, genial nature and of unfailing courtesy whether in office or out of it. His residence in La Salle county covers almost twenty years, during which time he has become widely known, while the many sterling traits of his character have gained for him warm and lasting friendships. He has never been known to turn down a friend political or otherwise.

NATHANIEL MCINTYRE.

Nathaniel McIntyre, of Streator, Illinois, is the second son of Nathaniel and Jennie Hunter McIntyre, natives of Londonderry, Ireland, the former being highland Scotch and the latter lowland Scotch. Thus in this family were united two of the best strains of blood which have helped to make the British Empire one of the world's greatest powers. Five of the six children, including the subject of this sketch, who was born April 15, 1834, were born near Colerain, Ireland. With clear vision the father foresaw that the new world offered larger opportunity for his growing family, and so in 1840 he emigrated to and settled in New York, where he died soon afterwards, leaving the mother and her family of small children to make life's struggle in a land with whose conditions and people they were yet unacquainted. Another move brought the family to Carbon county, Pennsylvania, and then in 1850 they removed to La Salle county, Illinois, where Nathaniel settled in Ottawa, while all the other members of the family settled in that part of the county now known as Allen township.

Mr. McIntyre was married to Ruth Killmar, of Watertown, New York, December 15, 1855. She died September 26, 1863. No children were born of this marriage.

January 3, 1865, he was married to Miss Della M. Howe, of Grundy county, Illinois. Of this union five children were born: Louise, Grace, Margaret, Arthur and Edward, all of whom are living.

For ten years Nathaniel was employed as clerk and bookkeeper in the leading general store of his adopted city, and during this time he acquired a general knowledge of business and made a wide acquaintance with the early settlers of La Salle

and adjoining counties, Ottawa at that time being one of the great trading centers of northern Illinois. Notwithstanding during this time he developed qualities and characteristics which would have guaranteed him a successful mercantile career, he longed for the broader outlook and greater freedom of agricultural pursuits. In 1860 he put his purpose in operation by removing to and settling upon a farm near the present village of Ransom, which he still owns. By his marked success as a practical farmer and stock-grower, he has fully demonstrated the wisdom of this choice.

On account of his natural taste for legal and business matters, coupled with his business experience, Mr. McIntyre in his new home soon came to be recognized as a safe counselor touching these matters, and from that time until his retirement from the farm, he was consulted more widely even than the leading lawyers of the county. To the safe and conservative character of his advice many men still living owe their success.

The years Mr. McIntyre spent in Ottawa were years of intense political thinking and acting. It was during these years the republican party was developed and became national. He entertained strong anti-slavery sentiments, and regarding this party as most likely to give effect to his convictions on this subject, he assisted in organizing it in La Salle county, and cast his first presidential vote for its first presidential candidate, John C. Fremont.

In his new home he was soon elected supervisor, and for many successive years was re-elected, and later for various periods he served in the same position. La Salle county is one of the largest in the state, and its business interests were important and varied. For many years there was a group of unusually strong men in the board of supervisors, who dominated the business policies of the county, and Mr. McIntyre was one of the leaders in this group. He was a member of the board of supervisors when the new county asylum, as well as when the new county courthouse, was built. His services as chairman of various important committees, and particularly as a member of the building committee when the new county asylum was built, as well as of the same committees when the new county courthouse was built, were valuable. To membership in the latter committee he was elected by an almost unanimous vote of the board. To the trend given the business affairs of the county by this group of men, the county owes the fact that it has never been much indebted.

For three especially important matters of general interest the public is indebted to the serv-

ices of Mr. McIntyre far beyond what is generally known and appreciated.

Allen township is the only township in the county which today owns its school lands. Other townships sold their school lands, and in large measure frittered away the proceeds in supplying the present wants when school lands brought "but a song," with little or no thought of the great future values of the lands or great future needs of the schools. Two efforts were made in the early days to sell the Allen township school lands. The first of these was defeated by the active opposition of John McDougall, a man ever watchful of public interest, who afterward gave his life in defense of his country. The second effort was defeated by Mr. McIntyre, who was the president of the board of trustees of schools when it was made. When the petition was presented he took the responsibility of "pocketing" it, and refusing to present it to the county superintendent of schools, knowing that the presentation to that officer would result in the lands being ordered sold. He was threatened by interested parties with legal proceedings, but stood his ground and prevented the sale. The result is that the present income from the school lands and from the proceeds of a small portion of the school lands much more recently sold as village lots, goes far toward maintaining the public schools of the township.

Another important public service consisted in his preventing the township from becoming involved in liability upon railway aid bonds. Between 1860 and 1870 the craze for railway building was so strong that great numbers of municipal corporations voted "railway aid bonds" without so safeguarding the issue as to make it certain that the bonds would not be so issued as to create a legal liability thereon without the construction of the railway. It was proposed to issue twenty thousand dollars, railway aid bonds to aid in the construction of the Kankakee & Pacific Railway, a road to be built from some point in Indiana to some point on the Mississippi river. At this time Mr. McIntyre was supervisor, and it was due to his care in preparing the call for and notices of the election that the bonds were voted upon such conditions that the township could not be required to issue the bonds until such time as the railroad should be "completed and operated," and it was due to his firmness in refusing to waive any of these conditions that the bonds were never issued. Every effort was made to have the bonds issued "to help in the construction of the road," but without avail. Bonds of other townships were issued and had to be paid notwithstanding the railroad was never built.

It was due to the work of Mr. McIntyre that the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern (now a part of the Santa Fe system) Railroad was built upon the line which carried it across the school lands of Allen township, and secured the location of the station now known as Ransom at a central point on said school lands. In recognition of his services in this matter, the railway authorized him to locate and name the station, and Postmaster General Jewell authorized him to name the postoffice and the first postmaster. He named the village and postoffice Ransom, in honor of Colonel Ransom of the Eleventh Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. In selecting the first postmistress he chose so wisely that the one chosen served without opposition until voluntary retirement in 1905.

In so far as Mr. McIntyre has held public office it has not been as a result of any office seeking disposition, but merely in recognition of the principle that citizenship carries with it certain obligations which can only be discharged by public service. Greater political recognition has not infrequently been open to him, both elective and appointive, but he has had no inclination to accept recognition in this line that would seriously interfere with the chosen business of his life.

Mr. McIntyre continued his work as an active farmer and stock-raiser until 1899, when he retired, and since then he has made his home in Streator. In the development and equipment of the Carnegie public library of that city he has taken an active part and proven himself a most efficient member of its board of directors.

Mr. McIntyre still identifies himself with the republican party and adheres to the great principles for which it has stood, but he holds party allegiance more lightly than in former years. Like many other men who hold the interest of the state above the interest of the party, he insists as a condition of fealty to party candidates that they shall be men of the highest integrity and thoroughly equipped for the duties of the office to be filled.

In private business Mr. McIntyre stands for integrity, and in public affairs he stands for the public weal regardless of personal interests.

SAMUEL C. WILEY.

Samuel C. Wiley was born in Somerset county, Maine, November 11, 1833, his parents being Charles and Seraphina (Greenleaf) Wiley. The ancestry of the family is traced back to Scotland. The great-great-grandfather of Samuel C. Wiley removed to Ireland, where the great-grandfather



S. L. Volney

was born, and when this lad was about twelve years of age the family home was established in Massachusetts. Robert Wiley was the youngest seven sons and was born in Maine, where he was reared and married Hannah Charles, also a native of that state. Her parents came from Sweden. Charles Wiley, son of Robert Wiley, was born in Fryeburg, Maine, March 15, 1803, and wedded Seraphina Greenleaf, by whom he had five children. In 1844 he brought his family from Maine to La Salle county, Illinois, settling in Freedom township, where he secured a tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres, which he developed with the aid of his sons. Thus at an early date the family was established in this section of the state and the family name has since been interwoven with the history of development and progress here. Charles Wiley died in 1875, and his wife passed away in 1896, in her eighty-sixth year. Her parents were English people who located in Maine in the early days.

Samuel C. Wiley was a youth of eleven years when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois. His educational privileges were limited owing to the condition of the schools at that time, but reading and observation have added largely to his knowledge, and in the school of experience he has learned many valuable lessons. His first purchase of land made him owner of two hundred and forty acres in Meriden township, which he developed, transforming it into a productive farm. For many years he was classed among the most successful agriculturists of this part of the state and added to his original holdings from time to time until he became the owner of five hundred acres of valuable land. Retiring from the active work of the farm, he engaged in the lumber business about 1874 in partnership with W. E. Hapeman. This relation was maintained for eleven years, when he sold out to his partner and for about twenty years he was engaged in buying and shipping live stock in Earlville, where he conducted a good business. In 1858 he wedded Mary E. Thompson, a native of New York and a daughter of Harvey I. Thompson, who removed from the Empire state to Christian county, Illinois, and afterward came to La Salle county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Wiley were born eight children: Laura, who died at the age of two years; Carrie; Mabel; Herbert C.; Gilbert; Ruth; Rosa, and George S. The death of Mrs. Wiley occurred in 1892, when she was in her fifty-second year, and Mr. Wiley continued to make his home in Earlville. He was a Knight Templar Mason, and politically a democrat. He served as supervisor of Earl and Meriden townships for a number of years, and twice represented his district in

the state legislature. His influence in community affairs was far-reaching and beneficial, and he was regarded as one of the leading business men of the northern part of the county. His death occurred February 13, 1900.

JACOB B. STUDEBAKER.

Jacob B. Studebaker is the owner of an excellent farm of eighty acres on section 18, Farm Ridge township, where he carries on general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. He has been a resident of La Salle county since 1871, and has continuously resided in Farm Ridge township. He was born in Preble county, Ohio, in 1852, a son of Jacob and Catherine (Lock) Studebaker, both of whom died in Ohio. The father was born in Virginia, in the year 1808, was of German descent and passed away in 1872. His wife, who was born in Ohio, in 1816, died on the 11th of October, 1885. Mr. Studebaker was a farmer and as a young man removed to Ohio, where he carried on the work of tilling the soil for a long period. In the family were fifteen children, ten sons and five daughters, of whom twelve are now living. Those who reside in La Salle county are: Jeremiah, who makes his home in Farm Ridge township; Benjamin F., a farmer living east of Ottawa; and Henry Martin, a farmer of Vermillion township. The other members of the family are: Daniel, of Lewisburg, Ohio; Jesse and Monroe, also living in Ohio; William M., who resides near Logan, Iowa; Joseph, of Indiana; Mrs. Belle Miller, of Lewisburg, Ohio; Mrs. Elizabeth Rumbaugh, of Lewisburg, Ohio; Mrs. Charlotta Vie, who is living near New Paris, Ohio; a sister, who died in infancy; Mrs. McCumber, of Deer Park township, La Salle county, who died in February, 1902; and David, who died more than twenty years ago when fifty years of age.

Jacob B. Studebaker was reared to farm life and attended the common schools of his native state. Following his removal to Ohio in 1871, he worked by the month as a farm hand for five years and saving his earnings was enabled to purchase his present farm in 1888. Here he has resided since July, 1890, but he began farming on his own account in 1882, and as the years have passed by has prospered, becoming one of the substantial agriculturists of the community. He has a well improved tract of land of eighty acres, from which he harvests good crops owing to the care and labor he bestows upon the fields.

Mr. Studebaker was married in La Salle county to Miss Mary J. Stillwell, who was born

in Greene county, Pennsylvania, in 1853, a daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Braton) Stillwell, both of whom died in Deer Park township, the former in August, 1892, and the latter December 31, 1893. Mrs. Studebaker has a brother, John, who is a farmer of Deer Park township, and a sister, Mrs. Ellen Angell, of McHenry county, Illinois. The marriage of our subject and his wife has been blessed with six children, all born in La Salle county. Sarah is the wife of August Kroa, who is residing in the village of Grand Ridge. Daniel Reuben, who owns and operates a thresher, hay baler and clover huller, resides at home. Clara E. is the wife of A. L. Byers, a resident farmer of Vermillion township. Elsie Belle is the wife of William H. Monroe, a resident farmer of Deer Park township. Florence is the wife of C. A. Stason, residing in Farm Ridge township. Grace Amanda is at home.

In his political views Mr. Studebaker has always been an earnest democrat and has served as a member of the district board and as school director. He favors the Methodist church. He and his family occupy a comfortable home and he has made fine improvements upon his farm, making it one of the valuable properties of the township.

HERBERT BRAGG.

Herbert Bragg is the owner of an excellent farm of one hundred acres on section 21, South Ottawa township, which is divided into fields that are well cultivated and pastures that contain good grades of stock. His entire life has been passed in this part of the state, thereby proving the attractiveness of La Salle county as a place of residence. His birth occurred in South Ottawa township in 1866, his parents being John and Julia (Brown) Bragg. The father, who died in 1891, was born in Highbickington, England, in 1826 and the year 1858 witnessed his arrival in Illinois after he had spent two years in the state of New York. He located in South Ottawa township, purchasing a farm on section 34, and being a carpenter by trade, he followed contracting and building while employing others to carry on his farm work. He served for a number of years as collector in his township and was active and influential in community affairs, supporting all measures which he deemed of benefit to the county. In 1864 he married Miss Julia Brown, a daughter of W. H. and Betsy B. (Ellsworth) Brown, who came to La Salle county in 1830 during the Indian war. They were natives of New York and Pennsylvania respectively and on removing

to the middle west settled on a farm in South Ottawa township, La Salle county, where they remained until called to their final home, the father passing away in 1869, while the mother survived until 1904. Mrs. John Bragg was reared in South Ottawa and has spent the past four years in Idaho, having but recently returned to La Salle county. By that marriage she became the mother of a son and two daughters: Herbert; Mrs. John Sutton, who is living in South Ottawa township; and Mrs. I. E. Bauernmaster, of the city of Ottawa. Following the death of her first husband Mrs. Bragg became the wife of J. Richolson, who now resides in Idaho.

Herbert Bragg spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the county of his nativity and is indebted to the public-school system for the educational privileges he enjoyed. Having arrived at years of maturity he chose a companion and helpmate for life's journey and was married to Miss Mae Duffield of this county, a daughter of William Duffield, residing in South Ottawa township. Her father came to La Salle county in 1839 and has since remained a resident of South Ottawa township, being one of its oldest and most honored pioneer settlers, having experienced all the hardships and trials incident to the establishment of a home upon the frontier. He was born in Devonshire, England, in 1833. His wife bore the maiden name of Louise Desusclad. Their daughter, Mrs. Bragg, is a native of La Salle county.

Mr. and Mrs. Bragg have a pleasant home on section 21, South Ottawa township, where his farm of one hundred acres is well improved and supplied with many modern conveniences. Here he engages in raising the cereals best adapted to soil and climate and also raises stock, having good grades of horses, cattle and hogs upon his place. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, but he has never sought or desired office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business affairs, which are carefully managed and which are bringing to him signal success. He is a representative of two of the old pioneer families of the county and the work which was begun by his father and his maternal grandfather is being carried forward by him.

FRED E. ECKENFELDER.

Fred E. Eckenfelder, proprietor of a furniture and undertaking establishment, is one of Peru's native sons and has spent his entire life in the city, making an excellent record as a business

man by reason of his public-spirited devotion to the general good. He was born in 1867, his parents being Conrad and Katherine (Knapp) Eckenfelder, both of whom were natives of Germany, whence they came to America in 1848. The father was a butcher by trade and for many years was connected with the business in Peru, where his death occurred in 1882. His widow still survives and is yet living in Peru. In their family were nine children, of whom six are yet living, namely: Mrs. Jacob Klein, Mrs. Bertha Weisheit, Mrs. Henry Bellinghausen, Martha, Fred E. and Mrs. John Schubiger.

Fred E. Eckenfelder, spending his boyhood days in his father's home, attended the public schools and afterward learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed as a journeyman for seven years. In 1889 he bought his present business of his father-in-law and now deals in furniture of all kinds, at the same time conducting an undertaking establishment. He has been successful from the beginning and now has a large patronage. He has for seventeen years been numbered among the leading merchants of the city and his efforts have resulted beneficially for trade interests as well as for individual success.

Mr. Eckenfelder was married in 1889, in Peru, to Miss Kate Haas, a daughter of Christian Haas, of Peru, one of the early settlers here. They have two children, Florence and Harold, both born in Peru. Mr. Eckenfelder is independent in politics and socially is connected with the Modern Woodmen, the Yoemen and the Turners. He is regarded as an energetic, enterprising and public-spirited citizen, whose efforts in behalf of general progress have been as effective and far-reaching as have his labors in his private business concern.

EZRA T. GOBLE, M. D.

Dr. Ezra T. Goble, of Earlville, enjoying a large practice accorded him in recognition of professional skill and ability, was born near Paw Paw, Illinois, October 6, 1850, and is one of the six children who were born unto Timothy and Elizabeth (Ayres) Goble, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. For many years residents of Illinois, the father died upon his farm near Paw Paw at the age of seventy-eight years and the mother is still living at the very advanced age of ninety-two years. Only two of their children, however, are residents of this county, Mrs. Jacob Radley making her home in Earlville.

Dr. Goble acquired his early education in the public schools of Paw Paw and was afterward a student in the State Normal at Normal, Illinois. In 1870, having determined upon his life work, he took up the study of medicine in Rush Medical College of Chicago, from which institution he received his diploma in February, 1874. In March of the same year he located for practice in Earlville, where he has remained continuously since, and he has by reading and investigation constantly added to his knowledge and promoted his efficiency. Anything which tends to bring to man the key to the complex mystery which we call life is of deep interest to him, as he is ever zealous in his efforts to solve the intricate problems which continually confront the physician. He is careful in the diagnosis of his cases and seldom at error in a matter of professional judgment.

In 1877, Dr. Goble was united in marriage to Miss Anna Pulver, who was born in Schenectady, New York, and they have three children. Kate, who is engaged in teaching, is a graduate of the Earlville high school and was also a student in Rockford College. Arthur S., who is assistant chemist for the Northwestern Railroad at Austin, was educated in Earlville; at Champaign, Illinois; in the University of Minnesota, which he attended for two years; and in the college at Beloit, Wisconsin. Adele was graduated from the Earlville high school in the class of 1906.

Aside from the practice Dr. Goble is classed with the business men of his adopted city, being president of the Earlville National Bank. Prominent and influential in community affairs, he has served for two terms as mayor of the city and for one term as alderman, and his opinion is often a decisive factor in matters relating to municipal interests. He is opposed to anything like misrule in municipal affairs and stands as a stalwart champion of those things which are a matter of civic virtue and of civic pride. He is now and has been for fifteen years president of the board of education and has done effective service in behalf of public instruction in this city. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and for thirty years he has been a member of the Odd Fellows society and has been its representative to the grand lodge. At the organization of the Modern Woodmen camp in Earlville he became one of its charter members and now belongs to lodge No. 18. Dr. Goble is local surgeon for the Northwestern Railroad and he is a member and at one time was president of the La Salle County Medical Association. He has a good practice, a well equipped office in the Waechter block and one of the finest homes in the city. He has made a clean record

in his profession and as a citizen and is prominent in affairs of Earlville and La Salle county. No citizen of Earlville is more thoroughly representative or more devoted to the promotion of her welfare than Dr. Goble, whose name is widely known for the prominent part he has taken in local affairs. His means and influence have been used unsparingly in advancing enterprises and improvements in this place and he is indeed a public-spirited man.

JOEL CARTER.

Joel Carter, a retired farmer living in Earlville, his rest being vouchsafed to him in recognition of many years of active, honorable labor, is moreover entitled to representation in this volume from the fact that he is one of its honored pioneer residents and a native son of the county as well. His birth occurred in Earl township, June 24, 1837, when Ottawa was a small village and many of the now thriving towns of the county had not yet sprung into existence. The name of Joel has been handed down in the Carter family from father to son since 1666. In that year three brothers came from Scotland to America, spending seven months on the ocean. One settled in New Hampshire, another in North Carolina and a third in Virginia, and Joel Carter of this review traces his ancestry back to him who was progenitor of the New Hampshire branch. His father, Samuel Olds Carter, was born in New Hampshire, November 21, 1803. On the father's side the Olds family trace their genealogy back to the Mayflower.

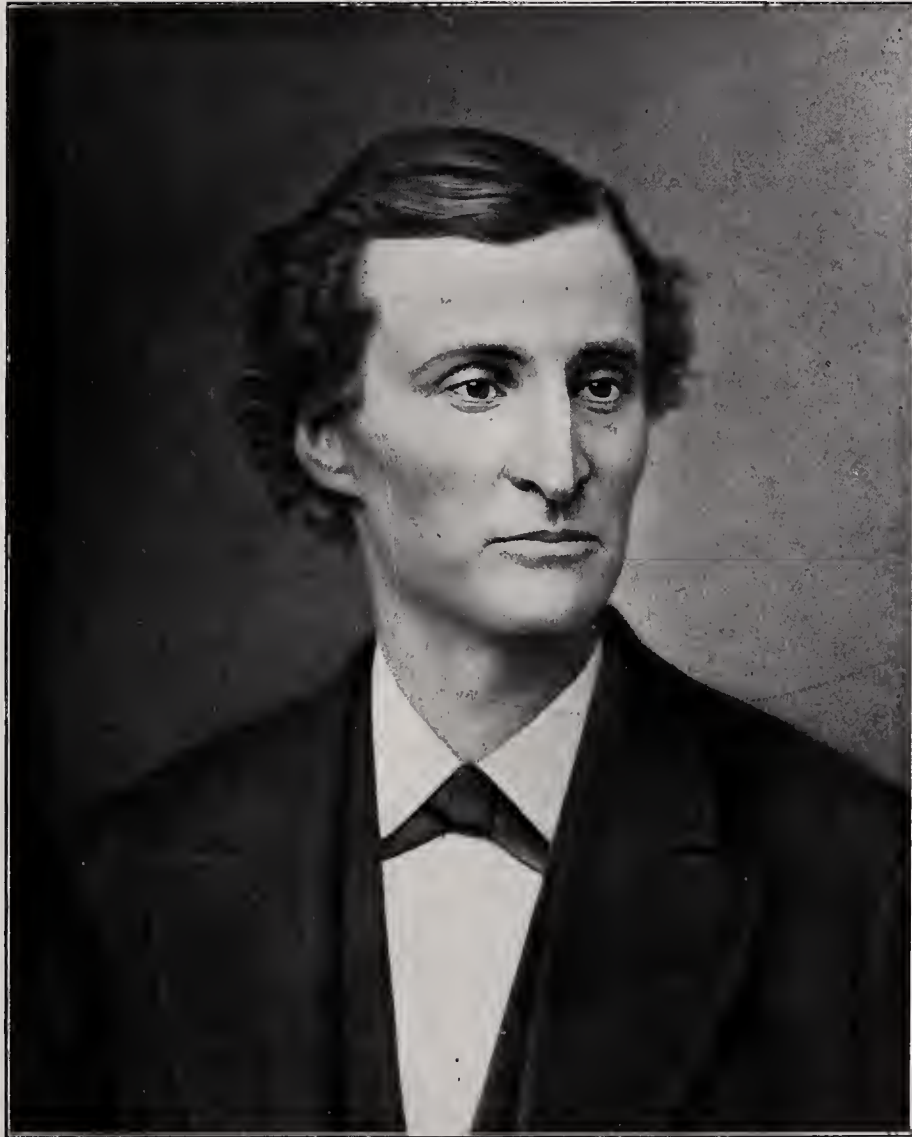
Having arrived at years of maturity Samuel Olds Carter was married to Miss Lurana Thornton, who was born in Rutland county, Vermont, August 18, 1807. They came to La Salle county in 1835, locating on a farm in Earl township 1837. The father purchased the land from the government and continued to make his home thereon throughout his remaining days. He was accompanied to the west by a brother, who died at Burlingame, Kansas, about two years ago at the venerable age of ninety-nine years. Not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made upon the claim which Samuel Carter secured from the government, his patent being signed by Franklin Pierce, then president of the United States. This paper is now in possession of Joel Carter of this review. The father continued the development of his farm until 1849, when, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he made a trip to that state, being gone for nine

years. At two different times he made large sums of money in his mining ventures, yet he lost it all in later speculations and returned home with nothing to show for his years of labor in the gold fields of the far west. He then resumed farming and was more successful in his agricultural pursuits, bringing his land under a high state of cultivation. His political allegiance was given to the democracy, but he took little part in active politics. He served, however, as school director and as justice of the peace and he belonged to the Universalist church. His death occurred in Earl township, November 18, 1884, and his wife, surviving him for only a very brief period, passed away on the home farm January 28, 1885. They were the parents of seven children, only three of whom are now living. Eliza was drowned in the St. Lawrence river when fifteen months old. Adolphus J. is living at Ashkum, Iroquois county, Illinois. Heman H. is a retired farmer in Earlville. Joel is the next of the family. John died of typhoid fever in front of Corinth while serving as a Union soldier in 1862, being at that time orderly sergeant of Company D, Fifty-third Illinois Infantry. The next child died in infancy. Charlotte D. died of diphtheria when nine months old.

Joel Carter spent his boyhood days upon the home farm, remaining with his parents until twenty years of age, after which he traveled over different parts of the state and went as far east as New York city. He was once a United States marshal and aided in making some big collections in this and other states. In 1873 he made a trip to France and brought back five imported horses, the first ever brought to La Salle county. For seventeen years he conducted the home farm for his parents and at their death came into possession of a part of this property.

On the 6th of October, 1878, Mr. Carter was married to a widow, whose maiden name was Anna B. Swoveland. She was born in Ohio, August 2, 1848, and died April 13, 1894, at the age of forty-seven years. Of the five children born of that marriage all are yet living, namely: Lewis and Clyde, who reside upon the home farm; Mark O., who is employed in the tile factory; Alma, who was graduated from the Earlville high school in 1906; and Matilda Irene, at home.

In April, 1906, Mr. Carter purchased a house and lot in Earlville and, leaving the farm, took up his abode in the town. He has always been a great reader, is well informed on current events and the questions of the day and has moreover good knowledge of law and business methods. He has also wide knowledge of political issues



JOEL CARTER.

and has always been a democrat save that he cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, as did many other believers in democracy who thought, however, that Lincoln was the safest guide for the nation during the period of the Civil war and would most quickly bring the war to a close. Mr. Carter was himself a soldier of the Union army, enlisting on the 3d of September, 1861, as a member of Company I, Fourth Illinois Cavalry. He joined the army as a private but later was promoted to first sergeant. The regiment rendezvoused at Ottawa and thence proceeded to Cairo. Mr. Carter took part in the campaign against Fort Donelson and Fort Henry and the battle of Moscow, Tennessee, where he sustained a gunshot wound in the chin, losing four teeth and a part of his jaw. Later he was wounded in the leg and was afterward crippled in the ankle while mounting a horse. He still suffers from the effects of the last wound and because of disability occasioned thereby was honorably discharged in November, 1862. The government grants him a pension of sixteen dollars per month because of the injuries which he sustained in the federal service. Aside from the trouble occasioned by the wound he is a man of good health and well preserved for one of his years. He owns a farm of one hundred and seventy-nine acres, which returns to him a good income, supplying him with the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

Mr. Carter is a member of McCullough post, No. 475, G. A. R., of Earlville. He is always interested in those things which pertain to the good of the community and takes an active part in furthering public progress, but has never consented to hold office save that four years ago he was elected a member of the Earlville board of education. His co-operation has been a factor in the development and material improvement of this section of the county and for many years he was numbered among the wide-awake, enterprising and practical agriculturists, who accomplished excellent results in his farming operations.

EDWARD C. McCLARY.

Edward C. McClary is proprietor of a grocery store in the village of Dayton, which he has conducted for ten years, and is also grain buyer for the Neola Elevator Company of Chicago, which has an elevator in this village situated on the Aurora and Streator branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He was born in the village of Norway, La Salle county, on the

18th of August, 1874, and is therefore yet a young man, but has achieved a success which many an elder business man might well envy. His father, Thomas McClary, a native of Ohio, was married to Miss Susan Ingals, who was born in Indiana. A carpenter by trade, he also engaged in connection with building operations in the repair of wagons and farm tools. He came to this county about fifty years ago and was married after his arrival here. He first lived in the village of Norway until about thirty-one years ago, when he removed to Sheridan, his remaining days being passed there. He never sought to figure prominently in politics and for a number of years gave his political allegiance to the prohibition party, but became an advocate of the republican party at the time that James G. Blaine was its presidential candidate. Although he belonged to no church he lived an upright, honorable life, doing by others as he would have them do to him, was a strictly temperate man and displayed in his daily conduct those sterling traits of character which everywhere command respect and confidence. He passed away in June, 1904, at the age of seventy-three years and his widow is still living in Sheridan at the age of sixty-five years. In their family were six children, five of whom yet survive: Lizzie, the wife of H. M. Powers, a resident of Sheridan; Ella, who is a nurse in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Frank W., who married Rose Marco and is a stock buyer living in Sheridan; Rose, the wife of E. H. Peterson, of Sheridan, who has twice represented the district in the state legislature and is one of the prominent and influential residents of La Salle county; Edward C., of this review; and James, who died at the age of five years.

In his parents' home Edward C. McClary spent his boyhood days and acquired his education in the public schools. Ten years ago he purchased the grocery stock of C. W. Fredenburg and has since conducted the business, meeting with well merited success. He carries a carefully selected line of staple and fancy groceries and his neat and attractive store secures a liberal patronage.

In July, 1899, Mr. McClary was married to Miss Emma F. Barnes, who was born in this county, December 11, 1872, and is a daughter of Joseph Barnes, who is living in Dayton township. Mr. McClary has been influential in community affairs and has co-operated actively as well as effectively in many measures that have had direct bearing upon the welfare of the town. Since 1897 he has been postmaster of Dayton and is now serving his third term as township treasurer. His political allegiance is given to the

republican party and he is a member of the Modern Woodmen camp at Wedron. Investigation into his life record shows his fidelity to honorable, manly principles, and he is an intelligent, energetic young man, spoken of in favorable terms throughout the community.

CHARLES HAYWARD.

History instructs, biography pleases. The one addresses itself to the intellect, the other to the affections. The one expands the mind, the other intensifies its energies. Carlisle has said that biography yields in point of interest and profit more than any other reading and this is especially true in the record of the life of such a man as Charles Hayward, who under all circumstances was loyal to honorable principles and who in his active business career won well merited success. He was a representative of an old New England family and was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, in April, 1808. He moved from that place to Newark and Cleveland, Ohio, in 1818 and arrived in La Salle county in 1835. From that time until his death he was identified with the business interests in this part of the state and helped to build the old Fox River house at Ottawa. During much of his residence in Ohio he was engaged in dealing in burr millstones for at that time all of the mills were operated with the old burrs.

In early manhood he wedded Miss Julia Mason, who came to the west with a party of twenty people in company with her parents in June, 1837, the location of the family being in Kane county, Illinois. Her people remained near Elgin, while Mrs. Hayward came to Ottawa. By her marriage, which was celebrated in 1838, there were born three children. Estella J. Hayward resides at No. 327 Washington street in Ottawa. George Hayward died March 1, 1906, at the age of sixty-four years. He devoted the greater part of his life to farming but resided in Ottawa for a number of years prior to his death. He gave his political allegiance to the republican party, and was interested in all that pertained to the general welfare. He married Miss Nettie Strickland, whose father was an early merchant of Ottawa, and Mr. and Mrs. George Hayward became the parents of three children: Edith, who is now the wife of George Gleim, and attorney practicing at the Ottawa bar; Mabel, a graduate of the State Normal School and now a successful teacher; and De Alton, who is attending the State University. The widow of George Hayward resides in Ottawa. Mrs. D. L. Grove is the other member of the family and is mentioned elsewhere in this work.

The Hayward family in Dayton township is still in possession of the farm, being left in the George Hayward estate. The death of Charles Hayward occurred when he was a comparatively young man. He continued his residence in this county for thirteen or fourteen years and passed away on the 22d of July, 1849. He is yet remembered by some of the early pioneer settlers and those who knew him remember that he was worthy of the regard that was given him, for he made a creditable record in all life's relations. In business affairs he met with well deserved success. His widow, Mrs. Julia A. Hayward, was married in 1852 to Henry J. Reed and they had one son, Charles, who died at the age of twenty-two years. Mr. Reed came to Illinois in 1834 and also worked on the old Fox River house. He was for more than six decades a resident of La Salle county, making his home at Ottawa until his death, which occurred in 1894. Mrs. Reed died April 3, 1890.

WILLIAM SEIPP.

William Seipp, a farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 27, Richland township, owns and operates one hundred and sixty acres of land which was improved by himself. He was born in Peru, this county, May 25, 1857, his parents being Conrad and Mary (Wagner) Seipp, early residents of this county, in whose family were eight children: William; Mary, the wife of Christopher Wenders, residing at Streator; Mrs. Kate Bush, who is living in McKeesport, Pennsylvania; Edward, a farmer of Richland township; Clara, the wife of Charles Schroeder, of Streator; Charles, a farmer residing in Richland township; Mrs. Louisa Ryon, of Streator; and Mrs. Ellen Blank, of Dravosburg, Pennsylvania.

In his boyhood days William Seipp removed with his parents from Peru to that part of Eagle township which is now Richland township and remained at home until he had reached adult years, in the meantime acquiring a good common-school education which fitted him to cope with life's practical, onerous and responsible duties. He has always followed farming and stock-raising and started in business for himself when about twenty-four years of age. He has resided at his present home for the past twenty years and after renting for a brief period purchased the place in 1888. He has made all the fine modern improvements on the farm and its splendid appearance indicates his careful supervision, progressive methods and practical ideas. His attention is given to the cultivation of



Julia A. Reed



Charles Hayward

various cereals and he also raises some stock, and in the care of his business interests he manifests keen discernment and sound business judgment.

Mr. Seipp was married in this county to Miss Louisa Arenz, a daughter of John Arenz, residing a half mile south of Leonore. She was born in Germany, March 23, 1860, and came with her parents to America. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Seipp have been born four daughters and two sons, as follows: John William, who was born March 2, 1883, and died at the age of three years; Minnie, born May 3, 1884; William, March 27, 1886; Louisa, December 23, 1889; Katie, May 30, 1891, and Amelia Gusta, December 9, 1896.

Politically Mr. Seipp is a democrat and has served as school director since his marriage. He was also tax collector, road commissioner and constable and in all these offices discharged his duties with promptness and fidelity. The family attend and are members of the Catholic church near Leonore, and in the community where they reside the members of the household occupy an enviable position in the social circles in which they move. Mr. Seipp, in business, has been determined, energetic and reliable and his position in business circles is therefore enviable.

LAFAYETTE W. BREWER.

Lafayette W. Brewer, one of the prominent attorneys of Ottawa, Illinois, was born in the town of Clarkson, Monroe county, New York, October 14, 1842, his parents being Peter and Elizabeth (Lambert) Brewer, natives of the same county. Soon after the Indian Creek massacre Peter Brewer came to this county, then sparsely settled, and worked for a time in the old sawmill at the dam site where the massacre occurred. He later returned to his home in New York, married, and when Lafayette W. was a small child packed his worldly effects into a prairie schooner and slowly wended his way westward, stopping for a time in the state of Ohio and again in the state of Indiana, and after much suffering and fatigue finally arrived, in 1844, by way of Bloomington, this state, in South Ottawa, moving in a house then owned by Dr. Holland, a prominent physician of the then village (now city) of Ottawa, a portion of which house was then occupied by Gideon Mace and stood on the site of Milton Pope's beautiful residence, Peter Brewer stabling his horses in the old fort which was then on the bluff in front of the residences of Dr. Weis and Lester H. Strawn, watering his horses at the spring where the occupants of the fort thereto-

fore had obtained their water, being a small spring at or near where the sidewalk now is—the same spring that has caused the city of Ottawa so much trouble in keeping Prospect avenue in condition for travel. In 1845 Peter Brewer occupied a farm owned by Dr. Holland, east of Ottawa, it being the farm now owned by Kenney Smith, and subsequently he moved on a farm belonging to Mr. Harwood in Dayton township, where Lafayette W. attended his first school in the village of Dayton. Afterward his family resided in Serena and Earl townships, then removed to Paw Paw in DeKalb county, where Peter Brewer died July 6, 1858. In politics he was a democrat but was not, however, what might be called a politician but was always ready to help the cause when occasion demanded. Mr. and Mrs. Brewer were the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters: Lafayette W., Eugene, Sylvanus O., E. Lovinnes, Josephine and Isabel.

The subject of this sketch was but two years old when he came to this county. He grew to manhood here on a farm. His early education was received in the common schools of the county and at the graded schools of South and East Paw Paw. Subsequently he attended Lombard University, at Galesburg, and the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor.

In 1863 he, together with his brother Sylvanus O., enlisted in Company I, Fourth Illinois Cavalry, and remained in that organization until the summer of 1865, when, on the mustering out of the three years' men whose time had expired, the regiment was merged in a battalion of five companies under command of Major Anthony T. Search, and Mr. Brewer and his brother were then assigned to Company B, commanded by Captain Harvey H. Merriman, in which company they served until mustered out in 1866. The five companies, however, of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry in the summer of 1865 were consolidated with seven companies of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry and after that took the number of the Twelfth Regiment and Company B was again changed to Company I. The Twelfth Cavalry was sent with General Custer from Alexandria, Louisiana, to Texas for the purpose of helping to regulate affairs in Mexico if occasion warranted and the regiment was not mustered out of service until 1866.

Although democrats, the Brewer boys, like the little giant of Illinois, Colonel Douglas, were ready and willing to serve President Lincoln in suppressing the rebellion and in restoring the old flag without one stripe erased or one star obliterated. All four enlisted in August, 1861. Eugene enlisted in the Thirty-fourth Illinois In-

fantry commanded by Colonel Edward N. Kirk and served until the battle of Stone River, where he was severely wounded and was discharged on account thereof, not being able to serve longer. Sylvanus O. enlisted in the Fourth Cavalry in the same company with Lafayette W., serving until the Twelfth was mustered out of service as above stated. Lovinnes enlisted but was rejected because of being too young and small, he being then only about thirteen years of age.

After being mustered out of service L. W. Brewer returned to La Salle county, put in about three years farming and then continued the study of law. He was admitted to the bar at Ottawa in 1871, where he has ever since followed the practice of his profession. He was city attorney from 1874 until 1877. In 1880 he was elected state's attorney on the democratic ticket and proved himself to be a terror to evil-doers, having sent more criminals to the penitentiary during his term of four years than any state's attorney that had preceded him or any who has succeeded him in that office, as will appear from the records of said county. It will also be seen by the records of the county that during his term of service he never had an indictment quashed, a record that cannot be beaten and most likely not equalled in this state. In his election as state's attorney he overcame a republican majority of about seven hundred, being elected over a very popular gentleman and candidate by a majority of over two hundred, and that, too, at a presidential election. He was one of only two candidates that were elected on the democratic ticket that year. For four years, from September, 1880, he was the attorney for the board of supervisors of La Salle county, and in that capacity tried a good many cases and gained the confidence of the whole board, as was evidenced from the fact that after the expiration of his term he was retained by the county board to defend the county in the Reddick will case, one of the most noted cases ever commenced in this county, the county being interested in said case to the extent of one hundred acres of land, which is now a portion of the county farm.

In 1888 Mr. Brewer was nominated by his party for congress in this congressional district but was defeated by Captain Hill, of Joliet, the republican nominee. The republican majority in the district was then more than thirty-five hundred. Mr. Brewer, however, succeeded in running more than five hundred votes ahead of his ticket, reducing Captain Hill's majority in Will county by about one hundred votes.

In 1889 Mr. Brewer formed a co-partnership with Lester H. Strawn for the practice of law, under the firm name of Brewer & Strawn, which

co-partnership existed until 1904, during which time it was engaged in a large number of very important cases, handling them with great skill and ability and to the satisfaction of their numerous clients as a rule. In connection with his law business Mr. Brewer has been carrying on general farming, together with stock-raising and feeding on his farm located on the south side of the river in South Ottawa township, about six miles west of Ottawa, known as the Glen Oak Stock farm. Mr. Brewer has lately purchased a Mammoth jack known as Long Tom, Jr., which stands sixteen and a quarter hands high and measures thirty-five inches from tip to tip of ears, and he purposes hereafter in connection with his general farming to raise jacks and mules of the Mammoth kind, an enterprise that will undoubtedly be appreciated by the people of this country and one that will do much toward improving the stock of this county.

When the subject of this sketch was sixteen years of age his father died and he being the oldest son, the whole responsibility of caring for his widowed mother and younger brothers and sisters was thrown upon his shoulders. His father had left them very poor, having been sick for a long time before his death, which sickness had largely eaten up his small estate. L. W. remembers of raising corn when yet a mere boy and hauling it more than twenty-five miles to Ottawa and selling it for fifteen cents for sixty pounds shelled corn, and taking his pay in Stumptail money, which had depreciated ten per cent when he reached Earlville on his way home. These were hard times indeed. No silver mounted harness and fine carriages, and scarcely ever did you see silver on the table of the pioneer settlers of those times—times indeed that tried men's souls.

As a lawyer Mr. Brewer is enterprising, able and upright, a careful and conscientious counselor and advisor, a strong advocate and an honor to the profession. As a business man he enjoys the confidence of all with whom he has to deal, and for upright manly dealings bears a character above reproach. He possesses a vigorous and robust body, and with his fine mental attainments and untarnished record may confidentially look forward to future achievements.

Mr. Brewer was first married to a most estimable lady, Emma J. Wedge, daughter of Joseph Wedge, an old settler of Kendall county. She was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, May 21, 1848. By this union there was one son, L. W., Jr., born January 29, 1875. Mrs. Brewer departed this life in Ottawa, December 18, 1894. L. W. Brewer, Jr., was married to a most excellent lady, Miss Edith M. Mundie, Sep-

tember 14, 1898, by which union there is one daughter, Marie Elizabeth Brewer, born July 9, 1901. L. W. Brewer, Jr., is engaged in the real-estate business in La Salle county and in the states of Nebraska and Minnesota.

The subject of this sketch was married the second time to Mrs. Ida M. Woolbert, an excellent lady, who was born at Sand Lake, Rensselaer county, New York, a daughter of Thomas J. and Clarissa Gabler. She is the mother of Cora B. Woolbert Refior, wife of David Refior, of the Refior-Barr Hardware Company of this city, and was born December 9, 1875, and married September 29, 1898. Charles H. Woolbert, born June 26, 1877, is a graduate of the Northwestern University of the class of 1900. He served as professor of the Aurora high school, of this state, was later professor in Olivet College, in the state of Michigan, and for the past three years has filled the chair of professor of English in Albion College, in Michigan. George H. Woolbert was born January 12, 1883, and married Miss Vera H. Seiberling, daughter of Peter M. and Clara M. Seiberling on June 30, 1906. Mr. Woolbert is now and for three years past has been local editor of the Ottawa Free Trader. He and his wife are the owners, proprietors and publishers of the Daily Mercantile Reporter and Law Bulletin of La Salle county published at Ottawa, Illinois, and Mrs. George Woolbert is secretary of the Ottawa Retail Merchants Association.

Mr. L. W. Brewer is a charter member of Seth C. Earl post, No. 156, G. A. R., of Ottawa, Illinois, and has been commander thereof.

SIMON SHAPLAND.

Simon Shapland, who for half a century has been a resident of La Salle county and makes his home in Grand Rapids township, where he owns a good farm, was born in Devonshire, England, on the 9th of April, 1850. His father, John Shapland, also a native of Devonshire, was born in December, 1803, and for many years followed farming in his native country. He crossed the Atlantic to the new world in the fall of 1851 and landed in New York, making his home near Batavia, where he remained for three years. He then came to La Salle county with his family, where he spent the remainder of his days, becoming the owner of some land and a nice home property in Marseilles. Here he was for many years engaged in farming pursuits and died about four years ago in November, 1901. He held membership in the Episcopal church and his political allegiance was given to the republican

party. In England he was married to Miss Mary Howard, who was born in Devonshire on the 13th of January, 1807. She reached a very advanced age, passing away in 1893. A worthy Christian woman, she held membership in the Baptist church. In the family were ten children, George S. being the eldest. Katie S. died in England. John S., living in York, Nebraska, belonged to Company D of the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Infantry and participated in the march to the sea under Sherman, while at the battle of Peach Tree Creek he was wounded. Richard, who served for three years as a member of the Fifty-third Illinois Infantry, is now living in Bartlett, Nebraska. Christopher, who became a member of the same regiment and was discharged for disability before the close of the war, is now living near Lawton, Oklahoma. Mary Ann is a resident of Marseilles. Eleanor died over thirty years ago. Henry was killed by lightning. William is living in Barton county, Kansas.

Simon Shapland, the youngest of the family, was only about a year old when brought by his parents to the new world and was a lad of five summers when the family removed from New York to La Salle county, settling in Deer Park township in 1854. The following year they removed to Otter Creek township, locating on land owned at that time by David Strawn. Mr. Shapland has spent most of his life, however, in Grand Rapids township and has always followed farming and stock-raising. He has been the owner of a number of full blooded Percheron horses and now has fine stock upon his place. His farm is a well improved property, including the old homestead of eighty acres, and he owns altogether one hundred and forty acres of very choice land, the fields being rich and productive.

Mr. Shapland was married to Miss Chestina T. Snook, who was born in Fall River township, La Salle county, in 1858 and has spent her entire life in this locality. Her father, Harvey Snook, was born in the state of New York in 1836 and in early life engaged in teaching school, but afterward followed farming. At the present writing, however, he is living retired in South Ottawa. His political support is given to the republican party and he is a believer in the Methodist church, with which he has long held membership. He married Miss Adeline Lovejoy, who was born in Lisbon, New Hampshire, in 1839 and is also yet living. She, too, belongs to the Methodist church. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Snook were ten children. Chestina T., now Mrs. Shapland, is the eldest of the family.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Shapland have been born five children: Elmer J., who died at the age

of five years; Clarence H., who is twenty-three years of age; Mabel, who is teaching school at the age of twenty years; Flora M., who is attending school; and Cora A., who is twelve years of age.

Mr. Shapland of this review is well known in La Salle county, where he has spent the greater part of his life, and during the half century of his residence here he has witnessed many changes. He has labored persistently and energetically in his farming and stock-raising interests and now occupies a good position in financial circles as the result of his diligence in former years.

ALMAN A. CLAPSADDLE.

Alman A. Clapsaddle, engaged in the practice of law at Leland, entered upon his professional career well equipped for its duties and responsibilities and is now enjoying a practice which is an indication of the consensus of public opinion regarding his legal powers. A native son of Illinois, his birth occurred in the city of De Kalb, November 25, 1868, his parents being Andrew and Mary (Ames) Clapsaddle, well known and representative residents of De Kalb county. The family is of German lineage and was established in America many years ago, the birth of Andrew Clapsaddle having occurred in Herkimer county, New York. In his youth he acquired a good education and the years of his early manhood were devoted to teaching, in which profession he was very successful, his services giving satisfaction in the various localities in which he was employed. The year 1848 witnessed his arrival in De Kalb county, Illinois, where, retired from professional life, he turned his attention to farming for a long period and was one of the enterprising agriculturists of his adopted county. He was first married in Illinois to Mrs. Mary Heustis, nee Ames. Her parents were of Scotch-English descent and were early settlers of Stonington, Connecticut, whence they removed to Otsego county, New York, where their daughter Mary was born. Following the marriage of Mr. Clapsaddle and Mrs. Mary Heustis five children came to bless their home, but in 1873 they were deprived of a mother's care by death. The father afterward married again and thus was enabled to keep his children at home until they had reached years of maturity. His death occurred in 1894 in Paw Paw township, De Kalb county, Illinois.

When only five years of age Alman A. Clapsaddle lost his mother but was reared upon the

old homestead farm, where he assisted in the work as his age and strength permitted, while in the district schools he acquired his elementary education. For a time he was a student in Leland and afterward attended Jennings Seminary, at Aurora, Illinois. For four or five years thereafter he engaged in teaching school but regarded this merely as an initial step to further professional labor and in the meantime became a student of law with M. T. Maloney, of Ottawa, as his preceptor. Following two years' preliminary reading under the direction of Mr. Maloney he was admitted to the bar in 1892. After practicing for a year in Ottawa Mr. Clapsaddle removed to Leland in 1893 and here he has been successful in practice, having a large number of important cases which have called forth his legal talents and demonstrated his comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence. His devotion to his clients' interests stand as an unquestioned fact in his career and has made him a trustworthy lawyer.

In 1890 was celebrated the marriage of Alman A. Clapsaddle and Miss Minnie Potter, a daughter of C. M. Potter, of Leland. They have two children, Reita M. and Janet A. Mr. Clapsaddle casts his ballot for the men and measures of the republican party and is well informed on the issues which divide the two organizations. He belongs to Leland lodge, No. 558, A. F. & A. M., and has taken the degrees of capitular Masonry in Sandwich chapter, No. 107, R. A. M. Almost his entire life having been passed in this section of the state, he has a wide acquaintance and the salient elements in his character are such as have won for him professional prominence and social distinction—for he is a man of many warm friends.

MATTHEW COULSON.

Matthew Coulson, a wholesale tobacconist of Streator, engaged in business at No. 222 East Main street, was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, March 19, 1862, his parents being Thomas and Emily (Marley) Coulson, who were natives of England and Scotland respectively, and in 1880 came to America, establishing their home in Streator, where the mother died in 1882, at the comparatively early age of forty-six years, while the father passed away in 1885, at the age of forty-eight years. In their family were four children, two sons and two daughters, namely: William, Matthew, Jane and Emily.

When but eight years of age Matthew Coulson began working in a colliery in England. He was a youth of sixteen years when he crossed



A. A. CLAPSADDLE.

the Atlantic to the United States and became a resident of Streator. Here he commenced work as a coal miner at shaft No. 1 and his trustworthiness and capability led to his promotion to the position of check weighman. He afterward served as a patrolman and assistant chief of police at Streator, being associated with the police force of the city from 1886 until 1894, when he was appointed deputy sheriff. In the early part of January, 1897, he was placed in charge at Rutland, Illinois, during a strike in the coal mines, where the situation was peculiarly complicated in many ways. In 1898 he was elected sheriff of La Salle county and proved a capable officer during the four years of his term. He had been assistant chief of police in Streator from 1887 until 1892 and as a custodian of the public peace gave service that was most commendable, being characterized by unfaltering fidelity to duty. In 1903 he embarked in the wholesale tobacco business, in which he has since engaged.

On the 7th of May, 1883, Mr. Coulson was married to Miss Elizabeth Cadman, who was born in England and came to this country with her parents when three years of age. She is a daughter of Charles and Annie Cadman and by her marriage has become the mother of five children, of whom four are now living. Edith, the wife of George Doarman; Maud, Roy and Hazel, all at home. Mr. Coulson is a member of Streator lodge, No. 607, A. F. & A. M., and in politics has always been a republican, doing everything in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. Starting in life in humble capacity in La Salle county, he has gradually worked his way upward and is now at the head of a prosperous business enterprise, while the political honors that have been conferred upon him indicate his standing in public regard. He was ever a brave and fearless officer, placing the public good before personal interests.

W. N. SIMPKINS.

The farming interests of Eagle township are well represented by W. N. Simpkins, who resides on section 20. He was born on his present home farm, January 19, 1861, a son of Thomas Hugh and Mary (Mackey) Simpkins. The father was born February 15, 1827, and came to La Salle county in the fall of 1849 from Millsboro, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, a town on the Monongahela river, and here took up his abode in Eagle township, soon purchasing a farm, upon which our subject now resides. On the 13th of

July, 1854, he bought eighty acres at seven dollars and a half per acre from William T. Christy and wife and April 6, 1866, purchased forty acres more at thirty-seven dollars and a half per acre of Benjamin Shafer and wife. He practically had no capital on coming to this county and in order to obtain necessary funds for his support he worked out by the month during the summer seasons and in the winter mined coal along the river bank where Heenanville now stands, wheeling out the coal in a wheelbarrow and selling by box measurement, for no cars were then in use. The city of Streator had not yet been established and every evidence of pioneer life and environment was seen. The shed or shop in which Mr. Simpkins kept bachelor's hall and sheltered his tools still does service on the farm. The same roof with the original shingles which he put on between forty-five and fifty years ago are still covering the building, a fact which indicates that an excellent quality of lumber was used and that thorough workmanship was also displayed in shingling the building. This building is now being used as a tool and coal house by the subject of this review. Following his marriage the father built the south portion of the present large residence which stands upon the farm and in the meantime removed his shop to the farm. Following his marriage he devoted his time and energies to the development and cultivation of his land, which he improved from the raw prairie and as the years passed by the fields were well tilled and responded with generous harvests. In 1876 he completed the present residence and the old pine shingles which he placed upon the new portion have after a period of thirty years been recently replaced. The fine pine and maple trees which adorn the lawn and add to the value as well as attractive appearance of the home were brought as saplings by Mr. Simpkins from the timber and set out by him. He also planted an orchard, but about two years ago the present owner of the farm replaced many of the trees with new ones. Thomas H. Simpkins was for many years an energetic, industrious and prosperous agriculturist and belonged to that class of representative pioneer men who while advancing their individual business affairs also promote the general welfare and development. He was accidentally killed by a horse August 19, 1877, when over fifty years of age. He had served as school director for some years and was a member of the Grange. On the 1st of October, 1857, he married Mary Mackey, who was born May 29, 1838, and was a sister of L. T. Mackey, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Long surviving her husband she departed this life in Streator, March 16, 1904.

In the family of this worthy couple were ten children: Clara, born September 7, 1858, was married in April, 1882, to Joseph Merritte and resides in Guthrie, Oklahoma. Ella Jane, born September 9, 1859, died August 6, 1906. William North, of this review, is the next of this family. Thomas Hugh, Jr., born March 11, 1862, was married July 6, 1898, to Anna Lahman, and died May 4, 1902. Charles, born July 16, 1863, died October 10, 1864. Mary Elizabeth, born February 10, 1865, was married July 1, 1904, to James Mosteller, a glass-blower residing in Streator. Dallas, born March 17, 1870, and died the same day. Arthur Burton, born September 2, 1872, is living in Hinckley, Illinois. Homer, born May 13, 1874, is a resident of Streator, George Washington, born March 20, 1876, is residing in Texas.

William N. Simpkins was reared in La Salle county and at intervals attended the common schools until about twenty-two years of age, when he pursued a commercial course in Streator, walking a portion of the time the five miles between his home and Streator. Thus he thoroughly earned and appreciated the college course. He is a carpenter, painter and paper hanger by trade and in his earlier years carried on business along those lines, but of late years has operated the farm and in addition has built several houses in the township. He has also repaired the Congregational church at Kangley and while following his chosen occupation displayed good ability in that direction. He has purchased the interest of the other heirs in the home property, which he now owns, having a valuable and productive tract of one hundred and twenty acres of land on sections 20 and 21, Eagle township. He is likewise patentee of a gate hinge for heavy farm gates, and also of a hayrack loader and unloader for removing and putting on hayracks, thus doing away with much unnecessary work of lifting. A boy can drive the wagon under and remove the rack or vice versa. The patent was secured July 4, 1899, and since that time Mr. Simpkins has manufactured and sold about one hundred of these devices, but has not given much attention to the matter, concentrating his energies more largely upon general agricultural pursuits and the further development and improvement of his farm, which is well equipped with all modern accessories and conveniences.

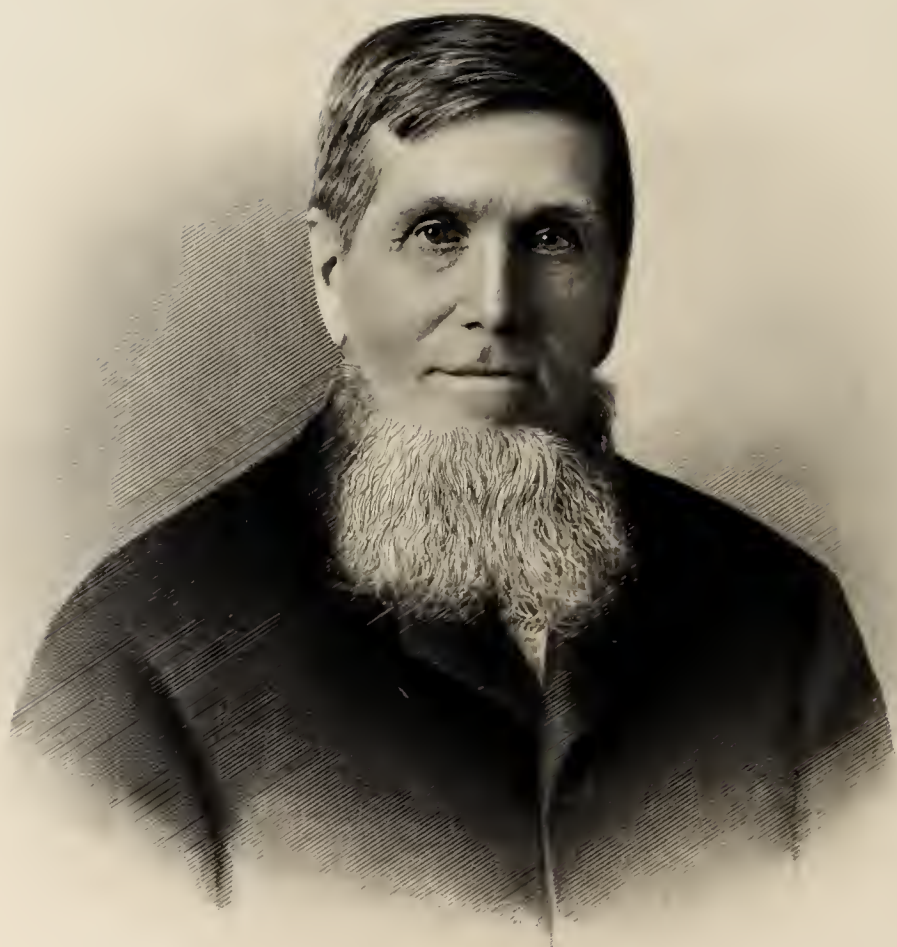
On the 15th of January, 1902, Mr. Simpkins was united in marriage in La Salle county to Miss Isabelle Hiner, who was born in Montgomery county, Kansas, September 27, 1877, a daughter of John D. and Emma L. (Berry) Hiner, formerly residents of La Salle county. The mother was born in Indiana, but came to

Illinois when young, residing in Livingston county. She was married in Reading to John D. Hiner and died at Streator in 1892, at the age of forty-two years. Mr. Hiner now resides at Walter, Oklahoma, where he owns a farm. He previously lived in Streator for a considerable period and spent four years in Kansas. Mrs. Simpkins was reared in La Salle county, attending the country schools, and by her marriage she has become the mother of one son, Kenneth J., who was born November 7, 1903, and is therefore three years of age.

Mr. Simpkins has largely followed in his father's political footsteps and supports the democracy, although he is somewhat independent in politics. He served for one year as assessor in Eagle township, but has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking. Fraternally he is connected with the Mystic Workers and with the Modern Woodmen camp at Kangley. His entire life has been passed in this county and the years of his manhood have been characterized by steady progress in business activity and successful accomplishment. Dependent almost entirely upon his own resources for everything that he has achieved and enjoyed, his life record shows what may be accomplished by a strong will guided by sound judgment and practical common sense—qualities which are too often lacking and cause a great per cent of the failures which are known in business life. Mr. Simpkins as a representative of one of the pioneer families is also worthy of mention, and in matters of citizenship during the years of his residence here he has always been found loyal, giving his aid and support to every movement for the general good.

BARTO THOMPSON.

Barto Thompson, whose life of industry and unrelenting diligence has led to success as an agriculturist, now lives on section 27, Freedom township, where he has a good farm property. He was born in Christiansund, Norway, July 27, 1836. His father was Knute Thompson Mosey, the last named being added to designate the place in which he lived. In 1844 he came with his wife and children to America by way of New Orleans, intending to locate in Texas but changing his mind he continued his journey northward up the Mississippi river. While en route, however, they were stranded on an island in the ice and for two nights slept in the open air. They had proceeded by boat up the Illinois river to Ottawa, and made their way to Freedom town-



BARTO THOMPSON



MPS BART THOMPSON.

ship, where the father purchased one hundred and sixty acres of government land. It was entirely uncultivated and unimproved and his first dwelling was built of sod and slabs. They nearly froze in the winter months and in the summer rattlesnakes were frequently found in the walls of their abode. In 1849, during the cholera epidemic, Mr. Thompson's parents and his two sisters died, the two sisters being buried in the same grave.

Barto Thompson and his brother returned to the farm after burying the other members of the family and built a house where they made their home up to the time of their marriage. Mr. Thompson of this review was only thirteen years of age when left an orphan and from that time has been dependent entirely upon his own resources. On the 18th of October, 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Tarbor Baker, who was born in Norway, January 10, 1837, a daughter of Halver and Julia Baker, who came to America in 1854 and for a time resided in Freedom township, La Salle county, but afterward removed to Minnesota, where they died.

Mr. Thompson came into possession of eighty acres of his father's farm and later bought twenty acres more. He built a house thereon and made it his home for sixteen years. About 1875, however, having prospered in his work, he was enabled to purchase another farm of one hundred and sixty acres and he now owns two hundred and sixty acres of valuable land in La Salle county. He has been an untiring worker and his unfaltering energy and frugality have constituted the basis of his success. He has been able to assist all of his children in getting good homes and he yet retains the ownership of valuable property which brings him a good return. He certainly deserves much credit for what he has accomplished, for many a man of less resolute spirit would have become utterly discouraged and disheartened in the face of difficulties and obstacles such as he has met.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have been born four children but Charles M., the eldest, died March 30, 1895, at the age of thirty-four years. He owned a nice farm in Dayton township, which he improved and had converted into one of the good properties of the county. Harriet is the wife of Fred Mathiesen, now living on a farm in Dayton township, which was formerly owned by her brother Charles. Joseph E. is living on a farm adjoining his father's. Sarah E. is the wife of Professor Louis Chally, of Dayton township.

Mr. Thompson has always been a republican, firm in his belief in the principles of the party but without aspiration for office. Many years

ago he was converted to Christianity and his people were also church members and identified with the Lutheran denomination. He is earnestly endeavoring to lead a consistent Christian life that his example may serve as a source of inspiration to his children and in all relations he has been found to be a straightforward, honorable man, doing what he has believed to be right and displaying justice and consideration in his treatment of those with whom he has come in contact. He has now reached the seventieth milestone on life's journey. For many years he has resided in this county, watching its progress from pioneer times to the present age of development. Great changes have occurred and he has borne his share in the work of improvement along agricultural lines. His business career has been crowned with a measure of success which is very desirable and shows what may be accomplished through determination and unfaltering energy.

THOMAS J. DUNN.

Thomas J. Dunn, whose valuable farm on section 24, Brookfield township, comprises two hundred and forty acres of land, was born in this township in 1866. His father, Patrick Dunn, a native of Ireland, was born in 1828 and came to this country when about eighteen years of age, hoping to better his financial condition in the new world. He first worked at farm labor in Connecticut, and then leaving the east for the middle west with its many and growing opportunities, he located in Deer Park township, La Salle county, where he engaged in farming on his own account. There he made a good start in business as an agriculturist and later he removed to Brookfield township, where he now resides, having a good farm on section 21. He married Miss Johanna Dunn, also a native of Ireland, the wedding being celebrated in this county. They became the parents of seven children: William, who married Elizabeth Mooney, of Chicago; Thomas; Edward; Mary, who married Frank O'Dell; Anna; Emily; and Maggie, who is now the wife of Lyons Bernard; while Anna married Mike Sheedy.

The boyhood days of Thomas J. Dunn passed quietly and uneventfully. He enjoyed the pleasures of the playground, acquired his education in the district schools and spent a part of two years in Brown's College, Valparaiso, Indiana. He performed such work on the home farm as his years and strength would permit and thus he gained a good practical knowledge of farming to aid him when he started out in life on his

own account. Mr. Dunn taught school for four years in La Salle and Grand Rapids and Brookfield townships. He commenced farming independently on the M. O'Loughlin place on section 20, Brookfield township, where he resided for three years, and then removed to his present place of residence on section 24. He started out for himself with a team of horses as his only possession and now he is the possessor of two hundred and forty acres of the valuable land which makes La Salle county one of the richest farming districts of the entire country. His place is well improved, the fields have been brought under a high state of cultivation and everything about the farm is kept in first class condition.

Mr. Dunn, in 1893, was married to Miss Mary Sheedy, who was born in Brookfield township, a daughter of Timothy and Bridget Sheedy, both of whom were natives of Ireland. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Dunn have been born six children: Marie, Willie, Loretta, Leo, Franklin and Luella. The parents are members of the Catholic church.

Mr. Dunn votes with the democracy and is active in the local ranks of the party. He has held a number of township offices, the duties of which he has performed in prompt and reliable manner. He was township collector for two years and at the present writing is supervisor of Brookfield township. He is a director of the Seneca Grain, Lumber & Supply Company and his spirit of enterprise and activity, leading to the successful accomplishment of everything he undertakes to do is manifest in both his business life and his official service.

W. J. McCULLOUGH.

W. J. McCullough, a farmer and stock-raiser located on section 6, Farm Ridge township, operates three hundred and twenty acres of productive land, a part of which is the old Hogaboom homestead property. He was born upon this farm in 1858, his parents being John and Jane (Lane) McCullough, the latter now a resident of South Ottawa. She was born in La Salle county north of the city of Ottawa about seventy years ago, and her father was one of the honored pioneer settlers in this part of the state. John McCullough, a farmer by occupation, came to Illinois from Ohio, his native state, and took up his abode in La Salle county. He resided in Farm Ridge and South Ottawa townships, carrying on general agricultural pursuits up until the time of his enlistment for service in the Civil war. He became a member of

the Famous One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Infantry and served as a private soldier until killed at the battle of Plum Tree Creek, thus giving his life as a sacrifice upon the altar of his country. In the family were five children: Annie, who died in infancy; W. J., of this review; John, deceased; George, a farmer residing in Deer Park township; and William, a farmer of Sedgwick county, Kansas.

W. J. McCullough was reared in Farm Ridge township, attending the district schools and afterward gave his attention to the task of cultivating and improving the fields. He married Miss Luella Hogaboom, who was also born upon the present home farm, her parents being Abel and Melizena (Gruber) Hogaboom, who came from Ohio during the pioneer epoch in the history of this county. They were farming people and settled in Farm Ridge township. Her maternal grandfather, Rev. Jacob Gruber, was a minister of the German Lutheran church and preached in this county at an early day, aiding in sowing the seeds of moral progress and religious development in this portion of the state. All of the family died in Farm Ridge township. Abel Hogaboom, father of Mrs. McCullough, was born in New York, and having arrived at years of maturity, married Miss Melizena E. Gruber, whose birth occurred in Ohio. His attention was given to general agricultural pursuits for many years. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Charlotte Jarvis, who died upon the old homestead property in Farm Ridge township, in 1858, leaving a son and three daughters, while one son had previously died in infancy. Those who survived the mother were: Frank, who was a resident farmer of Farm Ridge township but died twenty years ago; Mary, who became the wife of Robert Crane and died in Kansas, in January, 1901; Helen, who died June 15, 1898, at the age of fifty-two years; and Elizabeth, residing on the home farm in Farm Ridge township. After losing his first wife Abel Hogaboom married Miss Melizena E. Gruber who, as stated, was the daughter of Rev. Jacob Gruber, a minister of the Lutheran church, who came to La Salle county more than a half century ago. He preached in that county almost his entire life from early manhood and his influence was of no restricted order. In fact his labors proved a very valuable element in religious progress of the community. He was born in 1801, and died in December, 1894. The death of Mr. Hogaboom occurred April 17, 1900, when he was eighty-six years of age. His widow still survives him and yet makes her home in Farm Ridge township. Unto them were born four children, who are yet living, while Jacob died at the age

of ten years, and Frederick at the age of two years. The daughters are: Susie, now the wife of Charles Rosencrantz, of Atlantic, Iowa; Abbie the wife of William McCullough; Luella, the wife of Walter McCullough; and Lucy at home.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McCullough have been born three children: Jessie G., eleven years of age, born in South Ottawa township; Beulah, born in the same township and now seven years of age; and Irene, three years old, born in Farm Ridge township. Politically Mr. McCullough has always been a democrat but is without aspiration for office. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp at Deer Park and is well known as one whose interest in public affairs is that of a citizen who desires permanent good and improvement. He has always lived in this part of the county and is today extensively and successfully engaged in farming, operating three hundred and twenty acres of land on section 6, Farm Ridge township. He has an excellent property here, which in its many improvements and the neat appearance of the fields indicates his careful supervision and practical methods.

DAVIDSON E. HUGGANS.

Davidson E. Huggans, who since 1886 has been superintendent of the Aqueduct Company at Streator, was born in New York city on the 12th of April, 1852, his parents being James and Agnes (Rankin) Huggans, both of whom were natives of Scotland. Having crossed the Atlantic to America they removed from New York city in 1853 to Freehold, New Jersey, and a year later became residents of Ohio, settling on a farm near Dayton in Clinton county, where they remained for two years. In October, 1856, they continued their westward journey to La Salle county, Illinois, settling in Bruce township, where the subject of this review was reared to manhood in the usual manner of farm lads. There were still many evidences of frontier life to be seen here, as there were tracts of land that were still uncultivated, while the homes of the settlers were widely scattered.

Davidson E. Huggans was but four years of age at the time of the arrival of the family in La Salle county and was reared upon the old homestead farm in Bruce township, acquiring his education in the public schools and during the periods of vacation aiding in the labors of the fields. He continued to carry on farm work there until 1877, when he began farming near Sibley, Ford county, Illinois, where he resided for two years. On the expiration of that period

he came to Streator and was employed as a coal miner in shaft No. 1 for the Chicago, Wilmington & Vermillion Coal Company. When two years had passed by he was made engineer in the same shaft, which position he continued to fill until 1886, when he was made superintendent of the Aqueduct Company and has since acted in this capacity.

On the 12th of April, 1877, Mr. Huggans was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Jenkins, a daughter of John Jenkins, of Streator, and they had five children, of whom two are living, Ralph and Louis. The latter is at home. The former, who is chief engineer of the water works in Streator, married Isabelle Reeder and has one daughter, Edith.

In his political views Mr. Huggans is an earnest republican unfaltering in his advocacy of the principles of the party and has been called upon to serve in several local offices. For thirteen years he was a member of the school board and for five years acted as clerk of the board. In the spring of 1893 he was chosen supervisor of his township and acted in that capacity for four years. He is a prominent Good Templar and takes an active part in furthering the cause of temperance, believing that the disregard of temperance principles is one of the greatest mistakes that man can make. He belongs to Streator lodge, No. 607, A. F. & A. M., with which he has been identified for twenty-one years, and he has also taken the degrees of Streator chapter, No. 168, R. A. M., and Streator commandery, No. 70, K. T. He likewise belongs to Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine and his religious faith is that of the Unitarian church. He has been found reliable in all relations of life whether in social or business connections and is devoted to his family and to those interests which advance the welfare of society.

THOMAS J. RICHARDS.

Thomas J. Richards, a farmer and stock-feeder located on section 11, Bruce township, where he owns and operates four hundred acres of well improved land, was born in this township on Otter Creek street, Streator, August 19, 1862. He is a son of Frederick Richards, of Streator, one of the most extensive landowners of the county, and a man whose business prominence ranks him with the foremost citizens of this portion of the state. The son was reared in his native city, where he acquired a good education and for the past twenty years he has been engaged in business for himself, carrying on the

feeding of stock during the greater part of this time. In this he has been very successful and annually there are found large numbers of cattle and hogs upon his place, which are well cared for and therefore command an excellent price when put upon the market. In connection with the feeding of stock Mr. Richards also engages in general agricultural pursuits, giving his time and attention to the cultivation and development of his excellent farm, comprising four hundred acres on section 11, Bruce township. He raises the various cereals best adapted to soil and climate and has brought the fields under a high state of cultivation. He also leases the farming land, much of which is devoted to pasture. Upon his place he has a fine home and everything about the farm is kept in excellent condition, showing the careful supervision of a progressive owner whose methods are at the same time thoroughly practical.

On the 4th of February, 1886, Mr. Richards was united in marriage to Miss Lena Missel, a daughter of William Missel, deceased. Her mother is now living with a son in Otter Creek township. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Richards have been born two children, both natives of Bruce township. Lulu, born August 19, 1888, is now a student in the Streator high school and will graduate with the class of 1907. Frederick, born December 17, 1896, is attending the county schools.

In more recent years Mr. Richards has given his political support to the republican party, believing its principles most conducive to good government and the welfare of the nation. He has served as school director for the past twelve years and the cause of education finds in him a warm and stalwart friend. He and his wife hold membership in the Streator Methodist church and Mr. Richards has served on the official board. They contribute generously to its support and take an active interest in its work, and as the years go by they are growing in the esteem of their fellow citizens in the community where they have long been widely and favorably known.

HIRAM HILTON.

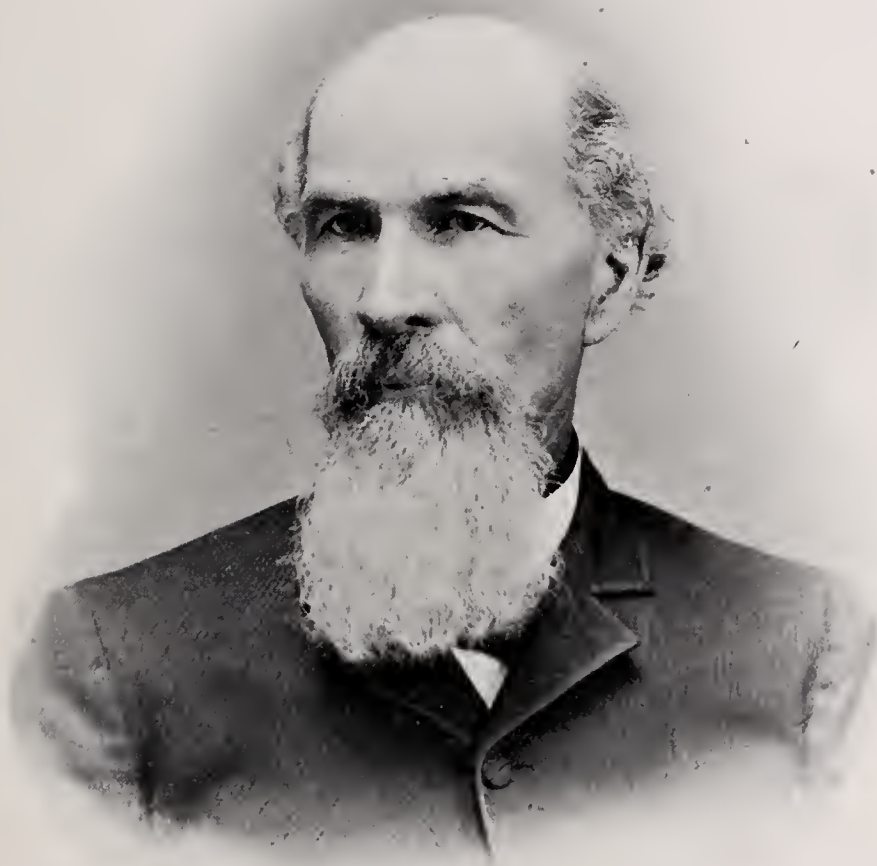
Hiram Hilton, one of the prominent, influential and wealthy residents of La Salle county, making his home in Marseilles, was born in Ashburnham, Massachusetts, on the 14th of December, 1823. His father, David Hilton, also a native of the Bay state, was there reared and married. He devoted his life to general agricultural pursuits and reared his family there. Hiram Hilton

spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the state of his nativity and was one of a family of five sons and seven daughters, all of whom reached adult age but he and one sister are the only survivors of the family at this writing.

In his youth Hiram Hilton learned the blacksmith's trade and followed that pursuit in early life for a number of years. In 1855 he came westward to Illinois, settling in La Salle county. He purchased land in Brookfield township, comprising eighty acres, and in the fall of that year built a little house thereon and bought a yoke of oxen in order to carry on the farm work. Afterward, however, he built a blacksmith shop and sold the oxen in order to purchase tools and otherwise equip the smithy. He carried on the shop for twelve years, having a large patronage. When he settled here there were but one or two houses within sight of his home. Later he gave considerable attention to farm labor and became the owner of two hundred and forty acres of land in a body, on which he placed fair buildings. He gave his attention to general blacksmithing, however, until the period of the Civil war, when he took up active work of the farm, there residing until about 1870, when he removed from the farm to Marseilles and built a residence in the town. He worked for a few years for the Marseilles Manufacturing Company but now is largely living retired, save for the supervision which he gives to his property interests. He has built and owns three good brick business houses and four good residences in Marseilles and the rental from these brings him a good income. He has helped to improve and make the town what it is today and ever stands for progress and upbuilding, his labors being of direct benefit to his community.

Mr. Hilton was married first in Massachusetts to Miss Rachel A. Cummins, a native of that state, who was there reared. Her death occurred June 26, 1890, when she was in her sixty-fifth year. There was one daughter, Flora Estella, who died when a young lady, on the 31st of December, 1865. On the 28th of October, 1891, Mr. Hilton was again married, this time in Ottawa, to Miss Mary C. Piester, who was born and reared near Marseilles, a daughter of Marquis Piester, one of the early settlers of Ohio, who came from Dutchess county, New York, in 1849. In her father's family were seven daughters and five sons, and eight of the number are yet living.

In his political views Mr. Hilton is a stalwart republican, having supported the party since casting a ballot for its first presidential candidate. Previous to that time he was a whig, casting his first ballot in 1844. He voted for Fremont in 1856 and for Lincoln in 1860 and 1864, and has



HIRAM HILTON.

never faltered in his allegiance to the party from that time to the present.

Mr. Hilton has served on the town board as commissioner for a number of years. He has been a delegate to numerous county and state conventions and is deeply interested in the success and growth of his party. His wife is a member of the Congregational church. For fifty-one years he has been a resident of La Salle county, witnessing the transformation as the result of the settlements which have been made and the introduction of industrial and commercial enterprises as well as agricultural progress. Through more than a half century he has been a subscriber to the Ottawa Republican. He has now passed the eighty-second milestone on life's journey, and a review of his life shows many splendid traits of character worthy of emulation. He has won the esteem and good will of his fellowmen through his activity and reliability in business and his advocacy of all that promotes good citizenship. Moreover he deserves much credit for the success he has attained, for it is due entirely to his earnest labor, guided by sound judgment. In the evening of his life he receives the respect and veneration which should ever be accorded those who have traveled life's journey for many years, and following the path wherein walk those who stand for reform, improvement and substantial upbuilding.

LORRIN SWIFT.

Lorin Swift, who has been a resident of La Salle county since 1868, owns two large farms lying in La Salle, Livingston and Henry counties, aggregating several hundred acres. He also owns land in Texas and Indiana and his acreage is very extensive. He still gives personal supervision to his large holdings and was for many years actively engaged in farming and stock-raising, being a man of excellent business ability and keen discernment, possessing a large fund of that practical common sense which is too often lacking in the business man and causes many failures in agricultural, industrial and commercial circles. He was born in Windsor county, Vermont, in 1828 and has therefore reached the seventy-eighth milestone in life's journey. He represents one of the old New England families. He was a son of Joseph and Mary Ann (Moss) Swift. The mother died in Vermont and the father, who was a native of that state, departed this life in 1884, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Lorin and his brother Joseph were

the only ones of the family who ever came to La Salle county.

Lorin Swift was reared in a picturesque district among the Green mountains. Having acquired his preliminary education in the common schools he afterward pursued academic and college courses at Randolph and at Springfield, Vermont, and when twenty-one years of age he engaged in teaching school at a monthly salary of eleven dollars. He followed the profession for several terms in Vermont and afterward for three or four years in Massachusetts. From the small savings to constitute the nucleus of his present extensive possessions he secured a start and has by his economy, frugality, judicious investment and able management accumulated his present large holdings. He visited Illinois prior to the Civil war but was engaged in farming in Vermont at the time of the outbreak of hostilities in 1861.

Mr. Swift was at that time married and had a family, which prevented his enlistment. He engaged in farming through the summer months and in teaching school in the winter seasons in Vermont for a number of years before coming to La Salle county as a resident in the spring of 1868. Locating on his present home farm with his father he purchased two hundred and twenty acres of land for twelve thousand dollars. This was partially improved but Mr. Swift has since added to the original tract and has made splendid improvements thereon in accordance with all modern ideas of agricultural development and progress. He has brought his fields up to a high state of cultivation and has also raised and bought stock extensively for many years, being one of the most active, energetic and wide-awake farmers and stock-raisers of this portion of the state. He also taught school for several winters in Illinois and was thus closely associated with the early intellectual progress of the county.

Mr. Swift was married in Vermont to Miss Lucy F. Pettengill, also a native of that state and a daughter of a Methodist Episcopal minister, who belonged to an old Vermont family. Mrs. Swift is still living at the age of sixty-eight years and by her marriage she became the mother of nine children, seven of whom are living. The three eldest were born in Vermont and Clayton, the first born died in childhood in the Green Mountain state. Mary is now residing in Michigan. Ward, who is married and has a family, is a farmer of Livingston county, Illinois. Elsie is the wife of John Heppler, residing near the old Swift homestead. Arthur died in La Salle county at the age of two years. Fred is at home and carries on the work of the old home farm. Charles is an engineer in the upper peninsula

of Michigan and resides near Houghton. Grace is a teacher of music and lives at home. Roy is married and follows farming upon the home place.

Politically Mr. Swift is a republican and has received his party's nomination for various offices. He has served in most of the township offices and has been justice of the peace. He contributes to the support of the Methodist church, which his family attends and during the years of his residence in La Salle county, covering more than a third of a century, he has so lived as to enjoy the unqualified confidence, good will and esteem of those with whom business or social relations have brought him in contact.

WILSON CONARD.

Among the large land owners of La Salle county Wilson Conard is numbered and for many years he was actively associated with agricultural interests but is now living retired in Ottawa, giving his supervision to his invested interests. To be satisfactory success in life must have been won worthily and with due regard for the rights of the public. Such an honest and well merited success is that which has crowned the worthy efforts of Wilson Conard, who for many years has been closely and prominently connected with the development and prosperity of this portion of Illinois.

He is one of La Salle county's native sons, his birth having occurred in Miller township on the 5th of October, 1863. He represents a pioneer family, his father, David W. Conard, having cated here at an early day. He came originally from Virginia, having been born in Loudoun county, that state, on the 7th of April, 1825. When he was three years of age his parents removed to Licking county, Ohio, where the days of his boyhood and youth were passed, but the opportunities of the Mississippi valley region gained his attention and believing that he might more rapidly acquire success in Illinois than in Ohio, he removed to La Salle county, where he arrived in May, 1844. This was still a frontier district but gave promise of future development and progress and he cast in his lot with the early settlers who were reclaiming the region for the purposes of civilization and were converting it into a well improved district. For several years Mr. Conard devoted his attention to teaching school in the winter months, while in the summer seasons he followed the carpenter's trade. When his energy and ability had brought him sufficient capital to justify his purchase of a farm

he invested in one hundred acres of prairie land north of Marseilles and became actively identified with agricultural interests. As the years passed and he prospered in his undertakings he placed his money in the safest of all investments—real estate—and eventually became the owner of hundreds of acres of land. He also figured in financial circles in La Salle county and elsewhere by becoming a stockholder in various banks in Marseilles and other cities both east and west. He never believed in useless or extravagant expenditure and it was his economy and careful management that gave him his start in life and enabled him to work his way upward until he became the possessor of interests that made him one of the substantial citizens of La Salle county. He always enjoyed remarkable health and was thus able to give strict attention to his business day after day and year after year. His judgment was seldom, if ever, at fault in matters of business and his transactions always proved successful. He was a broad reader and deep thinker and kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day, political and otherwise, and was always able to uphold his views by intelligent argument and forceful statement.

David Wilson Conard was married twice. On June 10, 1849, he wedded Barbara DeBolt, who died February 9, 1851, survived by one son, Virgil, who grew to manhood but passed away in 1892. On the 17th of March, 1853, Mr. Conard wedded Elizabeth Grove, cousin of his first wife, and they had six children, three of whom are living: Wilson, of this review; Grant, formerly an able lawyer of the Ottawa bar, who is now in San Diego, California, where he is engaged in the real-estate business; and Mrs. Samuel Montgomery, of Marseilles, Illinois. For three years the father lived retired at his home in Marseilles, but his death occurred in Ottawa on the 24th of April, 1899. Thus passed away one of the well known and honored pioneer settlers of the county. He was the soul of integrity in his business dealings and it was his energy and enterprise that won him his success. Moreover, in citizenship he was patriotic and public spirited and at all times he commanded the respect of those who have regard for honorable manhood and activity in business life. His widow now resides in Marseilles with her daughter, Mrs. Montgomery.

Wilson Conard spent the days of his boyhood and youth upon the old home farm and early became familiar with the work of the fields. The occupation to which he was reared he made his life work when he started out on his own account. He purchased his first farm for twenty-five dollars per acre, and subsequently sold it for



Wilson Leonard

sixty-five dollars per acre. He afterward bought of his father a farm of two hundred and forty acres and has added to his property by investment and also through inheritance until he is today the owner of a number of valuable and productive farms in La Salle county, aggregating over twelve hundred acres. He continued the active work of the fields for many years, but in July, 1904, retired from farm life and took up his abode in Ottawa, purchasing a fine home at No. 643 Congress street. In the meantime, however, he had removed to Iroquois county, Illinois, in 1884, and had spent nine years in active farm work there.

When twenty-three years of age Mr. Conard was united in marriage to Miss Mary Batchelor, a daughter of George and Christina (Morrison) Batchelor, who were natives of Scotland, where Mrs. Conrad was born. They came to America during her girlhood days, arriving in La Salle county, Illinois, in the spring of 1862. Here Mr. Batchelor operated a coal bank for some time but eventually sold that property and bought a farm in Iroquois county near Onarga. Mrs. Conard was educated in that county, spending some time as a student in Grand Prairie Seminary. Three children have been born of this marriage: David Roy, born December 19, 1887; and Laura E. and Ann C., twins, born October 16, 1889. All are now students in the high school of Ottawa.

The family are members of the Congregational church and Mr. Conard gives his political support to the republican party. He is a member of the Elks lodge, No. 588, of Ottawa, and also belongs to the Ottawa Boat Club. He represents an old and prominent pioneer family of the county and has long maintained a prominent position in business circles. He is recognized as one of the substantial and influential men of Ottawa and the county and is a pleasant, genial gentleman, whom it is a pleasure to meet because of his strong personality, his genial spirit and his friendly regard for others.

W. W. WALKER.

W. W. Walker is a well-to-do farmer living on section 21, Earl township. He has spent the greater part of his life in Illinois and dates his residence in this county from 1868. He was born in Lee county, Illinois, November 13, 1854, and when he was two years of age his parents removed to Ohio, where they lived for four years, returning to Lee county in 1860. With

the exception of that brief period he has continuously been a resident of this state. He is of English descent, however, his father, Richard Walker, having come to America when a young man. Throughout the greater part of his life he engaged in farming. At an early epoch in the history of La Salle county he took up his abode within its borders and was employed in the woolen mills conducted by Green Brothers at Dayton. Subsequently he removed to Lee county and bought a farm. In 1868 he came to La Salle county and purchased the farm upon which he now resides. He made his home there for many years, transforming the land into fields of rich fertility, yielding bounteous harvests. At length he retired to Ottawa and made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Hoffman, the wife of Professor U. J. Hoffman, the historian of this volume. Mr. Walker continued his residence with his daughter until he was called to his final rest at the age of eighty years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Susan Sears, was born in Pennsylvania and died in Ottawa at the age of sixty years. In their family were six children: William W.; Mary, the wife of Richard Tolhurst, who is living in Elmwood, Nebraska; Arthur, who resides at Albuquerque, New Mexico; Ellen, the wife of Professor U. J. Hoffman, of Ottawa; Ida, who is with her brother in New Mexico; and Ralph, a farmer residing near Sioux City, Iowa.

W. W. Walker of this review was reared to farm life, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. His education was acquired in the schools of Earlville and on attaining his majority he operated his father's farm for a few years by renting the land. Later he bought one hundred acres of the old homestead and has since extended the boundaries of his property until he now owns two hundred and ten acres of good land well improved. His farm presents a splendid appearance, the well tilled fields being divided by fences that are ever in good repair, while the buildings are substantial and well kept. Everything about the place is neat and thrifty in appearance and through the rotation of crops the soil is kept cultivable and productive.

Mr. Walker was married to Miss Julia Phillips, a daughter of Albert V. B. Phillips and a granddaughter of James Phillips, one of the first settlers of Earl township. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Walker was celebrated about nineteen years ago and has been blessed with one child, Pearly, who is now a student in the Earlville high school.

In recent years Mr. Walker has been quite interested in automobiles and owns a good ma-

chine, becoming an expert driver. He has recently sold his interest in a garage in Earlville. Following in his father's political footsteps, he has always been a stalwart republican. The father was quite prominent in local politics and held various township offices, acting as supervisor for a number of years, but W. W. Walker of this review has never held nor desired office. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. Although he has retired from active farm labor he is still living upon his home place, which is one of the very attractive farm properties of Earl township, former years of activity having brought to him the capital which now enables him to enjoy life's comforts and many of its luxuries.

M. C. HODGSON.

M. C. Hodgson devotes his time and energies to farming and the raising and breeding of stock, making a specialty in recent years of draft horses and Hereford cattle. He owns and operates a half section of land on sections 3 and 4, Farm Ridge township, which is a finely improved property and he resides on the old homestead which was settled by his father in 1853. A native of Illinois, his birth occurred in Tazewell county in 1852, his parents being Eli and Phoebe (Kincade) Hodgson. They came to this state in 1831, settling in Tazewell county. They had traveled westward from Clinton county, Ohio, and were among the pioneer residents of the locality in which they established their home. Joel Hodgson, the grandfather of our subject, also arrived in the same year, making his way to Tazewell county. He brought grass seed and soon developed good meadows of hay on the wild prairie. He had visited the state in 1821 and had explored much of the country. He first went to Danville, Illinois, to prepare a favorable location for a colony. In 1828 he purchased a farm from the government in Tazewell county, and in 1831 took up his abode thereon, making it his place of residence until 1836, when he was called to his final rest, leaving a widow and nine children. As a pioneer resident of the state he did much for the substantial improvement in the northern part of Illinois during the years of his residence here.

Eli Hodgson spent many years in Tazewell county amid pioneer conditions and environments, and in 1853 removed to La Salle county, where he purchased a farm which is now a part of the present homestead property of his son, M. C. Hodgson. He continued to live upon that

place until his death, which occurred in 1890, when he was about seventy years of age, for he was born in 1819. His widow, whose birth occurred in 1822, survived him until 1895. For many years Eli Hodgson was engaged in dealing in horses and was a prominent representative of this business in the county. His son, M. C. Hodgson, became associated with him as early as 1874. They made importations from France of Percheron horses, being among the first importers in this country and the name of Hodgson has since been associated with the importing and breeding of fine horses, Mr. Hodgson of this review still handling this breed. The father was an excellent judge of live stock and in matters of business judgment was seldom at error. He gave his political support to the republican party and was very active in the religious progress of his locality, being a most zealous member of the Christian church while in Tazewell county. In the family were ten children, eight of whom reached years of maturity, while three are now living, J. W. being a resident of Lexington, Dawson county, Nebraska, while Sarah, the wife of Frank Farnham, is still living in Grand Ridge.

M. C. Hodgson, the other surviving member of the family, was only about a year old when brought by his parents to this county, where his entire life has been spent. He was reared here, and after obtaining his education in the public schools, devoted two years to study in Eureka College, at Eureka, Illinois, pursuing a literary course. Throughout his business career he has given his attention and energies to general farming and to the raising and breeding of stock, and in 1874 joined his father in this business, in which he has since continued with excellent success. He breeds pure bred hogs and cattle, though devoting his attention mostly to horses and he has been the owner of some very fine stock. He also owns land outside of the county in addition to his home property in Farm Ridge township.

In 1875, in La Salle county, Mr. Hodgson was married to Miss Elizabeth Wilson, who was born in this county, January 19, 1857, and died in 1886. Her father, James Wilson, was one of the early residents of Fall River township. Losing her mother in early girlhood, Mrs. Hodgson was reared by Mrs. Joel Hodgson, the maternal grandmother of the gentleman whom she afterward married. There were four children of that union: Edna F., now the wife of Frank Duder, a resident of Farm Ridge township; Ethel M., the wife of Arthur Yocum, of Farm Ridge township, by whom she has one child, Dorothea E.; Everett E., residing at home; and Ernest W., also at home. In 1894 Mr. Hodgson was again

married, his second union being with Mrs. Hattie Zibbell, nee Ford, who was born and reared in this county, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Rowe) Ford, who were early settlers of La Salle county, the former a native of New Hampshire, and the latter of Connecticut. They were married, however, in Illinois, having come to this state with their respective parents at a very early epoch in the settlement of this section of the country, the Rowe family arriving in 1849, and the Fords came about the same time. The Rowes settled east of Grand Ridge and resided there until called to their final rest. Mrs. Hodgson's mother now resides in the village of Grand Ridge, at the age of seventy-two years but Mr. Ford passed away in May, 1896. In their family were four children, the sons being Arthur, of the state of Washington, and Fred and Ralph, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Mrs. Hodgson has resided mainly in La Salle county. She had one child by her former marriage, Earl Zibbell, who is now assistant cashier with the Ottawa Bank and Trust Company.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson are members of the Presbyterian church and socially he is a Mason, having taken the degrees of the lodge, chapter and commandery. Politically he is a republican, but has always refused office, as his time and energies have been fully occupied with his well directed, extensive and successful business interests.

WILSON B. LOWMON, D. V. S.

Wilson B. Lowmon, residing on First avenue in Ottawa and engaged in the practice of veterinary surgery, was born in South Ottawa township in 1861, a son of Arthur B. and Margaret E. (Blair) Lowmon, who came to Illinois in the early '30s and were pioneer settlers of this part of the state, contributing in substantial measure to its growth and progress in the early days. Mr. Lowmon hauled the lumber from Chicago for his first house, for there was no town of any size in La Salle county, nor were there any railroads to transport lumber or other commodities. He lived upon his farm in South Ottawa township and in connection with the tilling of the fields also engaged in teaming, hauling grain to Chicago and bringing back merchandise on the return trip. He continued to carry on farming in La Salle county and resided here until his death. In the early days he operated a ferry before the bridge was built across the river and he was thus closely identified with many of the movements which shaped the early history and

marked the pioneer development of the county. A native of Virginia, he lived in Ohio for some years before coming to Illinois, but the greater part of his life was spent in La Salle county, where he died in 1888, being one of the most respected and worthy residents of this part of the state. He served in various township offices, including that of supervisor, and took an active part in all that pertained to the welfare and progress of his community. His wife also passed away a number of years ago. In their family were eight children, all of whom are yet living, namely: Mrs. Alice Fogler, of San Bernardino county, California; James A., living in Fowler, Indiana; William E., of Meade, Indian Territory; Mrs. Clara Nattinger, who resides in Earl Park, Indiana; Michael, of Louisville, Kentucky; Mrs. Linna Moss, of Grand Ridge, Illinois; Wilson B.; Mrs. Minnie Shaver, of Ottawa; and Ada M. Lowmon, of Ottawa.

Wilson B. Lowmon resided upon the home farm where he was born for forty-one years, at the end of which time he removed to Ottawa. This was in 1902. He disposed of the farm and has since devoted his attention to the practice of veterinary surgery, in which he is well skilled.

Dr. Lowmon was married in La Salle county to Miss Josephine W. Pike, a daughter of William Pike, now residing in Ottawa, having retired from active farm life. He has been a resident of La Salle county since 1865 and for many years resided on a farm in Farm Ridge township, but for the past fifteen years has made his home in the county seat and at a recent date sold his farm to his son-in-law, William H. Pike. He erected his present fine home at 224 East Van Buren street and is now enjoying a richly merited rest in his adopted city. He was born in Devonshire, England, in December, 1833, and his parents and the other members of the family remained in that country, Mr. Pike being the only one to come to America. He was reared to farm life in England, but before coming to the United States and at different times since he has engaged in other lines of business. On leaving the land of his nativity he came direct to Ottawa in company with William Chappel and both located here, Mr. Chappel later removing to Kankakee county, Illinois, and he and his wife are both deceased. The latter was a sister of Mrs. Pike.

William Pike was married in England to a Miss Cochran, who died in 1898, leaving six children: Henry, a farmer of Indiana, who is married and has eight children; Frederick, a resident farmer of Nebraska, who is married and has three children: Helen, who is the

deceased wife of Charles Carsons, a farmer of Grand Ridge township, who is living there with his family of six children; Mary Jane, the wife of William H. Pike, residing on the home farm with their six children; Josephine, the wife of Wilson Lowmon; and William Arthur, a physician and surgeon with offices in the Maloney building in Ottawa. After losing his first wife Mr. Pike married Mrs. Harriet Sophia Williams, nee Graves, who has been a resident of this county for the past ten years or more. He has twenty-five grandchildren and two great-grandchildren living. In politics he is a republican and socially was connected with the Odd Fellows society in England. He now attends the First Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a member, and is regarded as one of the prominent and influential residents of Ottawa, having for many years made his home in this county.

His daughter, Mrs. Lowmon, was born in La Salle county and by her marriage has become the mother of two children, Wilson Raymond and Marguerite, both at home. Politically Dr. Lowmon is a republican and socially is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His religious views are somewhat in harmony with the teachings of the Methodist church and he attends its services, although he is not a member thereof.

WILLIAM WILSON.

William Wilson is one of the extensive land-owners of Waltham township, his fine farm comprising six hundred and twenty acres of valuable and productive land, his residence being situated on section 2. It is one of the finest farm homes in all La Salle county, and Mr. Wilson is thus spending his days amid fitting environments, for his labors and well directed business activity well entitle him to all that he is now enjoying. A native of Scotland, he was born on the 5th of September, 1836, and when twenty-two years of age came to the United States in 1858. In 1867 he returned to Scotland and brought his parents to the new world. His father, who is ninety-four years of age, lives among his children in La Salle county. He is a remarkably well preserved man, having the use of all his faculties, and he reads without glasses. In spirit and interests, too, he seems to a great degree still in his prime and keeps well informed on the questions and issues which are matters of general concern and moment. He is certainly a remarkably well pre-

served man and one who enjoys the respect and honor of his fellowmen.

When Mr. Wilson came to the United States he landed at Newcastle, New York. Being at that time in limited financial circumstances, in order to gain a living he went to Canada, where he worked for six months for twelve dollars per month. In the fall of 1858, however, he came to Illinois but spent the winter of 1859-60 in southern Arkansas. In the latter year he made a trip to Mississippi, where he saw slaves bought and sold. Following his return to Illinois he settled in La Salle county, where he engaged in cultivating rented land for three years, raising thereon good crops. With the money thus earned he made investment in eighty acres of mild land on section 2, Waltham township, for which he paid twelve dollars and a half per acre. He next bought sixty acres, on which his home now stands. He began with characteristic energy to clear and cultivate his fields and develop a farm and as time passed by converted the wild tract into one of rich fertility and productiveness. To this he has added from time to time and by his safe and judicious investments he has become one of the largest landholders in Waltham township. He was the first man in the county to tile his land, this being forty-three years ago, and his neighbors laughed at him for doing it but they soon found that he had increased the value of his. He also set out a grove and orchard and made many other improvements.

Mr. Wilson was married in 1863 to Miss Agnes Anderson, also a native of Scotland, born January 27, 1843. They have become the parents of five children and the family is regarded as one of the most progressive in this section of Illinois. Four of the family are still living, but Maggie, who was the fourth in order of birth, and who was born May 8, 1869, died on the 28th of February, 1903. The others are: William, born October 14, 1864; Christina, born March 25, 1866; John, born June 25, 1867; and Robert J., born February 17, 1871.

In his political views Mr. Wilson is a republican, but votes more for men and measures than for party. He served as assessor and tax collector in former years, and for fifteen years has been school trustee. He and his family are members of the Waltham Presbyterian church, to the support of which he contributes generously. He has now retired from active farm life and is spending his old age in the quiet enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil. He travels much, having visited twenty-seven different states and various cities from San Francisco to Boston, being accompanied by his wife on these trips. His home is filled with rich and rare curios collected



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM WILSON.

in many parts of the world. He has visited England and Scotland in recent years and he much resembles the typical Scotch lord, and one who visits at his home is reminded of the days of which Sir Walter Scott writes. He entertains his friends at bowling on the green, pitching quoits and shuffle-board—games which are popular in his native land. His home is noted throughout the countryside for its hospitality and good cheer and the many friends of the family are always made welcome. Mr. Wilson is an example of what thrift and energy can accomplish. He came to the shores of the new world a poor Scottish emigrant and has risen to be one of the foremost farmers and prominent representatives of Illinois. He has builded the ladder on which he has climbed to success, its rounds being made of energy, executive ability and ready understanding of intricate business problems. He is one of the early Masons of Waltham lodge, No. 384, A. F. & A. M., which he joined in 1865, and he likewise belongs to Ottawa commandery, No. 10, K. T. For fourteen years he served the lodge as worshipful master, but has now retired from the office. In his life he has exemplified the beneficent spirit of the craft and at all times has been a man of generous impulses and kindly actions, ready to assist and aid others less fortunate than himself. He has crossed the Atlantic ocean seven times and thus through travel has gained the knowledge and culture which can only be obtained in that way. He stands today as one of the prosperous and prominent representatives of agricultural interests in La Salle county and as the promoter of his own success deserves much credit.

LLÖYD PAINTER.

Lloyd Painter, who since December, 1901, has engaged in the practice of law in Streator, was here born April 22, 1877, a son of Andrew Jackson and Amanda Painter. The father resided with his parents on a farm northeast of Streator until twenty years of age, when he enlisted for service in the Civil war in Ford's cavalry and was attached to the Fifty-third Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In 1862 he was discharged on account of physical disability, but in 1863 he re-enlisted in Henshaw's battery of light artillery and served until the end of the war. He then returned to Streator and engaged in farming. On the 5th of August, 1874, he married Amanda Quigley and they have resided at Streator almost continuously since that time. They have two living children: Lloyd and

Lura, the latter a successful teacher in the public schools of Streator.

At the usual age Lloyd Painter entered the public schools and was graduated from the Streator township high school in the class of 1894. He then pursued a three months' post-graduate course in pedagogy and on the 3d of December, 1894, he began teaching in a country school in Grand Rapids township, where he remained until June, 1896. This enabled him to provide for his own maintenance and also left him some leisure time for study and he put forth earnest effort to add to his own knowledge and promote his efficiency, so that in September, 1896, he became principal of the public school at Kangley, Illinois, where five teachers were employed. Under his guidance the schools made substantial improvement and advancement there and he remained at Kangley for three years, during which time he devoted the evening hours to the study of law. On the 1st of September, 1899, he accepted the principalship of Grant school in Streator and in September, 1900, having been elected captain of the Streator Zouaves, with that command he made a tour of the United States, returning to his native city on the 22d of April, 1901. He then resumed the study of law and was admitted to the bar at Mount Vernon, Illinois, in the following December. On the 16th of the same month he opened an office for law practice in Streator, where he has since remained and a good clientage has been accorded him in recognition of the skill and ability which he has displayed in handling important litigated interests. He has been connected with a number of prominent cases in the county and is regarded as an able advocate and wise counselor. In April, 1903, he was elected city attorney of Streator and his capability is indicated by the fact that in April, 1905, he was re-elected without opposition, so that he is the present incumbent in the office.

In his political views Mr. Painter is a stalwart republican and is recognized as one of the local leaders of the party. He became a charter member of the Streator Zouaves in February, 1897, and, as before stated, was advanced to the rank of captain in 1900. In 1896 he joined Camp No. 1444, M. W. A., and in 1903 he became a member of the Athletic Club of Streator. The following year he assisted in organizing Council No. 507 of the Mutual Protective League and in the same year joined Streator lodge, No. 591, B. P. O. E., of which he was elected secretary in December, 1905. He has also been a member of the Streator Club since 1904 and he belongs to the Presbyterian church. His fraternal, social and church relations indicate much of the character of the man and the prin-

principles which are the guiding elements in his life. He has made a creditable position at the bar for one of his years, enjoying today a reputation which many an older practitioner might well envy.

L. S. SAMPSON.

L. S. Sampson, a retired farmer living in the village of Harding in the enjoyment of the fruits of former toil, was born in Broome county, New York, March 25, 1829, and has therefore passed the seventy-seventh milestone on life's journey. His parents were Stephen and Rahama (Seward) Sampson, both of whom were natives of New York. The father, who was born in 1794, died in Freedom township, this county, from cholera on the 25th of August, 1849. His widow afterward became the wife of Rev. Wesley Batchelor, of Freedom township, and died in the year 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Sampson had come to La Salle county, Illinois, in 1837, making the journey with horse teams across the country from Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. They were seven weeks upon the way and their youngest child was only four weeks old at the time of the journey. They settled upon a tract of eighty acres of wild land on section 13, Freedom township, when there was only one house between that farm and Ottawa. Mr. Sampson built the first dwelling on the land and lived there until his death. Pioneer conditions everywhere existed. There were large tracts of uncultivated prairie, the land was undrained and its surface was largely cut up by sloughs. The prairie grass grew to a great height and only here and there had a settlement been made to show that the work of civilization and development had been begun.

In the family were nine children, namely: Squire Henry, who died of cholera in 1849, at the age of twenty-two years; Eliza S., who is the widow of D. M. Stevens, and lives in Aurora, Illinois; L. S., of this review; Charles F., who resides in the state of Washington; Marinda, the wife of Alden Wheeler, who is living in Iowa; William B., a resident of Hamilton, Missouri; Stephen D., who was a member of the Sixty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry and died in Ottawa; Lafayette W., who became connected with Morrell's Sharpshooters in the Civil war and died from disease contracted in the army after his return from the war, having in the meantime married Maggie Pool; and John Hubbard, who is married and resides in California.

L. S. Sampson spent his boyhood days in Freedom township, having accompanied his parents on

their removal from New York to La Salle county when only eight years of age. He attended the district schools, studying upon a slab seat in a little log schoolhouse and mastering the common branches of learning taught at that time. Following his father's death he was obliged to look after the fields and aid in the support of the family and his privileges were necessarily limited. He made his home upon the farm until he purchased a place of his own. On January 14, 1852, Mr. Sampson, in company with five companions, started for the gold mines of California by way of New York, crossing the isthmus by the Nicaragua route. The party having purchased tickets only to the isthmus and as the steamers were overloaded with the through passengers, they were compelled to employ a South American negro to take them up the San Juan river, a distance of one hundred and ten miles to San Carlos in a dugout, anchoring in the stream at night. Their menu was raw ham and crackers for the seven days on the river. They found the lake steamer, Central America, was also overloaded, so again they were compelled to bargain with the negro and his natives to take them in the dugout across the lake, which became very rough. As the frail craft leaked badly it required constant bailing and two of the natives became sea sick but the party arrived at Virgin bay in safety. After a twelve-mile walk across the mountain and a deck passage on the steamer Pacific they entered the Golden Gate. In October, 1855, Mr. Sampson returned to Freedom township and the farm. He is now the owner of one hundred and fifty acres which is well improved. He continued to reside upon that farm for many years, placing it under a high state of cultivation and adding many modern equipments. He lived there until January, 1894, when his dwelling was destroyed by fire and he then removed to the village of Harding, retiring from active farm life.

Mr. Sampson was married in September, 1857, to Miss Delina Wheeler, who was born in Jefferson county, New York, August 10, 1835, and is a daughter of Daniel and Maria (Gould) Wheeler, natives of Massachusetts. Mrs. Sampson departed this life September 17, 1903. There are five children of that marriage: Ella M., the wife of A. E. Ferrin, of Marshalltown, Iowa; Emma F., at home; Bertha A., the wife of W. R. Pool, who is living on a farm in this township; Arthur L., living in Kansas; and Nettie Grace, who died in 1902.

Mr. Sampson has always been a democrat and cast his first presidential vote for Pierce. He served as justice of the peace for eight years and was township collector and township clerk for a year each. He has been a member of the



L. S. Sampson.

Masonic fraternity for a half century and has attained the Knight Templar degree. His life has been in harmony with the teachings and principles of the craft and in all of his business dealings he has been just and considerate, living a life worthy the respect of his fellowmen.

RICHARD F. PURCELL.

Richard F. Purcell, manager and partner in the firm of M. Purcell & Company, dealers in general merchandise in Streator, is a native son of this city, born on the 12th of September, 1872. His father, Michael Purcell, was born in Ireland in 1837 and came to America in 1851, locating in Pennsylvania, where he engaged in mining. He was there married to Miss Ellen McCloskey, whose birth occurred in Virginia in 1842. In the year 1869 they removed to Streator and in 1874 Mr. Purcell embarked in general merchandising, in which business he continued up to the time of his death, establishing a large and well equipped store, to which was accorded a liberal patronage. He was watchful of every opportunity and indication pointing to success and so utilized the possibilities of the business world as to the gain a measure of prosperity that was most desirable and creditable. He died in the year 1897, while his wife passed away in 1903. They were members of the Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic church and Mr. Purcell gave his political support to the democracy. In their family were twelve children, of whom ten are now living: John H.; Mary C.; Clara M., the wife of James Dougherty; Richard; Margaret; William M.; Ellen G.; Albert C.; Charles E., and Frank.

Spending his boyhood days under the parental roof, Richard Purcell acquired a public-school education and afterward entered the law department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated with the class of 1893. The following year, on the 4th of September, 1894, with his father and sister, Mary C. Purcell, he organized the firm of M. Purcell & Company, dealers in general merchandise, at 119 Main street, and has since been engaged in this business, which is one of the most extensive enterprises of this kind in La Salle county. They carry a stock valued at from twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand dollars and this is one of the leading business houses of Streator. The sales are annually increasing and in their purchases the company keep in touch with the progress of the times, introducing the newest goods and keeping in touch with modern styles. Their

methods of business are such as will bear close investigation and scrutiny.

On the 14th of September, 1898, Mr. Purcell was united in marriage to Miss Marcella A. Prendergast, who was born in Peru, Illinois, in 1876, a daughter of Patrick E. and Mary (Monks) Prendergast. They have become the parents of a daughter, Helen Mary, born August 10, 1901. The parents hold membership in the Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic church. Mr. Purcell served as alderman of the third ward and at the present writing is a member of the school board of Streator. He likewise belongs to Streator Club, to the Elks lodge, to the Knights of Columbus and is a member of the library board. All interests which are a matter of civic pride and civic virtue elicit his attention and receive his co-operation and while he has never sought to be a leader in municipal affairs he is nevertheless found as the champion of all movements for the general good and as the head of one of the leading business houses of the city he is prominently associated with Streator's commercial prosperity.

CHARLES J. AMSLER.

Charles J. Amsler, proprietor of a meat market of Peru, was born in La Salle, in 1876. His paternal grandfather, John M. Amsler, was a native of Germany, and he, too, was a butcher, who followed that business throughout his entire life, having learned the trade in Germany from his father, Michael Amsler. In the year 1854 John M. Amsler bade adieu to friends and native country and crossed the Atlantic to America, settling in Peru, Illinois, where he spent his remaining days, being closely associated with business interests here. In 1856, his wife, who was Dora Bostel, a native of Germany, came to America. Unto them were born four children: John E., who is still living in Peru; Charles A., deceased; Mrs. Paulina Halm, also a resident of Peru; and George, who was born in Peru and is still living here. The grandfather died in Peru, in 1888, at the age of seventy-two years, while his wife passed away in 1893.

Charles A. Amsler, father of our subject, was born in Germany, and was brought by his parents to the United States. On coming to America he followed the butcher's trade in La Salle and was engaged in business there up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1887, when he was thirty-five years of age. He married Miss Lizzie Webber, who died in 1893, at the age of forty-one years. In their family were three

children, all born in La Salle, namely: Paulina, the wife of William A. Schmoeger, a plumber of Peru, represented elsewhere in this work; Charles J.; and Bertha, the wife of Frank Hoerner, of Peru.

Charles J. Amsler pursued his education in the public schools and began learning the butcher's trade under the direction of his father and his uncle, George Amsler, who were partners in business in La Salle. Following his father's death he worked for his uncle for a short time and was afterward employed as a butcher in Peru and other places for five or six years. In 1905 he established himself in business and is now located on Peoria street in Peru, where he has secured a good trade. He carries a large line of meats of excellent grade and has secured a very gratifying patronage. He is yet a young man who has attained creditable success for one of his years and the future holds forth bright promises.

On the 2d of May, 1906, Mr. Amsler was married to Miss Lena Orsinger, of Ottawa, the wedding being performed at the home of his sister, Mrs. Frank Hoerner on Fourth street, Peru. The lady is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Orsinger, of Ottawa. In politics Mr. Amsler is a democrat, while fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and with the Woodmen of America. His entire life has been passed in this county and he displays many of the sterling characteristics of his German ancestry, combined with the spirit of enterprise and progress which have dominated America and led to its rapid and substantial development.

WILLIAM A. TOMLIN.

William A. Tomlin resides on section 2, Serena township, and a farm of one hundred and sixty acres pays tribute to the care and cultivation which he bestows upon his land, while his stock-raising interests are proving equally profitable. He is a native son of the county, having been born in Adams township, April 14, 1856. His parents were James and Eliza (Wilson) Tomlin. The father, a native of England, came to the new world when a young man and made his way at once into the interior of the country, settling in Adams township, La Salle county, Illinois. That it was a wild and unimproved district is indicated by the fact that he was enabled to enter land from the government, thus securing eighty acres, which he broke and placed under cultivation. He later bought more land until his farm comprises one hundred and sixty acres and through his efforts the once wild tract was converted into very fertile and productive fields. He

was married in this county to Miss Eliza Wilson, a native of New York, where she was reared. Mr. and Mrs. Tomlin lived upon the farm for many years and there in 1862 Mr. Tomlin was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife. Later he took up his abode in Somonauk, where he lived retired until his death, which occurred about 1888. In the family were three sons and a daughter, who are yet living.

William A. Tomlin of this review was reared upon the old homestead and was educated in the public schools. He remained with his father until twenty-one years of age, after which he worked by the month for two years in order to gain a start in life. He then began farming on his own account, renting eighty acres of land, upon which he resided for several years. In 1890 he bought his present farm, comprising one hundred and twenty-seven and a half acres on section 2, Serena township, and he has since extended its boundaries by the additional purchase of thirty-two and a half acres. His life has brought the usual experiences of the agriculturist, who, placing his dependence upon energy and industry finds that in the capable control of his business and in the careful cultivation of the fields he has the opportunity for success. He has erected a good two-story residence with a large barn and there is a deep well with a wind pump, also a feed mill and steam engine. He has fenced and tiled the place and made the farm what it is today. For twenty years he has owned and operated a threshing machine, which was first a horse-power, while later a traction engine was secured. For sixteen years he was a partner of Charles Kember in this business and engaged in threshing all over three townships. His life has been one of unrelenting diligence and his work has constituted the basis of a very gratifying prosperity.

Mr. Tomlin was married in Canada, in 1879, to Miss Emily Brewer, a native of that country, and of English lineage. They traveled life's journey together for about ten years and were then separated by the death of Mrs. Tomlin in 1889. There were three children by that marriage: Arthur J., who is married and follows farming in Mission township; Ross W., a young man at home; and Minnie Z., the wife of Thomas Le-land, a resident farmer of Bureau county, Illinois.

On the 12th of January, 1891, Mr. Tomlin was married to Miss Ellen McKinley, a native of Illinois, born in Serena township, and a daughter of John McKinley, one of the early settlers here. There are two children of this marriage, Florence and Clarence, both of whom are students in the home school.

Politically Mr. Tomlin is a staunch republican but without desire for office although he has served as school director. He is a member of the Mutual Insurance Company and of the Modern Woodman camp at Sheridan. He has been a resident of the county throughout his entire life and has helped to improve and make it what it is today, one of the most prosperous sections of the great state of Illinois. He has seen many changes in the methods of agriculture as modern machinery has revolutionized the work of the farm. At all times he has kept in touch with the progress that has been made in this direction and is today a most enterprising, active, practical and prosperous farmer.

EDWARD BELROSE.

Edward Belrose, the founder of the village of Wedron, where he is now engaged in general merchandising, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 11th of December, 1841. His father, John Belrose, was a native of Pennsylvania and died in that state in 1856, at the age of seventy-three years. He was reared upon a farm but after devoting some years to agricultural pursuits turned his attention to the manufacture of wall paper, being one of the pioneers in that industry in this country. In his later years he lived retired, retaining his residence in Philadelphia up to the time of his demise. His wife bore the maiden name of Sarah A. Justice, was also a native of Pennsylvania and died in Philadelphia at the advanced age of eighty years. In their family were seven children, of whom four are yet living; Edward; William, an agriculturist; Thomas, who resides upon a farm in this county; and Charles, who is postmaster of Wedron.

Edward Belrose spent his boyhood days in his parents' home, acquired a good practical education and when a young man worked for three years at the plumbing and gas-fitting trade in Philadelphia. In 1859 he came to Illinois and engaged in farming in Livingston county, but after about four years removed to La Salle county in 1863 and bought a farm in Dayton township, where he is engaged in general agricultural pursuits. At the time the branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was built from Aurora to Streator he owned the land whereon the village of Wedron now stands and platted a tract into town lots, sold them off and thus became the original promoter of the village. In 1878 he left his farm and removed to Wedron, erecting a large frame store build-

ing, in which he opened a line of general merchandise. He has since done a good business, having a fair share of the public patronage. In addition to this property he owns one hundred and seventy-three acres, constituting one of the good farms in Dayton township, together with a number of village lots, and is comfortably situated in life.

On the 7th of April, 1870, Mr. Belrose was married to Miss Clara A. Curyea, who was born in Dayton township, March 20, 1853. Her father was Henry Curyea, a native of Virginia and one of the early residents of La Salle county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Belrose have been born four children: Louis M., who married Edna Shute and holds a good position with the Wedron White Sand Company; Laura May, the wife of Edward N. Herbster, who is living in Elgin, where he is purchasing agent for the National Watch Company; Edward J., who married Engelique Eustis and is a merchant in Wedron, where he is also serving as clerk of Dayton township; and Maud, at home.

In his political views Mr. Belrose was originally a republican but in later years has been independent. He was reared in the faith of the Episcopal church but is not now identified with any denomination. He has served as school director for several terms and in the early days was postmaster of Wedron for three years. In manner plain and unassuming, he nevertheless possesses many sterling traits of character, and is spoken of most favorably by his many friends and his business associates as an honest and upright man and as one who is always interested in the public welfare to the extent of co-operating in many measures for the general good.

GEORGE PHILO HILLS.

George Philo Hills, who since May, 1899, has been a member of the Ottawa bar, was born in Polo, Illinois, February 26, 1871. His father, Charles Edward Hills, is a native of Connecticut, and has followed at different periods the occupation of a farmer, school teacher and pharmacist. He wedded Martha Elizabeth Myer, a native of New York, and both were descended from ancestry represented in the Revolutionary war.

Mr. Hills of this review attended the public schools of Ottawa on his removal to this city and passed through successive grades until he completed a course in Ottawa township high school with the class of 1888. He entered Ottawa Business College in the fall of 1889, from which he was graduated in March, 1890, and

he pursued his classical course in the collegiate department of the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, being graduated in 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He pursued his law studies in the law department of Lake Forest University; in the office of Gere & Philbrick, of Champaign, Illinois; and in the office of Clarence Griggs, at Ottawa. The early years of his life were passed in his native city, Polo, near Dixon, Illinois, and in Seneca, this state, until 1881, when he became a resident of Ottawa, where he has since made his home with the exception of the four years spent in college at Evanston, Illinois, the two years spent as student and reporter for the master in chancery in Champaign, and a short period in 1895 in a law school in Chicago. In May, 1899, he was admitted to the bar and opened an office for practice in Ottawa. In the law, more than in any other profession, is one's career open to talent. The reason is evident—it is a profession in which eminence cannot be attained except by indomitable energy, perseverance and patience and, though its prizes are numerous and splendid, they cannot be won except by arduous and prolonged effort. It is this that has already brought success to Mr. Hills and argues well for future advancement at the bar.

In his political views Mr. Hills is a republican and is a member of various fraternal and social organizations. In Masonry he is a Knight Templar, and he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. He is also connected with the Sigma Chi, a college fraternity; the Phi Delta Phi, a legal fraternity; and with the State Bar Association.

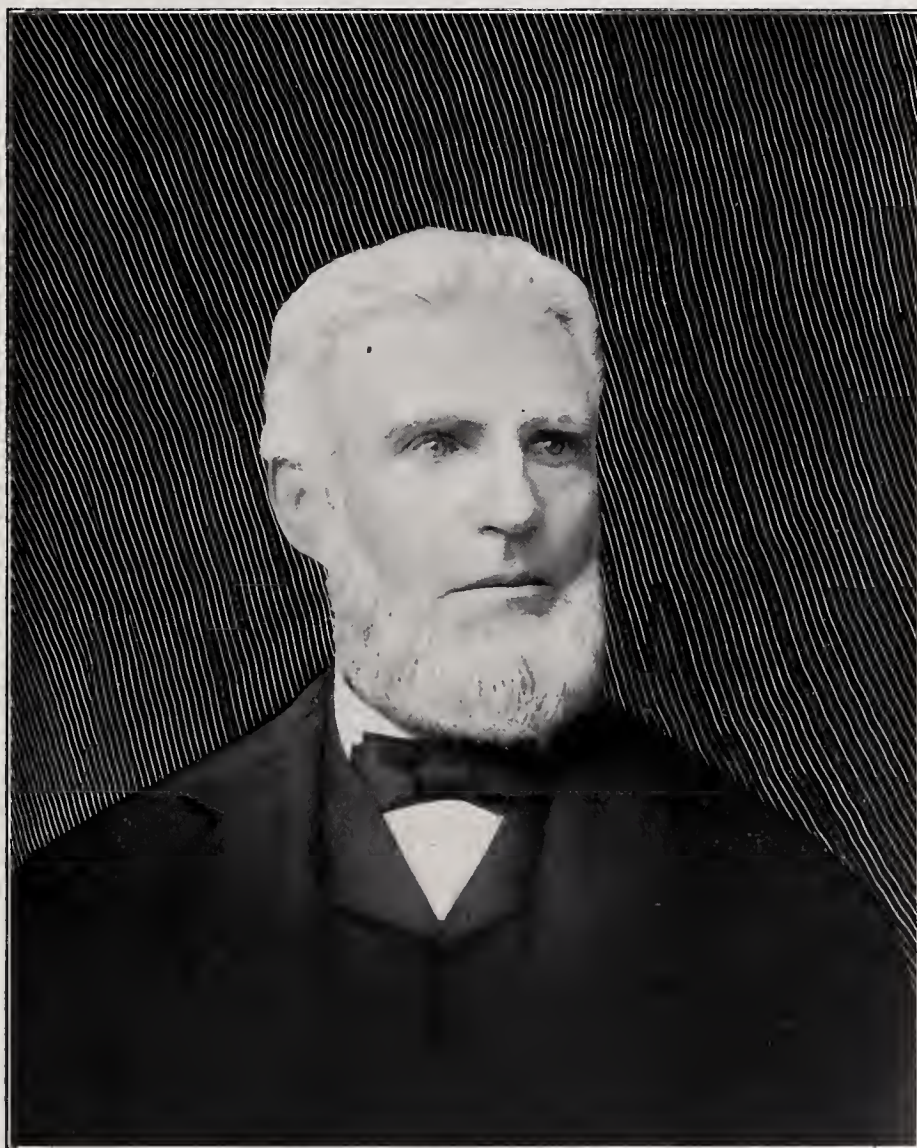
CHARLES L. HOFFMANN.

Charles L. Hoffmann, deceased, was the owner of a farm of two hundred and ninety acres of rich and productive land on sections 5 and 6, Eagle township. The place is now operated by his son, William Hoffmann, but for many years the father was actively concerned in its development and improvement and the property is the visible evidence of a life of industry and enterprise. He was born in the little town of Wanzleben, near the city of Magburg, in the province of Saxony, Prussia, February 13, 1828, his parents being Charles L. and Elizabeth (Schmidt) Hoffmann. The family arrived in La Salle county on the 4th of August, 1847, and made a settlement on the farm which continued to be the home of Charles L. Hoffmann, of this review, who at that time was a youth of nineteen years. The father was a cooper by trade and selected and

purchased the farm in Eagle township partly on account of the supply of timber, which would enable him to carry on work along the line of his chosen occupation. He continued to follow his trade in this county until the fall of 1853, when his life's labors were ended in death, when he was fifty-three years of age. He had built a house and had otherwise improved the farm and home and had comfortably established his family here when he was called from this life. His widow survived him for a number of years, passing away in 1870 upon the old homestead, at the age of seventy-two years. They brought with them from their old home in Pennsylvania their two children, Charles L. and Louis. The mother became the wife of a Mr. Harcott, who resided in Eagle township and died in 1870. Mrs. Harcott survived until about 1880.

Charles L. Hoffmann pursued his education in the schools of his native country, spending two years as a student in an industrial commercial college there, where he acquired a good business education. He was afterward apprenticed to and spent four years in a mercantile business in Germany but did not follow that pursuit after coming to America. He was a young man of nineteen years when he accompanied his parents on their emigration to the new world and located with them on the old farm homestead, assisting in its development and improvement as the years went by. The beautiful home as it stands today is the result of his efforts in this direction and he planted the magnificent growth of pine, evergreen and other trees which surround the place. He successfully carried on general farming and continued active in the conduct of the farm until about ten years prior to his death, when he was attacked by rheumatism and because of his suffering from this disease he put aside the arduous labor of the farm and practically lived retired until called to his final rest in July, 1906.

In 1850, when only twenty-two years of age, Mr. Hoffmann was elected one of the road commissioners of the county and afterward served in various official capacities. He had learned the English language in Germany and was among the few settlers of the early days who could read and write. In 1851 he was elected township clerk and filled that position for seventeen consecutive years. He also served as supervisor for twelve or fifteen years and in 1875 was elected to the Illinois legislature, and again was chosen to represent his district in the general assembly in 1885. He gave careful consideration to each question which came up for settlement during his legislative career and advocated the passage of many measures which have proven



C. L. HOFFMANN.

beneficial in the history of the state since their enactment. In 1868 he was chosen justice of the peace, which office he held continuously until his death, covering a period of thirty-eight years, during which time he rendered decisions which were strictly fair and impartial. No higher testimonial of capability could be given than the fact that he was so long continued in this position. In politics he was always an active democrat, usually voting with the democracy, yet fearing not to take an independent course when he believed that the best interests of the city, county, state or nation could be conserved thereby.

On Christmas day of 1857, Charles L. Hoffmann was married in this county to Miss Bertha Schmitz, a native of Germany, who came with her parents to the United States, the family home being established near Troy Grove, this county. Her parents died there when Mrs. Hoffmann was about fourteen years of age. She had two brothers but the family became scattered at the parents' death. Mrs. Hoffmann resided for a number of years with a family in Peru, or until going to a home of her own at the time of her marriage. She is now living at the age of seventy-three years, but has been an invalid for several years past. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hoffmann were born three children, who are living: Antoinette, or Nettie, now the wife of Arthur Elliott, a resident farmer of Eagle township; William, who is operating the home farm; and Bertha, also at home. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott have three children, Charles, Gertrude and Rowland, who are now in school.

Mr. Hoffmann favored the Church of Good Will in Streator. His life of activity was crowned with success and his devotion to the public welfare won him the honor and good will of his fellowmen. He left the impress of his individuality upon the public life of his county and made a most creditable record for progressive and loyal citizenship. Wherever known he commanded the respect of his fellow citizens and was justly ranked with the representative men of La Salle county.

B. FRANK GAGE.

B. Frank Gage, a representative farmer, was born in 1858 on the old home farm on section 7, Brookfield township, where he now lives, being the present owner of the property. His father, Isaac Gage, was born in Grafton county, New Hampshire, and became one of the pioneer residents of this state, coming to Brookfield township in 1837 and settling here in 1845. He there-

fore experienced the usual hardships of pioneer life as he continued in the work of developing a new farm, transforming it from wild, uncultivated land into richly productive fields. He was influential in community affairs and for a number of years served as supervisor. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and he was active in its support and deeply interested in its success. He married Miss Lucy Little, who was born in New Hampshire, and for a long period they were numbered among the respected and leading residents of their township.

B. Frank Gage was reared to manhood on the old homestead and acquired a common-school education. When not busy with his text-books he worked in the fields, so that practically throughout his entire life he has farmed the old home place which he now owns. It comprises four hundred and eighty acres of very rich and productive land and is a splendid farm property, equipped with all modern conveniences and facilities. He handles good cattle, having some full-blooded shorthorns and his stock-raising interests, as well as the raising of grain, produce for him a very gratifying income.

In 1886 Mr. Gage was united in marriage to Miss Cornelia V. Carr, who was born in La Salle county and is a daughter of Nathan S. Carr. Her father was born in Chester, New Hampshire, and was a carpenter by trade, following that pursuit while living in the old Granite state. Coming to the middle west, he took up his abode near Ottawa, where he followed farming for some time and subsequently he resided in Brookfield township, making his home on section 20, where he continued to engage in general agricultural pursuits up to the time of his demise, which occurred in 1891. He married Adelia Hogaboom, who was born in New York and spent the first three years of her life in that state, after which she was brought by her parents to Illinois. Traveling westward, the family reached Chicago and thence made their way to Ottawa. Mrs. Carr still survives and is now living with her son, Walter, on section 20. In the Carr family were the following named: Fremont C., who wedded Mary Kiner and is engaged in farming in this county; Mrs. Gage; Mrs. Carrie Post, who died at her home in Nebraska in 1905; Elmer L., who married Maggie Gage and is a grain merchant of Marseilles; Melvin L., who wedded Emma Allen and is engaged in farming near Marseilles; Adelia, who is the wife of Joseph Boyd, a farmer; and Walter, who is living at home with his mother.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Gage has been blessed with four children, Ida A. G., Carrie L., Lawrence F. and Byron, who are all yet under

the parental roof. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gage hold membership in the Presbyterian church and are highly esteemed people, enjoying in large measure the warm regard of those with whom they have come in contact, while the hospitality of the best homes of the locality is freely accorded them. Mr. Gage gives his political allegiance to the republican party and has served as supervisor for one term. He is interested in all that pertains to the county in which his entire life has been passed and has co-operated in many movements relating to its material progress and its intellectual and moral development. He is a worthy representative of an honored pioneer family, the name of Gage being well known in this county for almost seventy years.

JOHN J. MURRY.

John J. Murry, living on section 22, Wallace township, is now the owner of three hundred and seventy-three and a third acres of valuable land and his possessions are the visible evidence of a life of activity and business enterprise. He was born in Brooklyn, New York, February 4, 1855, his parents being Thomas and Ann (Frain) Murry, who were natives of Ireland, the former having been born in County Longford and the latter in County Westmeath. They were married in Brooklyn, New York, after coming to America. The father was a day laborer and worked at the mason's trade much of his life. In 1856, he removed with his family to La Salle county, Illinois, residing at different places where he could secure employment, and both he and his wife passed away in Ottawa a number of years ago. In their family were ten children, of whom six are yet living, namely: John J., of this review; Thomas, a resident of Ottawa; Ann, now deceased; Margaret, the deceased wife of Henry Harger; Ellen, the deceased wife of Richard Fullerton; Mary, who is living in Chicago; Henry, who makes his home at Matthews, Indiana; James, deceased; William, residing in Wallace township; and Michael, who is living in Matthews, Indiana.

John J. Murry was a pupil in Jefferson school of Ottawa and when seventeen years of age he went to work on a farm, being employed in one place for five years. He worked steadily, received good wages, saved his money and was thus able to engage in farming on his own account. As a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss Sarah E. Begley, who was born in Wallace township, January 6, 1858, and

who gave him her hand in marriage on the 14th of January, 1877.

Mr. Murry rented land here for two years after his marriage and then went to Indiana, purchasing a farm in Benton county. He continued in the cultivation of that place until 1892, when he sold out and returned to La Salle county, after which he purchased the Hoxey farm of one hundred and sixty acres. There were no buildings upon the place, the house having been burned down. Mr. Murry has erected a large new residence, substantial barns, granary and corn cribs. His home is a beautiful one and altogether his farm is one of the best in the locality. He has added to his property from time to time until he now owns three hundred and seventy-three and a third acres of good land, most of which lies in Wallace township. He has earned all this himself with the assistance of his wife and children and is one of the self-made men in the township, who has attained a position of affluence and deserves the admiration and respect which are accorded him by those who know aught of his career. In all of his dealings he has been honest, finding that it is the best way to succeed, and high principles have actuated him in all of his relations with his fellowmen.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Murry have been born nine children who are yet living and they buried one in Indiana. These are: Anna J., Mary E., Sarah E., James, Thomas W., Margaret, John, Kathleen and Robert. The daughter Sarah has been engaged in teaching school for five years. Mr. Murry votes with the democracy and has served as highway commissioner for six years and as school director for nine years. He belongs to the Catholic church and has lived a life in which straightforward dealing, commendable purpose and worthy motives have been salient features in his career, constituting the basis of his success and also the source of the high regard which is uniformly accorded him.

GEORGE H. SPAULDING.

George H. Spaulding, for a long period closely and actively associated with farming interests, is now living retired upon his farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 2, Waltham township. He has passed the seventy-eighth milestone of life's journey and in recent years has relegated to others the cares and labors of a business life, while he is enjoying a well earned and richly merited rest. His natal day was August 21, 1827, and he first opened his eyes to the light in Herkimer county, New York. His



J. J. MURRY

education was obtained in the east and he continued to reside in the Empire state until January, 1851, when he came westward to Illinois and settled on section 11, in Waltham township, La Salle county. Here he purchased wild land at three dollars per acre and began the development of a farm, transforming the wild tract into richly cultivated fields. As the years passed by he continued his farm labors along modern and progressive lines and his efforts resulted in the acquirement of a handsome competence. In 1864 he removed to the farm where he now resides.

Before coming to the middle west Mr. Spaulding was married on the 6th of June, 1850, to Miss Polly Bibbins, a native of New York and a representative of an old eastern family. They became the parents of ten children, Anna, Judson, Juliette, Mary, Naomi, Nellie, Cora and Belle, all of whom are now married. Those deceased are Joshua and George.

For many years Mr. Spaulding continued actively in farm work in order to provide for his family, to whom he gave good advantages, but he is now retired from active farm life and with his wife is enjoying the comforts of a pleasant home in well earned retirement from further labor. He belongs to Waltham lodge, No. 384, A. F. & A. M., of which he became a charter member, and he is now one of the oldest Masons of the county while at the present time he is serving as its chaplain. He has also held most of the other offices in the order and his life has exemplified his beneficent spirit and the principles of mutual kindness and charity upon which it is based. Mr. Spaulding has served as road commissioner and was school director for twenty-five years or more. He and his wife are members of the Waltham Presbyterian church, in which he has served as elder for fifteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on June 6, 1900. His life record serves as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others, showing that success and an honorable name may be won simultaneously and proving the fallacy which many contend at the present time that no successful business man can be an honest man.

EDWARD SEIPP.

Edward Seipp, who follows farming and stock-raising and is also engaged in the breeding of Norman horses on section 27, Richland township, is a native son of this county, born on the 3d of April, 1870. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Seipp, who are mentioned on an-

other page of this work. He was reared under the parental roof and acquired his education in the common schools. He early became familiar with the duties and labors of the farm as various tasks were assigned him relative to the care of the fields and the cultivation of crops and throughout his entire life he has carried on farming, being classed now with the successful representatives of agricultural interests in Richland township.

As a companion and helpmate on life's journey Mr. Seipp chose Miss Celia Neel, whom he wedded in Pennsylvania, her native state. She was born in Allegheny county in 1868, her parents being Robert and Mary (McGown) Neel, both of whom are still residents of Allegheny county. Her paternal grandfather was the owner of four hundred acres of land there and devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits, but Robert Neel learned the wagonmaker's trade and in that line of business has been very successful. He still owns the old homestead near Pittsburg, which is now very valuable. He has reached the venerable age of seventy-eight years and for a considerable period has lived retired. In his family were eight children: Robert and Carrie, both now deceased; Lawrence, who resides near his father's home; James, living in the same neighborhood; Mrs. Anna Flading, also a resident of Allegheny county; John, who is married, and resides near home; and Sarah, yet under the parental roof.

The other member of the family is Mrs. Seipp, who in her girlhood days acquired her education in the schools of Allegheny county. By her marriage she has become the mother of four children: Edward Benedict, who was born September 30, 1897; Francis Maria, born in October, 1899; Cecelia Estella, born September 25, 1901; and Robert Raphael, born October 27, 1905. There was recently held a reunion at the old Neel homestead in Pennsylvania, at which some two hundred people were present. The old homestead which had stood for one hundred and seven years was torn down in August, 1905, for the building of the Union Railroad. It was located on Thompson's Run in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and was the first postoffice and the first voting place in the township. Original writings from William Penn to Mrs. Seipp's ancestors when settling there are still in possession of the family.

Politically Mr. Seipp is a democrat but without aspiration for office. Religiously he is connected with the German Catholic church and Mrs. Seipp and her children attend Rev. Father Eagan's church in Eagle township. The family are well known here and Mr. Seipp represents one of the

prominent old German families of La Salle county, his record being in harmony with that of others of the name who have always been accounted valued citizens.

JEFFERSON NISBET.

Jefferson Nisbet, a substantial and prosperous farmer of Earl township, is the subject of this review. Though not a pioneer, he has yet been here long enough to see many changes in the neighborhood and has done his full share in bringing about these changes. He came to Earl township from Oneida county, New York, in 1872, at which time he purchased sixty-five acres of land known as the Russell Glover farm. This was improved to some extent, there being a small frame house and an old barn upon the place. Mr. Nisbet has since made his home here and has extended the boundaries of his farm by additional purchase until it now comprises three hundred and twenty-five acres. He erected a large house, good barns and other outbuildings. He has done much tiling and where a few years ago ducks were hunted on the great pond west of his house corn is now being raised, for by judicious draining he has transformed the tract into a field of rich fertility. The same spirit of enterprise has been manifest in all of his business affairs and has made him a prosperous farmer of the community.

Mr. Nisbet is a native of Oneida county, New York, where his birth occurred March 26, 1837. His grandfather, Robert Nisbet, was a minister of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, and, coming from Scotland to the new world, settled in Massachusetts prior to 1776. The ancestry of the family in the maternal line is German. His father, Samuel Nisbet, was born in Washington county, New York, in 1806, and while on his way to make a visit to his son, Jefferson, he was killed by the cars some place in Indiana. The train stopped at the station and started up before Mr. Nisbet had boarded it. Misjudging the speed, he attempted to get on and was swung under the wheels. He was at that time seventy-nine years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Minerva Harger, was also a native of the Empire state and died on the old home farm in Oneida county at the age of seventy-five years. It was in 1830 that Samuel Nisbet removed from Washington to Oneida county, New York, where he purchased a farm and made his home until he passed away and there his wife resided until she, too, was called to her final rest. In their family were seven children.

Jefferson Nisbet spent his early years on a farm in New York and at the age of twenty came west. From 1860 until 1867 he was a messenger on the Southerland Overland from Kansas City to Santa Fe, New Mexico, a distance of nine hundred miles. It required two weeks to make that trip when he first went upon the run, but later the time was reduced to nine days. After seven years devoted to that work Mr. Nisbet returned to New York, where he engaged in farming for five years, but believing that the middle west held better business opportunities he came to La Salle county in 1872 and has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in Illinois. He has been very successful in his business undertakings and has made all that he has through hard work and good management. For several years he was engaged in dairy farming and for about five years bought milk and conducted a creamery on his place. He is now engaged in general farming and although his sons relieve him of much of the active work of the fields he is yet in good health and gives personal supervision to his farming interests.

In 1868 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Nisbet and Miss Cornelia Hawkins, also a native of Oneida county, New York, who is still living. Unto them have been born eight children, of whom seven now survive, while Charles, the eldest, died at the age of thirty years. The others are: Mary, the wife of Ross Boozle, living on a farm in Earl township; Carrie, the wife of Ed Morsch, a resident of Denver, Colorado; Gertrude, the wife of Frank Whittaker, living in Earl township; Ella, who is in Denver with her sister; Benjamin, Samuel and Harry, all at home.

Mr. Nisbet votes with the democracy. He has served as school director for a number of years but otherwise has neither held nor desired office. He attends the Methodist Episcopal church and is a member of the blue lodge of Masons. During a residence of thirty-four years in the county he has so lived as to win success and an honored name in his business affairs.

JOHN F. HILL.

John F. Hill, who devotes his time and energies to farming on section 5, Waltham township, was here born December 8, 1844, his parents being Eldridge G. and Mary N. Hill, both of whom were natives of Connecticut, and coming to the middle west at an early day settled in La Salle county about 1841, casting in their lot with the early pioneer residents.

Under the parental roof John F. Hill spent the days of his boyhood and youth and in the public schools of the neighborhood acquired his education. Through the periods of vacation he worked in the fields upon the old homestead and early became familiar with the duties and labors that falls to the lot of the agriculturist. He owns one hundred acres of land devoted to general farming for which his father paid two dollars per acre.

In early manhood, when only nineteen years of age, Mr. Hill enlisted for active service in the Civil war, joining Company C of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, at Dixon, Illinois, on the 8th of April, 1864. He participated in engagements in Tennessee and Mississippi, including the battle at Memphis, and proved his loyalty by his valor on a number of battle-fields. He was mustered out at Evansville, Indiana, at the close of the war.

On the 28th of December, 1865, Mr. Hill was married to Miss Catharine E. Macomber, a daughter of Seabury and Lydia (Collins) Macomber, also natives of Connecticut. They have four children, John E., Mary L., Maude E. and Catharine M. Mr. Hill is a member of Waltham lodge, No. 384, A. F. & A. M., and that he is one of its prominent representatives is indicated by the fact that he has held all of the offices in the lodge. Politically he is a republican and has served as assessor and highway commissioner. His entire life has been passed in Waltham township upon the farm where he yet lives and during the years of his residence here he has become widely known, while his strong qualities are such as in every land and clime awaken confidence and respect. He has been found a loyal citizen in office and upon the field of battle as well as in private life, and in his business affairs is known as a reliable and energetic agriculturist.

BERNARD T. KEATING.

No matter in how much fantastic theorizing one may indulge as to the causation or secret of success it will be found in the lives of the great majority of successful men that the positions to which they have attained are attributable not to any fortunate combination of circumstances or particularly favorable environment but on the contrary come as a direct result of conditions which are entirely opposed in character. It is the stimulus of adversity and of opposition through which the strongest and best in men are brought out and developed and the successful man is usually he whose advantages in youth are

limited and who through determination and energy calls forth his latent talent and powers to meet difficult conditions and wrest fortune from the hand of fate. Such a train of reasoning finds proof in the life record of Bernard T. Keating, district manager for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York and real-estate agent at Streator. His life record began near Bothwell, Lanarkshire, Scotland, on the 14th of April, 1857, his parents being James and Alice (Cunningham) Keating, who were born in County Down, near Armagh, Ireland. Soon after their marriage they became residents of Scotland, where ten sons and a daughter were born unto them. Leaving the land of hills and heather in 1882, they became residents of Streator, Illinois, where they continued to reside throughout their remaining days, James Keating passing away in 1897 in his seventy-fifth year, while his wife died about three years previous in the sixty-fifth year of her age.

Bernard T. Keating was reared in Scotland and benefited by the public-school advantages to the age of nine years, when he went to work in the mines. He afterward attended night school for five consecutive years and then mastered engineering under the direction of his brother, a practical engineer. Attracted by the broader business opportunities of the new world and the hope that he might more rapidly obtain promotion in this country, Bernard T. Keating came to the United States in 1879, when a young man of twenty-two years. He landed at New York but did not tarry in the east, making his way at once toward the interior of the country. He has since been a resident of Streator, where he arrived with limited capital but strong determination and energy. When he found that it was impossible for him to obtain a position as engineer and when his lack of financial resources and his energy combined to make immediate employment a necessity he accepted a job on the section. A few months later he was employed as a mule driver in the Peanut shaft owned by Mr. Plumb. Up to this time he had never seen a mule and he found some little difficulty in establishing his right to the term of master, but when this was once done he made steady progress and soon became an expert mule driver. His fidelity and adaptability won him rapid promotion from one position to another of greater importance and eventually he was given entire charge of the work around the mine and while acting as superintendent opened the first mine in the lower vein of coal in Streator.

Resigning his position in connection with the development of the coal fields of this part of the state, Mr. Keating turned his attention to the in-

surance business without specific knowledge of this undertaking; but the same resolute spirit that had enabled him to succeed in his work in connection with the mines also won him triumphs in his new field of labor and after a number of years of hard work he was finally appointed district manager for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York and is known today as one of the best men the company has on its list of managers. He also represents a number of first class fire-insurance companies in his office and has made a success of the business. In 1883 he began dealing in real estate, handling both city and farm property and his clientage in this connection is now extensive. He has thoroughly informed himself concerning realty values and has thus been enabled to place investments for his patrons and also make judicious sales.

In 1881 was celebrated the marriage of Bernard T. Keating and Miss Helen Lafferty, the eldest daughter of Frederick and Margaret Lafferty, of Streator, and unto them have been born six children: Margaret, Bernard, Fred, Richard, Bessie and Robert, but the last named died when quite young. Mrs. Keating, who was born in the village of Tamaqua, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1856, died at her home in Streator, May 20, 1905, when forty-nine years of age. She was a most estimable lady, charitable and kindly in her opinions of others and genial and cordial in disposition, her many good qualities winning for her the favorable regard of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

In a review of Mr. Keating's connection with the city's interests it will be seen that his labors have been of direct benefit along many lines of improvement. He has been secretary of the Home Building and Loan Association and has thus done much for the material improvement of Streator. For three years he was a member of the board of education and his position upon the temperance question has never been an equivocal one. He was president of Father Matthews' Total Abstinence Society and at one time was treasurer of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Illinois. His labor and influence have always been on the side of temperance and his efforts in this direction have been far-reaching and beneficial. In the spring of 1899 he was elected secretary of the executive committee of the Citizens' League, an organization combining the membership of the various churches in the city for the purpose of seeing that the laws were duly enforced. Largely through his efforts the saloon keepers were forced to respect the law and all gambling devices were removed from the saloons. When the time came for nomination for city offices the Citizens' League endorsed Mr.

Keating for mayor, but he declined to become a candidate, having no ambitions in that direction. He is content to perform his public service as a private citizen without seeking office as a reward for party fealty. He is opposed, however, to anything like misrule in public affairs and when an effort is made for good government and clean citizenship he is to be found working with the leaders in the movement.

MICHAEL CORRIGAN.

Michael Corrigan, deceased, was born at La Salle, this county, on the 12th of July, 1842, his parents being Matthew and Bridget (Conway) Corrigan. The father came to America in 1818, when eighteen years of age, his birth having occurred in County West Meath, Ireland, in 1800. He went first to Boston, where he engaged in bookkeeping in a large store. About 1840 he came to Illinois and it was about this time that the canal was being built. He purchased some land at the usual government price and soon afterward began farming, his place being located in Troy Grove township, La Salle county. There he resided for four years, after which he removed to Ophir township, where he secured a farm which he cultivated and improved for a long period, making his home thereon until his death in 1875. Interested in community affairs he served in various township offices and was a citizen of influence and prominence in his day, being well educated, which, combined with his practical judgment well qualified him to aid in establishing the public policy and molding the history of his country. His wife long survived him and passed away in 1893, at the very advanced age of ninety years. She was born in County Galway, Ireland, and like her husband was a member of the Catholic church. They reared a large family including Catherine, who died of cholera in 1859; Andrew, who also died of cholera; Margaret, Andrew and two others, who died in childhood. Mary Ann is married and resides in Vernon county, Missouri. Mrs. Julia Mulligan is living in Livingston county, Illinois. Mrs. Margaret Lamb is a widow residing in Chicago. James M. died in Chicago about four years ago when forty-two years of age.

Michael Corrigan spent his early life upon the home farm and started out to make his own way in the world about 1864. He was married in 1862 to Miss Mary Wallace, who was born in Belfast, Ireland, and is yet living. For a number of years after his marriage Mr. Corrigan was



MICHAEL CORRIGAN.

engaged in general farming in La Salle county, Illinois, and in 1878 purchased a farm in Clay county, Kansas, to which he removed in the spring of 1887 but returned to Illinois after a year or two spent in the Sunflower state. In 1888 he rented a farm for a year and then traded his Kansas land for a farm on section 6, Wallace township, La Salle county. Settling thereon he began the cultivation and improvement of the fields and made his home there until seven or eight years ago, after which he resided for a year at Troy Grove. He then came to Ottawa, where he purchased a comfortable home at No. 809 Clinton street but he still retained the ownership of a valuable farm of two hundred and forty acres. Besides this he was interested with his son in one hundred and twenty acres of good land and the son cultivates and improves the old home place.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Corrigan were born eight children, five sons and three daughters: Julia; Jane, now the wife of Andrew Hughes, a resident of Ottawa, by whom she has two children: Matthew; James; John; Emma; Henry, who conducts the farm; and Samuel W.

In his political views Mr. Corrigan was a republican but without desire for office. As every true American citizen should do, he kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day but ever preferred to give his attention to his business affairs rather than to public life. He attended the Catholic church, of which his family are also communicants. In an active business career in which his labors were carefully directed for a long period he won the success which permitted him to spend his last days in ease and retirement. He died in June, 1906, honored and respected by all who knew him.

ALFRED NETTLEINGHAM.

Alfred Nettleingham, living on section 2, Serena township, follows farming and stock-raising upon a tract of ninety-six acres, of which he is the owner. He is numbered among the early settlers of the county, dating his residence here from 1857, so that almost a half century has come and gone since he took up his abode in Illinois. He is a native of old England, his birth having occurred in Kent county, near the city of London, on the 22d of March, 1837. There he was reared to the age of eighteen or nineteen years, and during the latter part of that period worked at gardening and at handling horses and stock. His father, Thomas Nettleingham, was also a na-

tive of county Kent, and was a woodreeve by occupation.

The subject of this review continued a resident of his native land until 1857, when he crossed the briny deep and made his way to La Salle county, Illinois, where he joined some friends who had previously located here. Immediate employment was a necessity, for his financial resources were limited, and for two or three years he worked by the month as a farm hand. Saving his earnings he at length secured capital sufficient to enable him to purchase eighty acres where he now resides. He cleared out the grubs and brush, placed the land under the plow and began to carry on farming along modern methods, transforming his land into a richly cultivated tract. Having gotten well started in life he sent to England for his parents to join him in the new world and they and their children and their grandchildren to the number of fourteen, came to the United States and were here welcomed by their son Alfred. The father and mother spent the remaining days in La Salle county and lie buried in Northville cemetery.

As a companion and helpmate for life's journey Alfred Nettleingham chose Miss Elizabeth Middletown, to whom he was married on the 20th of February, 1866. She was born here and is a daughter of George Middletown, a native of England. They traveled life's journey happily together for more than a third of a century and were then separated by the death of the wife in June, 1901. In their family were seven children: Lydia, the wife of George Wright, of Iroquois county, Illinois; Hattie, the wife of George Brown, of Serena township, this county; Edward, who is living in Yorkville, Kendall county, Illinois; Fanny, the wife of Harry Brown, who resides upon the old home farm; Carrie, at home; David, who works the home farm with his brother-in-law; and Nellie, also under the parental roof. The two daughters at home are keeping house for their father.

As the years have passed by Mr. Nettleingham has carried on his farm work and has developed a fine property, to which he added by additional purchase. He built a good residence, large barns and other outbuildings here and has added to the productiveness of his land by draining it and placing many rods of tile in the fields. He has also fenced his farm, has put out many beautiful evergreen trees and also planted an orchard. He likewise has a deep well and wind pump, furnishing an abundant supply of water. A knowledge of modern methods of farming and of the accessories and conveniences which constitute a model farm property of the twentieth century shown that Mr. Nettleingham is thoroughly

in sympathy with the work of improvement and that he has been ready to adopt all new measures introduced for the benefit of agriculture.

Mr. Nettleingham became a member of Odd Fellows society while in England. He is also one of the charter members of the Seventh Day Adventist church and he and his sister-in-law bought and own the church building in Sheridan. He has been a most active church worker for many years and his efforts in the cause have been largely instrumental in advancing its interests. In politics he is independent at local elections but where national issues are involved votes the republican ticket. He was elected and served as highway commissioner and has been director of schools for many years. All interests relating to the public welfare received his attention and co-operation and there is no more loyal son of this republic than Mr. Nettleingham, who though born across the water, is a staunch supporter of American institutions and governmental policy. In the early years of his residence here he experienced many hardships and underwent many privations. He helped to clear and make the county what it is today and he is well known in Sheridan and the northern part of the county as a man of exemplary habits and a man of broad integrity and worth. The hope that led him to seek a home in America has been more than realized, for as the years have gone by he has prospered in his undertakings and is now in possession of a valuable farm property which yields to him a good financial return.

GEORGE C. CADWELL.

George C. Cadwell has been a resident of La Salle county since 1836 and has resided on his present farm on section 29, Deer Park township, since 1839, covering a period of more than two-thirds of a century. He was born in Greene county, New York, July 19, 1829, and following the removal of his family to Illinois remained for three years in Vermillionville, after which he took up his abode upon the farm where he is yet living. His parents were Sheldon and Aphia (Van Vaulkenburgh) Cadwell. The father was a native of Middletown, Connecticut, born in 1793, and the mother's birth occurred in Rensselaer county, New York, in 1795. Eight children born unto them in the east came with them to Illinois, these being: Cushman, now deceased, who was a brick manufacturer, of Girard, Crawford county, Kansas; Charlotte, the deceased wife of Dr. Hennessey, of Dimmick township; Alexander, a fruit farmer of Cali-

fornia, also now deceased; Sheldon, a Baptist preacher residing in Nebraska; Lyman, who lives in Denver, Colorado; Jacob, who is in California; George C., of this review; and John V. and Newell, both deceased. The father was a tinner by trade and after coming to Illinois resided in Vermillionville until 1839, when he settled with his family on section 29, Deer Park township, La Salle county. There he carried on general agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1853, while his wife survived until 1876.

George C. Cadwell, whose name introduces this record, spent the days of his boyhood and youth upon the old homestead farm and enjoyed such educational privileges as the early schools of that period afforded. As a companion and helpmate on life's journey he sought and won Miss Mary E. King, whom he married on the 18th of January, 1857. She was born January 18, 1834, and was therefore about four years her husband's junior. Her parents were Josiah and Phoebe King, natives of New England, the former born May 5, 1797, and the latter on the 2d of January, 1811. Their children were: Mark, deceased; Isabella; Mary E.; Edmund; Flora E. and Cyrus F., both deceased. The King family came to La Salle county in 1863, settling on section 33, Deer Park township. Mark and Cyrus King were both soldiers of the Civil war, enlisting in the Union army in 1862. The latter died after three months' service and was buried at Washington, D. C. Mark joined the army from La Salle county and served until the cessation of hostilities but while in service contracted disease which resulted in his death. Both he and his wife died at Broken Bow, Custer county, Nebraska, and were laid to rest in Broken Bow cemetery.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Cadwell was blessed with seven children. Ann E., born February 7, 1858, was married December 26, 1881, to Frank M. Blay, a farmer of Kansas. Julia E. was born May 10, 1859. George E. was born July 23, 1861. Willis C. was born December 5, 1862. Alice M. was born January 17, 1865. John M. was born December 15, 1867. Herbert was born October 14, 1870. Flora B. was born May 24, 1875, and died September 8, 1875. The family are all members of the Baptist church and are people of the highest respectability. In his political faith Mr. Cadwell is a republican.

Throughout his entire life George C. Cadwell has followed the occupation of farming and now owns the east half of section 29, Deer Park township, and the south half of the northwest quarter of section 28. His landed possessions, aggregating four hundred and eighty acres, are



G. C. Ordwell

extensive and very valuable owing to the natural productiveness of the soil and the care and labor he has bestowed upon his land in addition to the improvements which have been made thereon. Since 1902 he has been a breeder of Hereford cattle and now has a fine herd of registered stock.

Mr. Cadwell cast his first presidential vote for Fremont and has since supported the republican party. He served as supervisor for several years and for five years was highway commissioner. He also held the office of school director until 1890, filling the position continuously from the age of twenty-one years. He has been the champion of progress along lines of material, intellectual and moral development and is moreover entitled to representation in this volume as a valued and worthy pioneer settler, having for seventy years been a resident of this part of Illinois. He has watched its marvelous growth and development as time and man have wrought many changes and in the work of agricultural improvement has borne his full share.

ALEXANDER W. GRIFFITH.

Alexander W. Griffith, who always stood for progress and did much for substantial, general advancement in La Salle county, died at his home, No. 631 Pearl street, in Ottawa, February 6, 1903. He was a prominent and influential man, who had been identified with the county and its development for forty-six years. He was born in Hartford county, Maryland, October 6, 1826, and was only eleven years of age when, in 1837, his father died. He was educated in Kenyon College, in Gambier, Ohio, and was graduated in 1847. Returning to Baltimore, Maryland, he there took up the study of law with an uncle of Admiral Schley and was admitted to the bar. Subsequently he removed to Connersville, Indiana, where he established and successfully conducted a preparatory school. In 1858 he came to La Salle county, Illinois, settling in Farm Ridge township on a tract of land on section 17. This is still operated by Mrs. Griffith, a half section of the land being finely improved. He resided thereon until 1900, when he removed to Ottawa, where his remaining days were passed in well earned retirement from further labor.

In 1873 Mr. Griffith was united in marriage to Mrs. H. H. (Hazen) Mulchahey, who was born in Norwich, Connecticut, and was a representative of an old family of that state. Her great-grandfather was commissioned as an officer in the Revolutionary army, his commission bear-

ing date 1773. Mrs. Griffith also has deeds of land dated in 1713, in Connecticut, and signed by Richard Bushnell. By reason of the military record of her ancestors she is eligible to membership with the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Griffith were born two children E. L., now living in Ottawa; and Mrs. Fred Peck, who resides on the old homestead. Mrs. Griffith has one son, Henry H., by her first marriage, and he resides on the old homestead. There are six grandchildren, all of whom were born on the old farm homestead in Farm Ridge township, three in the family of the son and three in the family of the daughter. Mr. Griffith served as township clerk and in other local offices and was always found thoroughly reliable and trustworthy in positions of political preferment.

Mr. Griffith was a fine specimen of the old type of the cultured, intelligent Christian gentleman and was a consistent member of the Farm Ridge Episcopal church. He took a keen interest in all measures and movements that tended to the betterment of humanity and co-operated in many plans for the welfare of his community. He was a writer of marked ability and was a frequent and valued contributor to the columns of the Ottawa papers. Through his writings and in other ways he did much to influence the public in securing the gravel road along the river. He also wrote and urged the establishment of the central high schools. He was a man of literary tastes, talents and attainments and was greatly interested in the development of educational facilities. He ever stood for progress and improvement and his labors were of a very practical nature, winning results that proved of direct and immediate serviceableness and are yet beneficial factors in the life of La Salle county.

J. E. CONDREN.

J. E. Condren, one of the young members of the Streator bar, was born in the city of Streator, April 21, 1884, his parents being James and Sarah J. (Conness) Condren. The father, a native of Queens county, Ireland, was born February 2, 1847, and the mother's birth occurred in Eagle township, La Salle county. They were married January 27, 1877, and in their family were three children: Laura M., Ida H. and J. E. Mr. Condren came to America in 1853, settling in Pennsylvania, and for some time was employed in connection with mining interests in Washington and Allegheny counties, being thus engaged until January, 1870, when he removed to

La Salle county, Illinois. He took up his abode in Streator and in connection with his uncle, M. Purcell, engaged in general merchandising under the firm style of Condren & Purcell. They continued in business until 1889, since which time Mr. Condren has been engaged in the coal business and has various other invested interests. Although he started out in life empty-handed he is now a rich man and his business enterprise and activity have been essential factors in the up-building and substantial promotion of Streator. He has also been honored with a number of public offices. For the past ten years, however, he has practically lived retired. He holds membership with the Knights of Columbus and he and his family are communicants of the Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic church. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party.

J. E. Condren, whose name introduces this record, was educated in the public schools of Streator, passing through successive grades until he had completed the high-school course. He also attended the law department of the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated in the class of 1905. He entered upon the active practice of his profession in Streator in the same year. He is a member of the Streator Club and of the Knights of Columbus, and his political views accord with republican principles.

CHARLES E. COLE.

Charles E. Cole is conducting a prosperous business as a gardener and has two large green-houses just outside the city limits of Ottawa in Ottawa township. He has been engaged in his present business for the past twenty-five years and has followed it successfully. He was born in La Salle county in the vicinity of Ottawa in 1858, his father being Samuel D. Cole, who resides in East Ottawa and is one of the early settlers of this part of the state. The father's birth occurred on a farm in Tompkins county, New York, March 31, 1821, his parents being Joseph and Depsey (Robinson) Cole. A native of France, Joseph Cole came to America when a young man and after learning and following the shoemaker's trade for a time he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits in the Empire state. Subsequently he removed to Indiana, where his last days were passed. His wife was a daughter of Andrew Robinson, a well-to-do farmer of Tompkins county, New York, where she was born.

Samuel D. Cole was reared to farm life, assisting his father as his age and strength permitted until after he attained his majority. Removing to Cleveland, Ohio, he was employed by contract at teaming, carpentering and other lines of work, utilizing every opportunity to gain an honest living, and being very industrious and energetic he made a good start. He was married in Cleveland, Ohio, May 15, 1845, to Elizabeth Bell, who was born August 20, 1828, a daughter of Jacob and Sarah Bell, of that city. In the same year Mr. Cole came to Illinois and rented a farm in Vermillion township, La Salle county. His capital at that time consisted of only twenty-five dollars, but he possessed strong purpose and unfaltering diligence and these qualities stood him instead of capital. He operated his farm for three years and it proved a profitable investment. He then purchased eighty acres of land in Utica township, where he turned his attention to the development of the fields and to stock-raising, making a specialty of hogs, for he found that he could get them to market in a short time and turn his small capital over frequently. As his financial resources increased he improved his property and extended the boundaries of the farm from time to time until he had four hundred acres of valuable land, constituting one of the best equipped and most highly improved modern farm properties in the county. He raised stock of various kinds but all of high grades. At length, realizing that his capital was sufficient to enable him to put aside the cares of an arduous business life, he made arrangements whereby he might live retired, but indolence and idleness were utterly foreign to his nature and he could not content himself without some occupation, so that he secured control of a boat on the canal which he operated for five years. He then added one hundred and sixty acres to his farm, whereon he remained for ten years, but in 1875 retired permanently from farm life and took up his abode in Ottawa. There he purchased a tract of eighty acres, on which his son Charles carried on gardening until 1892, when the father sold this tract to the Terra Cotta Manufacturing Company and removed to his present home in East Ottawa. He owns valuable property interests, including a number of good residences and store buildings, and he also loans money and supervises his farming, his realty, loan and farming interests returning to him a good income.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Cole were born six children: Louisa, who died in infancy; Lydia, the widow of Alonzo Tate; Julia B., the wife of Bona Cole, of Chicago; Albert, who is living on the Cole farm in Utica township;

Charles, of this review; and Sherman, a carpenter of Ottawa. The father gave his early political support to the whig party and was a staunch republican from the establishment of the latter organization. He belongs to Occidental lodge, No. 40, A. F. & A. M., and Ottawa chapter, No. 37, R. A. M. He is numbered among the early settlers of the county and one whose life is indicative of the success that can be achieved through determined and persistent labor. Success in any line of business comes only as the direct result of sound judgment, experience and energy well applied, and thus it is in the case of Samuel Cole, whose present prosperity is directly traceable to the years of indefatigable effort he has expended in the past in his farming and stock-raising interests.

Charles E. Cole, reared under the parental roof, early became familiar with the best methods of carrying on farm work and through much of his life has devoted his energies to gardening. He purchased his present home place about thirty years ago and in connection with his gardens he has two large greenhouses just outside the city limits of Ottawa in Ottawa township. He has been in his present business for about a quarter of a century and he owns a farm of one hundred and twelve acres, including large pastures, while ten acres is devoted to berries and twenty acres to the production of garden products. He sells to the local trade and also ships to Chicago, his largest shipments being made between the 30th of April and the 15th of July. He likewise runs a wagon in Ottawa for the sale of garden produce and berries. He has from twelve to fifteen acres planted in asparagus and employs from ten to fifty people, having a pay roll of one thousand dollars per month during the busy season. He is now conducting a very extensive business and is one of the leading representatives in this line of trade in La Salle county.

Charles E. Cole was married near Ottawa to Miss Ruth Crick, of Tama county, Iowa, who was born in England and came to America when a little girl about thirty-five years ago. For a time she resided in La Salle county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cole have been born four children, all born on the present home farm. These are Mrs. Jennie Cornelius, who resides near Ottawa and has three children; Samuel, Frank and Henry, who are now in Washington.

Mr. Cole has made fine improvements upon his place and now has a large and attractive home, commodious greenhouses and the most improved equipments for carrying on the business to which he is devoting his time and energies. His political allegiance is given to the

republican party, but he has no desire for office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business affairs. He was at one time a member of the Odd Fellows lodge but is not now affiliated therewith. He is leading a very busy life and the extent and volume of his trade is indicated by the large number of employes who are in his service in the busy season.

WILLIAM B. CUTHBERTSON.

William B. Cuthbertson, who is engaged in general farming on section 13, Dimmick township, was born in Kilmarnock, Scotland, and for two years resided in Liverpool, England. He came to America in 1852 with his parents, David and Janet (Wylie) Cuthbertson, the latter a relative of John Wylie, of Waltham township. On coming to the new world his parents took up their abode in Waltham township and became identified with its farming interests. In their family were five children: Janette, who became the wife of Oscar Nellis, a farmer of Dimmick township and a son of one of the first settlers here; Jane, who married Robert Wylie; and David and Joseph, who live in Iowa.

The other member of the family is William B. Cuthbertson of this review. He was reared to the occupation of farming and early became familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops. When not busy with the work of the fields he mastered the branches of learning taught in the public schools. He purchased his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres in 1876 but has resided continuously in Dimmick township since 1853. He and his brother, David, own eight hundred acres of land in Carroll county, Iowa. His property has been acquired entirely as the result of his own labor and diligence. He carries on general farming and stock-raising and has also been a successful feeder. His ability as a business man, his close application and unfaltering determination have been the concomitants in his success.

Mr. Cuthbertson has been married twice. He first wedded Jane Nellis, a sister of Oscar Nellis. She died in 1886, leaving a family of five children: Clarence; William I.; Hattie, who is now the wife of James Cairns and resides in Iowa; Stella R., who married William Gatiss, a resident of Somonauk, Illinois; and Eura B., the wife of Warren Foster, who is living at Rolla, Illinois. For his second wife Mr. Cuthbertson chose Margaret Gaston, a daughter of Robert and Jane Gaston, and unto them have been born

five children: Grace and Bessie, twins; Edith and Eura, twins; and Joseph.

In his political views Mr. Cuthbertson has been a stalwart republican since casting his first presidential vote for Fremont. He has been supervisor, also highway commissioner and for twelve years was justice of the peace. His decisions were strictly fair and impartial, being based upon the law and the equity in the case. For thirty years he was school director and the cause of education found in him a stalwart friend. He belongs to the Presbyterian church at Wal-
tham, and since 1870 has been a member of Wal-
tham lodge, No. 384, A. F. & A. M., in which he has served as secretary and junior warden. He was one of six chosen on the special federal grand jury called in 1905 to investigate the beef trust, serving one hundred and four days. He now has in his possession an album containing the pictures of those who served on the jury, which he prizes very highly. More than half a century has passed since he came to this county and he has therefore been a witness of its many changes as the years have gone by and the district has been reclaimed for the purposes of civilization. He can remember when much of the land was un-
tilled, when comparatively few roads had been laid out and when the now thriving cities were small towns or had not yet sprung into existence. With the growth of the county he, too, has progressed and he is now a substantial farmer of Dimmick township.

C. J. PEDDICORD.

C. J. Peddicord, who was at one time a respected and representative farmer of Miller township, residing, up to the time of his death, on section 32, where his widow and the family now make their home, owned five hundred and twenty acres of rich and valuable land. This was a well improved farm equipped with modern conveniences and in its neat and attractive appearance indicated the careful supervision and practical methods of Mr. Peddicord. He was born August 23, 1853. His father, Edward Peddicord, was a native of Virginia and a representative of one of the old families of that state. His boyhood and youth were passed there, but he was married in Ohio, the lady of his choice being Miss Elizabeth Johnson. About 1849 he removed to Illinois. He had started for California but stopped in this state and being pleased with the country and its prospects he purchased land and opened up a farm, becoming in course of years one of the prominent, influential and prosperous farmers of the county with large hold-

ings, his possessions aggregating nine hundred acres. He built a commodious and neat residence, made good improvements on his property and there reared his family and spent his remaining days, passing away in 1897, at the age of seventy-four years. Men who had business relations with him respected him. Those who met him socially entertained for him warm regard and those who came within the close and intimate circle of his friendship gave him their love and appreciation. His wife survived him for about five years.

C. J. Peddicord was educated in the common schools and in the Marseilles seminary. He remained with his father on the old home farm through the period of his boyhood and youth and on the 10th of September, 1879, made arrangements for having a home of his own by his marriage to Miss Ella Rhines, a native of Marseilles and a daughter of Nelson and Millie (Dow) Rhines, natives of New York and Maine respectively. Her father came to the west when a young man, locating at Marseilles, and for some years was engaged in farming. He has lost his wife and now resides with Mrs. Peddicord.

Following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Peddicord lived for four years in Iowa near the town of Perry, where he engaged in general farming. They then removed to a farm near Ransom, Illinois, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits for fifteen years, owning and operating two hundred and forty acres of rich land. Later he sold that property and bought the old homestead on section 32, Miller township, in the spring of 1899. This farm is known as the Hygia Well farm, there being a well upon the place two thousand one hundred and eighty feet in depth sunk by Mr. Peddicord's father in 1875-6. The force of men working night and day for over a year. Our subject farmed the place and further improved it, building two good barns, draining the land by tiling, dividing the place into fields of convenient size by well kept fences and carrying on the work along modern lines of progress and improvement. Very gratifying success attended his efforts and he was regarded as one of the prosperous and influential farmers of the community. He raised and fed stock and everything about his place indicated his careful supervision and practical ideas. He was thus actively engaged in business up to the time of his death, which occurred November 11, 1904. He was one of the township trustees and a believer in good schools, taking a deep and helpful interest in the cause of education. Politically he was identified with the democratic party and he was one of the members and pro-



MRS. C. J. PEDDICORD.



C. J. PEDDICORD.

moters of the Universalist church, in which he served as an officer. He took a most active and helpful part in its work and contributed generously to its support.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Peddicord were born two children. Raymond N., who pursued a two years' course of study in the university at Champaign, Illinois, and taught one term of school, is now farming a part of the old homestead. He was married to Miss Mabel Grove, a daughter of Lucian Grove, one of the early settlers of Miller township. They have one daughter, Gladys May. Rexford E. Peddicord is now at home with his mother and carries on the work on the farm. He was for one year a student in Brown's Business College. Mrs. Peddicord is a lady of good business ability and after her husband's death took charge of the farm and business, which she has carried on with the aid of her sons, meeting with excellent success in her undertakings. Mr. Peddicord continued actively in business up to the time of his demise and his well directed labors were indicated by the fact that he became the owner of five hundred and twenty acres of the rich and valuable farming land of La Salle county. He was thoroughly reliable in all of his business undertakings and his enterprise stood as an unquestioned fact in his career. He took an active interest in affairs of local importance as well as of national progress and gave his co-operation to many movements for the general good. His wife was reared and educated in Marseilles and, like her husband, has been an earnest worker in the church and Sunday school for a number of years.

WILLIAM L. SMITH, M. D.

The rapid advance made by the medical and surgical profession is a matter of marvel and the physician and surgeon of today attempts a successful accomplishment which he would never have dreamed of undertaking twenty-five years ago. His opportunities for effecting cures and reducing the abnormal to the normal in nature seems almost limitless and the men who are foremost in the profession today are those who have kept abreast with the general progress of the times and have in active practice demonstrated correct application of the scientific knowledge to the needs of suffering humanity. Dr. Smith, of Streator, is especially distinguished as a surgeon, possessing an ability which has made him widely known even beyond the borders of Illinois. He maintains an office in Streator, and, practicing along modern scientific lines, his life work, by

reason of the good he has accomplished, partakes of much of the nature of philanthropy.

A native of Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, Dr. Smith was born on the 21st of June, 1853, his parents being Samuel J. and Mary Jane (Robbins) Smith. The father, a native of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, joined the Union Army in the Civil war, became captain in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Pioneer Corps and lost his life in the battle of Antietam when fifty-seven years of age. The Smith family, of which the Doctor is a member, has been represented in all the leading wars of the country from colonial days down to the present. Mrs. Smith, surviving her husband for a number of years, passed away at the age of seventy-eight. In their family were two sons and a daughter, of whom the Doctor is the youngest, the others being Moses Robbins and Anna Martha Smith.

Educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania, Dr. Smith came to Streator, Illinois, on the 28th of August, 1874, when a young man of twenty years. He took up the study of medicine under the direction of D. L. Wood and subsequently matriculated in Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which he was graduated in the class of 1878. He was an interne in that college under Dr. E. D. Powell, professor of military surgery, with whom he continued for eighteen months, and was afterward interne with Professor Charles T. Cook in anatomy.

Returning to Streator in the fall of 1878 Dr. Smith entered into partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. Wood, with whom he continued for five years, and from 1883 to the present time has been alone in practice. He is now division surgeon for all the railroads in Streator except the Chicago & Alton and for that road was surgeon for eighteen years. He has a very extended acquaintance as one of the leading surgeons of the middle west. It was through his efforts that St. Mary's Hospital was established in Streator, Mr. Plumb having donated the land for the purpose in 1886. The hospital was opened in what had formerly been a private residence and there were but twelve beds but the work has been extended and enlarged until they now have a modern hospital with eighty-six beds.

For the past twenty years Dr. Smith has served as surgeon, with the rank of major, in the Third, Fourth, Tenth and Twelfth regiments of the Illinois National Guard, receiving commissions from every governor of Illinois since 1878 with the exception of Governor Altgeld and he would have received from him a commission had his term expired during the term of office of the chief executive of the state. Dr. Smith has also acted

as president of the board of health for the city of Streator and was deputy county coroner for two terms. He has not sought for office, however, outside of the strict path of his profession and in fact the demands of his practice have been so great as to leave him little leisure time for office even had he the ambition to seek political preferment. His name will always be treasured with honor and respect by many who have benefited by his professional skill. He has become a recognized authority on surgery, being known as a master of the construction and functions of the component parts of the human body, of the changes induced in them by the onslaughts of disease, of the defects cast upon them as a legacy by progenitors, of the vital capacity remaining in them throughout all vicissitudes of existence. He is wise in human nature, wise in the laws of general science, wise in social amenities, and combining these qualities has attained prominence in his chosen field of labor.

Dr. Smith was married to Miss Carrie Plumb, a daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Plumb, and following her death he wedded Miss Annie Shinn, a daughter of William and Kate (Hursh) Shinn. He belongs to Streator lodge, No. 607, A. F. & A. M.; Streator chapter, No. 301, R. A. M.; Streator council, No. 73, R. & S. M.; Streator commandery, No. 70, K. T.; Streator lodge, No. 591, B. P. O. E., of which he is past exalted ruler; the Mystic Workers; and the Modern Woodmen camp. Viewed in a personal light he is a man of strong mentality, of many sterling traits of character, unfaltering in his friendships and faithful at all times to his duty as he sees it in the home and in public life.

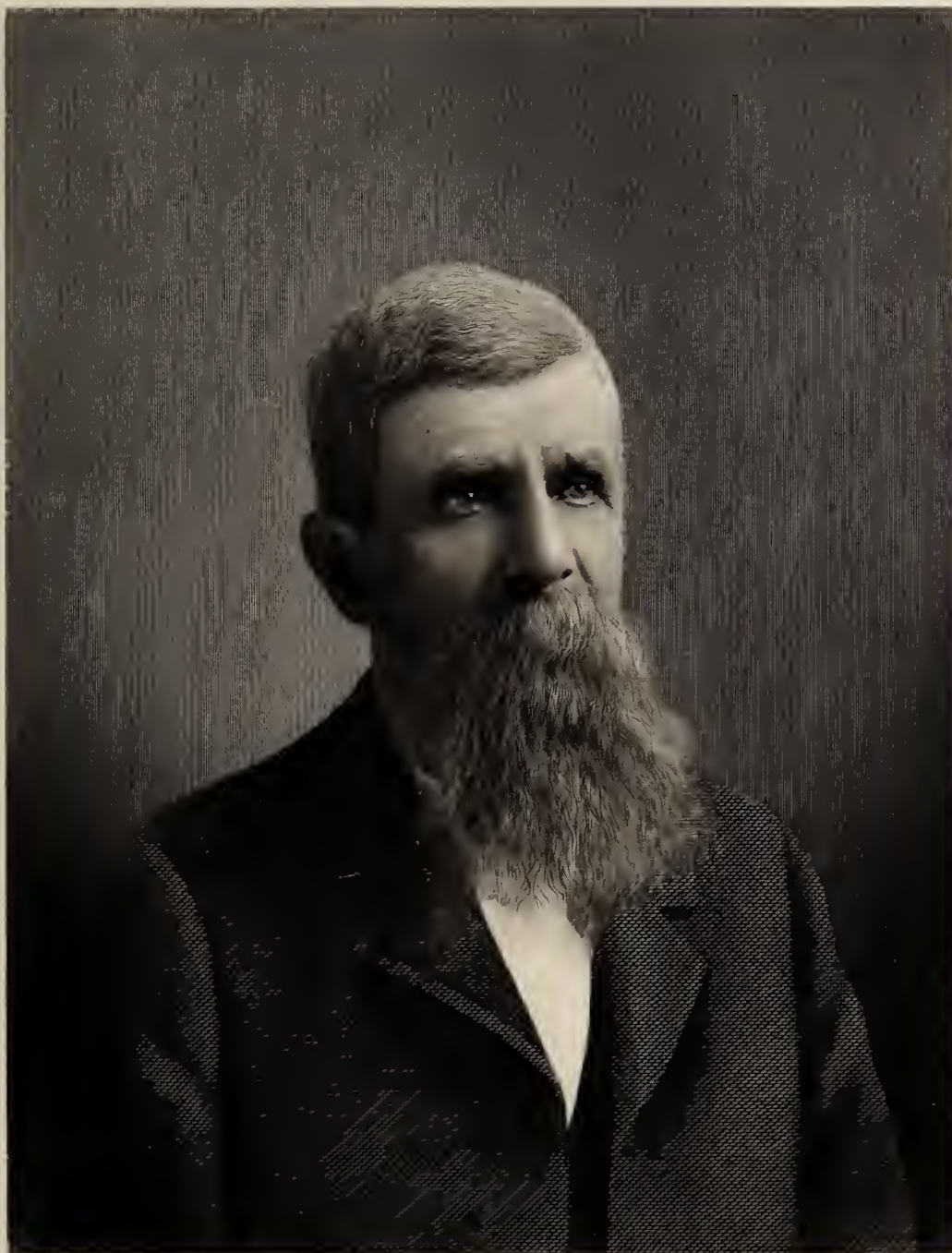
D. H. DEWEY.

D. H. Dewey is the owner of one of the fine farms of La Salle county and is classed with the representative agriculturists, possessing business ability, executive force and keen discrimination, which enable him to carefully conduct his business affairs with the result that prosperity attends his efforts. His residence is located on section 18, Ophir township, where he has one of the best homes in his part of the county. He also owns land on sections 11 and 13, Troy Grove township, and sections 19 and 20, Ophir township.

Mr. Dewey was born near his present place of residence on section 13, Troy Grove township, and is a son of Pliny and Luna Dewey. It is probable that he comes from the same ancestry as does Admiral Dewey. The father was born in New York and on leaving the Empire state

settled near Dayton, Ohio, while in 1832 he became a resident of La Salle county. That was the year in which the Black Hawk war occurred. The Indians were numerous in the central and northern portions of the state and were a constant menace to the pioneers. Every evidence of frontier life was found here at that time. The land was covered with the native prairie grasses or the timber and was cut up with sloughs. Only here and there had the plowshare broken the sod as the work of civilization was commenced. An occasional cabin showed that settlement had been made and that the work of improvement had been inaugurated, but much of the development of the county still lay in the future. Pliny Dewey settled on section 13, Troy Grove township, where his brother Hillier had entered a tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres from the government. Not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made upon the place and with characteristic energy he began to cultivate it, sharing in the usual hardships and privations of pioneer life as he continued the work of bringing the soil under cultivation. After a time he purchased four hundred and eighty acres of land in Lee county and also one hundred acres more in Troy Grove township, all of which is yet in possession of the family. He was a poor man when he came to the county, but he acquired a large estate and left his family in very comfortable circumstances. He possessed great energy and determination, never faltering in the performance of any task which he undertook, and as the years went by his labors were attended with a gratifying measure of success. In his family were five children: Hillier; Joseph; D. H., of this review; Theodore, who has passed away; and Elizabeth, the wife of Martin Moorhouse, of Ophir township. Both Hillier and Joseph were soldiers of the Civil war and Hillier died in the service.

D. H. Dewey, born upon his father's homestead farm, was reared in the usual manner of farm lads of the period and with the family shared in the difficulties incident to settlement on the frontier. He attended a little country school, where he gained the knowledge of books that served as the foundation for his success in later years. His training at farm labor was not meager, for he early became an assistant of his father in the work of the fields and gained practical knowledge of the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops. His home farm of one hundred and sixty-five acres was purchased by himself and father in 1866. He inherited some land from his father but acquired most of what he now possesses through his own efforts and is today the owner of seven hundred and eighty acres all in one body, lying in Troy Grove and Ophir



D. H. DEWEY.

townships. The entire place is under a high state of cultivation or else is timber land. The fields are devoted to the raising of grain and he annually harvests large crops of the cereals best adapted to soil and climate and also good crops of hay. He likewise raises stock and keeps good grades of cattle, horses and hogs upon his place. He has put up most of the improvements on his farm and has the largest barn in this section of the county. He has also erected other buildings for the shelter of grain and stock and has one of the finest country homes in the county, equipped with modern conveniences, commodious in its arrangements and attractive in its furnishings.

Mr. Dewey was united in marriage to Mary Worsley, who first married his brother Joseph and is a cousin of Fred Worsley, a prominent and wealthy farmer of Troy Grove township. Their children are three in number, Florence, Cora and Sidney. In his political views Mr. Dewey is a republican, casting his first presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln and for each nominee at the head of the ticket since that time. He has never sought or desired office, however, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs. He represents one of the earliest families and also one of the best known in the county, the name of Dewey having figured prominently and honorably in connection with the development and progress of this portion of the state for more than three score years and ten. Mr. Dewey of this review is numbered among the honored early settlers and prosperous citizens and with pleasure we present to our readers the record of his career. His mind bears the impress of the early historic annals of the county and from actual experience he is familiar with many of the incidents of pioneer times as well as with later-day improvement.

GOODMAN L. HAYER.

Goodman L. Hayer, living on section 24, Miller township, where he is engaged in general farming, dates his residence in Illinois from 1851, at which time he arrived with his parents in La Salle county. He has always resided in the middle west and possesses much of the spirit of enterprise which has been the dominant factor in the upbuilding of this section of the country. He was born in Lee county, Iowa, November 12, 1848, a son of Austin Hayer, a native of Norway, who came to the new world when a youth of fifteen years. He afterward went to Iowa, but was married in La Salle county, Illinois, to

Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, also a native of the land of the midnight sun. Mr. Hayer resided for two years in Lee county, Iowa, and while there lost his first wife. He afterward returned to La Salle county, where he married again and located on a farm in Miller township, owning and cultivating a tract of land of one hundred and eighty-one acres. Upon this place he reared his family and continued to make his home until called to his final rest on the 9th of March, 1899. His wife survived him until the spring of 1905.

Goodman L. Hayer is the only surviving child of the father's first marriage. He was reared to manhood in this county, spending his boyhood days on the old home farm, where he worked at such tasks as were assigned him by his father, becoming familiar with the labors of the fields from the time of early spring planting until the crops were gathered in the late autumn. He remained under the parental roof until he had attained his majority and made preparations for having a home of his own by his marriage in Miller township on the 9th of August, 1869, to Miss Melina Hegland, a native of Norway, who came to this country when a child and resided in Minnesota for some years. Following his marriage Mr. Hayer rented land, which he cultivated for four years and then purchased the farm upon which he now resides, comprising one hundred and twenty acres on section 24, Miller township. Few improvements had been made upon it and he at once began to bring it under cultivation. He has since erected a good substantial two-story residence, a barn and corn crib. He has also put in a wind pump and feed mill and has tiled his land, making it very productive. None of the equipments of a model farm are now lacking and in connection with the cultivation of the fields he has raised and fed stock, his business interests being carefully directed in both departments of this work. He owned and operated a thresher during the seasons for thirty years and also engaged in operating a corn sheller. His life has been one of untiring industry and the success which always comes as the reward of persistent, earnest and unremitting labor is now his.

Mr. and Mrs. Hayer are the parents of six children, of whom four are living: Albert E., who is married and resides upon a farm in Miller township; Zenas M., a resident farmer of the same township; Walter, at home; Bertha, the wife of Oscar H. Johnson, a farmer of Miller township; Minnie Theresa, who died at the age of two and a half years; and one who died in infancy. The parents are members of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, in which he

is serving as an officer and in the work of the church and Sunday-school they take an active part. For several years he served as superintendent of the Sunday-school. He has been a life-long republican and though never an office seeker has kept in touch with the questions and issues of the day. What he possesses has come to him as the reward of his perseverance and diligence. He is known as an active and energetic farmer and has the respect of all with whom he has been associated. His residence in the county covers fifty-five years. His youth was spent amid pioneer surroundings and environments, for when his father returned to La Salle county it was a largely unimproved and unsettled district. Much of the land was still uncultivated and comparatively few roads had been laid out. The homes of the settlers were widely scattered and all farm work was largely done by hand, the machinery then in use being very crude as compared to that of the present time. Great changes have been wrought as the years have gone by and the farm now owned by Mr. Hayer is a valuable property and in its cultivation he displays a spirit of modern progress that is most commendable.

OLIVER REEDER.

Oliver Reeder is a representative of one of the oldest families of La Salle county. Hardly had this district been reclaimed from the Indian hunting grounds when the Reeder family was established within its borders and in fact only five years had elapsed from the time of the Black Hawk war when the birth of our subject occurred on section 16, Eagle township his natal day being December 15, 1837. His paternal grandparents were David and Sarah (Whittaker) Reeder, who in 1828 came to Illinois, settling near Pekin in Tazewell county. There they lived until after the Black Hawk war and two of their sons, Mitchell and Joseph Reeder, served with the white men in their efforts to subjugate the Indian outbreaks, while Reese Morgan, a son-in-law, was likewise a soldier in that war. Mr. Morgan, upon locating later in La Salle county, built a sawmill in Eagle township on the bank of the Vermillion river. David Reeder and his family removed from Tazewell county to La Salle county in the spring of 1833, the family home being established on section 16, Eagle township, the old home farm being now in possession of John H. Jennings. It was upon this farm that Oliver Reeder was born. His grandfather, David Reeder, died upon the old home place, while the grandmother died in this county near

Dayton. David Reeder was one of the first county commissioners and served as justice of the peace in an early day. He was a well known man and a highly respected citizen and he assisted in laying broad and deep the foundation upon which has been builded the superstructure of the county's present progress and prosperity. He aided in converting wild land into cultivable fields and in reclaiming this district for the uses of the white race, the family sharing in the hardships and privations incident to settlement on the frontier.

Jacob Reeder, son of David Reeder and father of our subject, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1815 and was married in Ottawa in 1836 to Miss Jane Lord, whose birth occurred in Ohio near Cincinnati in November, 1822. The young couple began their domestic life in La Salle county and in 1840 Jacob Reeder and his brother, Joseph, removed to Green county, Wisconsin, where they purchased adjoining farms, the latter remaining there until in the '50s, when he returned to La Salle county, and later secured a farm in Livingston county, whereon he spent his remaining days. Jacob Reeder returned to La Salle county from Wisconsin in 1848 and bought a farm on sections 8 and 17, Eagle township, now owned by I. N. Jennings. There he lived until his life's labors were ended in death and for a long period was closely associated with the agricultural development of the community. He served as a school director and was interested in all movements or plans advanced for the welfare, upbuilding and progress of the county. He died August 14, 1896, while his wife survived until March, 1902. In their family were nine children, five sons and four daughters, namely: Oliver; Juliet, the wife of Benjamin Shafer, of Streator; Cynthia, the wife of John Thornburger, residing in the state of Washington; J. O., who is living at Kangley, Illinois; William C., who resided in this county but passed away a number of years ago; Mary, the wife of George Quaife, living in Bruce township; Mitchell N., formerly of Streator, but now of Chicago; Della, the wife of William Head, a resident of Streator; and Charles L., who makes his home in Kangley.

With the exception of eight years spent in Wisconsin Oliver Reeder has always resided in La Salle county and has made his home continuously in Eagle township since 1848. He was educated in the public schools and has successfully followed farming throughout his entire life, living upon his present place since the spring of 1868. He has made all the modern improvements upon the farm and now has a valuable and richly productive tract of land of eighty acres. It is equipped with all modern accessories and con-

veniences known to the model farm of the twentieth century and yields rich harvests.

In February, 1862, Mr. Reeder was married to Miss Julia Cochran, who was born near Lacon, in Marshall county, Illinois, June 3, 1841, a daughter of Jacob and Priscilla (Feazel) Cochran. Her father died in Marshall county in 1846 when the daughter was quite small and the mother afterward married John Lahman and removed to La Salle county in February, 1850, locating on a farm on section 17, Eagle township, where they lived until called to their final rest. Mrs. Lahman died in September, 1875, in the fifty-sixth year of her age, having been born in Ohio in 1818, and her second husband passed away in 1899, at the age of eighty-six years. By her first marriage she had six children: Frances, who was born in 1835, is now the widow of Elias Wright, and resides in Kangley. Susan, born in 1836, is the widow of Melford Craft and makes her home in Kangley. John, born in 1839, has resided in California since 1864. Julia is now Mrs. Reeder. Jerry, born in 1843, is a farmer residing in South Dakota. Thomas, born in 1845, died in 1875. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Lahman were born two children: Jacob, who is residing upon a farm on section 17, Eagle township; and Eva, the wife of I. N. Jennings, a resident farmer of Eagle township.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Reeder has been blessed with a son and daughter. Professor Arthur C. Reeder, born June 26, 1867, was formerly a teacher in the commercial department of the Streator school for ten years and is now bookkeeper and secretary for the Streator Tile Company. The daughter, Minnie Irene, is at home.

Politically Mr. Reeder has supported democratic principles for many years and has served as township collector and also as school director for twenty years. Few men have more intimate knowledge of the history of La Salle county or have witnessed its growth and development for so long a period. He can remember back in the early days when much of the land was still unclaimed and uncultivated, when the native timber grew along the streams and the native grasses waved on the prairie. Here and there was seen a clearing, showing that the work of civilization and improvement had been begun. The Reeders have ever borne their full share in the work of general progress and improvement here and from pioneer times the name has been associated with the county's history and yet stands for good citizenship and for general improvement in this part of the state. Its representatives, too, have made creditable records in business circles and Oliver Reeder is known as a representative agri-

culturist, whose careful management of his farming interests has resulted in the acquirement of a very excellent farm property.

JOSEPH W. TEMPLE.

Joseph W. Temple, living on section 34, Serena township, has conducted a profitable business as a farmer and stock-raiser and his possessions include a farm of two hundred and eighty acres, equipped with modern conveniences and accessories, in addition to which he is a stockholder in two different banks. The attractiveness of La Salle county as a place of residence is indicated by the fact that so many of her native sons have continued to make their homes here and have not gone to other districts to find in far distant fields the opportunities for success. Among this number is Mr. Temple, who was born on the old farm homestead in Serena township, July 11, 1860. His father, Edward Temple, was a native of England, where he was reared and married, the lady of his choice being Miss Margaret Mason, also a native of England. They became the parents of two children while still residing in that country. In 1843 they crossed the Atlantic to the new world, making their way to La Salle county, Illinois. Mr. Temple bought land in Rutland township and was the first one to leave the timber tracts and locate on prairie, for the first settlers believed that the former districts were more advantageous. However, he secured his farm on the prairie, broke the land, developed the fields and continued to reside there for twelve years. In 1855, he sold that property and bought another farm situated in Serena township. Here he had two hundred and forty acres, which he placed under cultivation, adding many modern improvements and as his financial resources increased he bought more land from time to time until he owned six hundred acres. There he reared his family and spent his remaining days, passing away in April, 1896. His wife died in December of the previous year. He was a respected early settler, whose labors were of direct benefit in promoting the agricultural development of the county.

Joseph W. Temple is one of a family of four sons and six daughters, of whom three sons and five daughters reached adult age. His boyhood was passed on the old homestead, where he received common-school advantages. He helped to work and carry on the farm, residing there until his father's death and later he succeeded to a part of the old homestead. He has likewise been connected with agricultural interests and

his early experience in the fields well qualified him to carry on farm work in later years on his own account.

On the 29th of August, 1889, Mr. Temple was married in Ottawa to Miss Emma Jane Murdock, who was born, reared and educated in the county seat. Her father, D. L. Murdock, was formerly of Pennsylvania and was of Scotch ancestry. The young couple began their domestic life upon the old farm homestead, living with his father for four years, during which time Mr. Temple carried on the home place. He later erected a large, neat, two-story residence, also built a big barn and corn cribs, together with sheds for the stock and the machinery and he uses the latest improved farm implements in the work of the fields. No equipment of a model farm is lacking upon his place and his progressive spirit and practical methods are manifest in the excellent appearance of the fields, which return him golden harvests as a reward for the care and labor he bestows upon them. He is a stockholder in the Ottawa Bank and Trust Company and also in the Serena Bank, of which he is vice president.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Temple have been born two children, William M. and Mattie, both of whom are at home. Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Mr. Temple has endorsed the men and measures of the republican party but has never sought office nor desired political preferment. His entire life has been passed in La Salle county and his friends are many, the circle being almost co-extensive with the circle of his acquaintance. His work has been carried forward diligently and persistently and he is now one of the prominent farmers of this portion of the state, his landed holdings being valuable and continually increasing because of his effective labor, resulting in success. The qualities of good citizenship and faithful friendship are his and he is spoken of in terms of commendation by all with whom he has come in contact.

LEE O'NEIL BROWNE.

Lee O'Neil Browne, a leading member of the La Salle county bar, for three terms representative in the state legislature and widely recognized as one of the best criminal lawyers in the state of Illinois, was born in Earlville, La Salle county, in 1866. His father, Jacob W. Browne, was an old settler and prominent member of the La Salle county bar and one of its most respected citizens. He was born in Albany, Maine, came to the middle west at an early day and continued to engage in the practice of law

for many years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Margaret J. Spalding, was born in Buckfield, Maine. His death occurred in 1892 and his wife passed away in Earlville in 1894.

After acquiring his preliminary education in the public schools of his native city Lee O'Neil Browne spent four years as a student in the State Normal School, pursuing a classical course. He was afterward a student for two years in the law department of Wesleyan College, at Bloomington, Illinois, and in June, 1888, was admitted to the bar. Later he practiced for a year at Earlville and in July, 1890, came to Ottawa, where he formed a partnership with Frank D. Ayres, with whom he continued in practice for two years, when Mr. Ayres removed to Chicago. Mr. Browne was then alone until 1894, when he entered into partnership with Daniel F. Trainor, one of the best trial lawyers who ever practiced in La Salle county. Their partnership was continued until the death of Mr. Trainor in December, 1901, after which Mr. Browne was again alone until January, 1903, when he and Herbert C. Wiley formed a partnership that has since existed. His career at the bar is notable in the number of cases that he has won. As a lawyer he is sound, clear-minded and well trained and his success in a professional way forms the best evidence of his capabilities in this line. He is a strong advocate with the jury and concise in his appeals before the court. He never neglects to make a thorough preparation, seems to possess a natural discrimination as to legal ethics and never fails to recognize the main point at issue and to give it due weight in the presentation of his cause. He was associated with William H. Stead, now attorney general, as a lawyer for the defense in the Bowermaster murder case, was assistant prosecutor in the Fitzsimmons murder case, the Fisher embezzlement case and a multitude of others. He has been on one side or the other of nearly all criminal cases of La Salle county for the past ten years. He is strong in argument, logical in his deductions and correct in his conclusions, never fails to impress court or jury, and seldom fails to win the verdict desired.

Mr. Browne is perhaps equally prominent as a legislator, having been chosen to represent the thirty-ninth district in the general assembly in 1900. He served during the session of 1901 and was again elected in 1902 and for a third term in 1904, and his many friends insist that he shall again become a candidate. His work in the legislature has become a matter of record. He was the father of the present garnishment law and was one of the leaders in the fight in the ses-



LEE O'NEIL BROWNE.

sion against the so-called local option bill. He led the fight for the appropriation for the Illinois and Michigan canal and the fight against the increase in size of the Chicago drainage district. He has been the advocate of many measures, the value of which have been proven, and has always been regarded as an active, working member of the house, connected with much important constructive legislation. He is thoroughly outspoken, positive in his assertions, upholding his position without fear or favor, and at the same time he is ever courteous in the expression of his opinions. Fraternally he is connected with Humboldt lodge, No. 555, A. F. & A. M., and has also taken the chapter degrees in Masonry.

M. A. BRONSON.

M. A. Bronson, manager at Streator for the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, and an active factor in political circles, is a native son of Michigan, having been born in Wayne county not far from Detroit, on the 13th of August, 1870. His parents were George and Adaline (German) Bronson, the former a native of Litchfield, Connecticut, and the latter of the state of New York. The paternal grandfather, Henry Bronson, was likewise born in Connecticut, and the Bronson family was of English lineage while the German family was of German lineage and both families were established in America at an early day. His mother, Mrs. Adaline Bronson came of sturdy German and French stock. Her father, David German, a son of Reuben German, was a soldier of the war of 1812 and lived to the advanced age of eighty-six years. Throughout his active business career George Bronson devoted his time and energies to general agricultural pursuits and passed away in 1895, when in his seventy-eighth year at his home near Deer Park, Illinois, where he had resided since 1852. His widow, who was born April 24, 1827, is spending her last years with her son, Walter F. Bronson, in Boone county, Missouri.

M. A. Bronson devoted his attention in his boyhood days to the acquirement of an education in the district schools and to the labors of the farm. He was studious, thoroughly mastered the tasks assigned him, and when a mere boy was sent to Galesburg (Illinois) Academy, while later he continued his studies in Aurora, Illinois. His time and energies were devoted to teaching for four years after he had completed his own education and for a brief period he was thus employed in Streator, after which he became an employe in the United States mail

service, running between Streator and Chicago, and Streator, Illinois, and Knox, Indiana. He acted in that capacity until 1892, when he resigned in order to become manager of the Streator branch of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, which has been his connection with business interests for the past fourteen years. He looks after the sales and general interests of the company which he represents not only in Streator but also in adjacent territory and his service has been of a most valuable character to his employers.

In 1875 Mr. Bronson was married to Miss Agnes Ann Mackey, the youngest daughter of Samuel and Sarah Mackey. She died February 1, 1902, and for his second wife he married Mrs. Luella M. Neff, a daughter of Oliver H. and Sarah Ann Smith. Mr. Bronson is a democrat and for several years has served on the county central committee of that party. His efforts in behalf of local and state politics have been far-reaching and beneficial and he stands firm in support of the principles which he thinks are most conducive to the general good. For two years he has served as assistant supervisor, and in 1898 was honored with the position of supervisor from Streator, since which time he has acted in the capacity of chairman of the board. Over the record of his public career there falls no shadow of wrong nor suspicion of evil, as he has labored for the faithful performance of the duties that have developed upon him and has made a most creditable record. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and to Streator lodge, No. 607, A. F. & A. M., and the Elks lodge, No. 591. His activity in business and political life has won him a wide acquaintance and he has the favorable regard of many friends who recognize his genuine worth.

WILLIAM K. SHUTE.

William K. Shute is a representative of the farming and live-stock interests of La Salle county, his home being on section 1, Deer Park township, while his lands lie not only in this township but also in Farm Ridge township. He owns and operates three hundred acres, having perhaps one hundred acres seeded, while he cultivates the remainder, his principal crops being corn, oats and hay. He is also extensively engaged in raising and feeding stock, including horses, cattle and hogs. He has bought as high as twenty thousand bushels of corn in a single year for feeding. His business is exten-

sive and his careful management and enterprise constitute the basis of a very desirable success.

The life record of Mr. Shute began in Devonshire, England, on the 5th of February, 1847. His father, Robert Shute, came to America in March, 1849, settling in Niagara county, New York, where he resided for a number of years or until the spring of 1866. He then came with his wife and five children to La Salle county, Illinois, locating in South Ottawa township, where he lived for three years. He then bought a small farm in Deer Park township on section 12, which was the home of Robert Shute until his death, which occurred in June, 1893, when he was eighty-seven or eighty-eight years of age. His remains were interred in the Baptist cemetery in Deer Park township. He had long resided in this county, and had been a co-operant factor in many movements, the value of which time has proven. His labors resulted beneficially for the county in many ways and he was a prominent and honored pioneer settler. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Thomasin N. Kivell, was also a native of Devonshire, England, and still resides in Deer Park township at about the age of ninety years. She yet retains her faculties largely unimpaired and is one of the oldest citizens of the county, while the years of her connection with this part of the state make her one of the honored pioneer women.

William K. Shute attended school in the state of New York and was practically reared there. He came west to La Salle county in 1865, induced to make this move through an acquaintance with the Trude family in Farm Ridge township. He has since remained continuously in the county and his record as a citizen and business man through the intervening years has been such as to make him a valued representative of this part of the state. His financial resources were very limited at the time of his removal to the west. He had practically nothing with which to start in life in Illinois, but he has always made the most of his opportunities. He and his brothers aided in securing a home for the parents and younger members of the family, and then Mr. Shute of this review and his brothers afterward secured farms for themselves. That he has prospered as the years have gone by is shown by the fact that he now owns and operates three hundred acres of rich and productive land. Here he has made excellent improvements in keeping with the ideas of modern agriculture and has a well developed farm, on which is a commodious and beautiful residence, large barns and outbuildings. There was scarcely a tree on the place when he became its possessor, but his labors have

wrought a marked change in its appearance and today it shows every evidence of careful supervision and indicates the progressive spirit of a painstaking, practical owner.

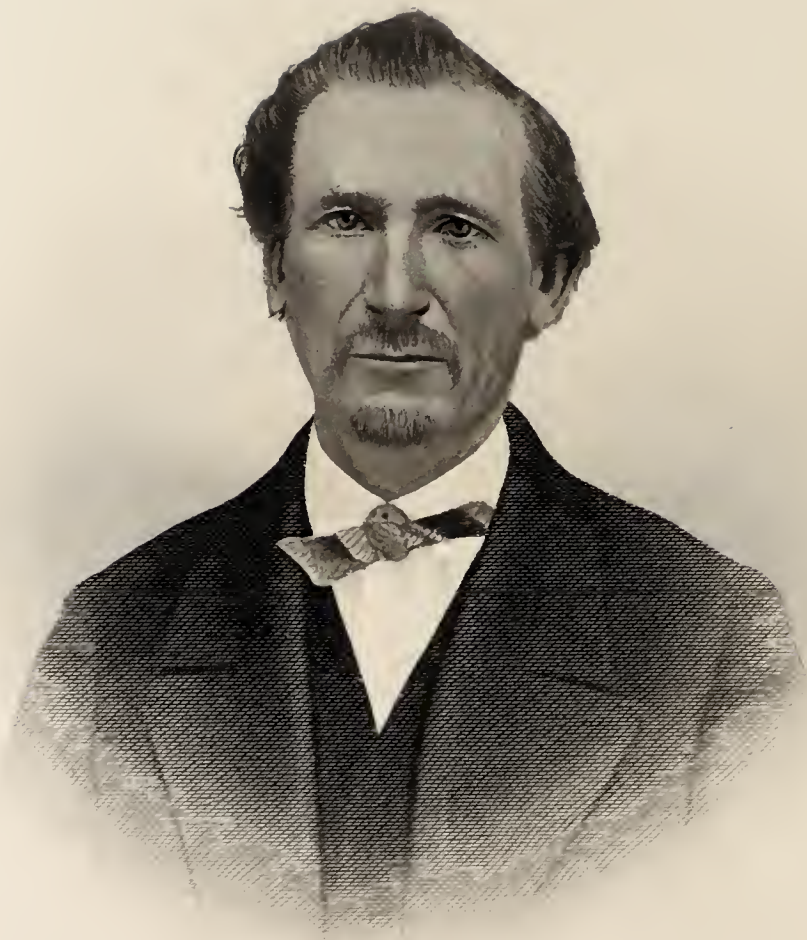
Mr. Shute was married in this county to Miss Dora A. Tiffany, whose people came from eastern Pennsylvania to La Salle county at a very early period. Her father, Russell Tiffany, resided afterward for a number of years in Wisconsin, but later returned to La Salle county, where his death occurred about twenty-four years ago. Her mother is still living in this county, largely making her home with her son at Marseilles.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Shute have been born ten children and the family record is certainly notable in that it remains unbroken by the hand of death. The record of the sons and daughters is as follows: Sadie A. is the wife of James Gardner, who resides near Hurdland, Missouri, and they have three sons. William resides at home and is operating part of the farm. May is the wife of John Gregory, who resides on the old home place on section 12, Deer Park township, and they have four children. Helen, Frank, Beatrice, Lizzie, Grace and Ada are all at home.

Mr. Shute votes with the republican party, his study of the issues of the day leading him to give stalwart support to that organization. He has served in township offices, acting for thirteen years as road commissioner. His wife is a member of the Baptist church and both are esteemed by many friends, for they have long resided in this part of Illinois. Early realizing that there is no excellence without labor and that diligence is a safe foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of success, Mr. Shute has persistently and energetically carried forward his business interests until a most desirable financial reward has been gained.

DAVID CONARD.

David W. Conard was one of the pioneer settlers of La Salle county, who aided in subjugating the wilderness and extending the frontier. He was closely associated with the early progress and later development of this section of the state and through his intense and well directed business activity became one of the prominent and prosperous landowners with extensive holdings in real estate as well as investments in business enterprises. Throughout his entire life his course was in harmony with a high standard of commercial ethics, so that his name ever commanded respect and confidence.



D. H. Conard



MRS. D.W. CONARD

David W. Conard was a native of Virginia, his birth having occurred in Loudoun county, that state, on the 7th of April, 1825. He was only three years of age when his parents removed to Licking county, Ohio, where the days of his boyhood and youth were passed, but the opportunities of the Mississippi valley region gained his attention and, believing that he might more rapidly acquire success in Illinois than in Ohio, he removed to La Salle county, where he arrived in May, 1844. This was still a frontier district but gave promise of future development and progress and he cast in his lot with the early settlers who were reclaiming the region for the purposes of civilization and were converting it into a well improved district.

For several years Mr. Conard devoted his attention to teaching school in the winter months, while in the summer seasons he followed the carpenter's trade. When his energy and ability had brought him sufficient capital to justify his purchase of a farm he invested in one hundred acres of prairie land north of Marseilles and became actively identified with agricultural interests. As the years passed and he prospered in his undertakings he placed his money in the safest of all investments—real estate—and eventually became the owner of hundreds of acres of land. He also figured in financial circles in La Salle county and elsewhere by becoming a stockholder in various banks in Marseilles and other cities both east and west. He never believed in useless or extravagant expenditure and it was his economy and careful management that gave him his start in life and enabled him to work his way upward until he became the possessor of interests that made him one of the substantial citizens of La Salle county. He always enjoyed remarkable health and was thus able to give strict attention to his business day after day and year after year. His judgment was seldom, if ever, at fault in matters of business and his transactions always proved successful. He was a broad reader and deep thinker and kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day, political and otherwise, and was always able to uphold his views by intelligent argument and forceful statement.

David Wilson Conard was married twice. On the 10th of June, 1849, he wedded Barbara DeBolt, who died February 9, 1851, survived by one son, Virgil, who grew to manhood but passed away in 1892. On the 17th of March, 1853, Mr. Conard wedded Elizabeth Grove, cousin of his first wife, and they had six children, three of whom are living. Wilson, who is now living retired in Ottawa; Grant, formerly an able lawyer of the Ottawa bar, who is now in San Diego, California, where he is engaged in the real-estate business; and Mrs. Samuel Montgomery, of Marseilles, Illinois.

tate business; and Mrs. Samuel Montgomery, of Marseilles, Illinois.

For three years the father lived retired at his home in Marseilles but his death occurred in Ottawa on the 24th of April, 1899. Thus passed away one of the well known and honored pioneer settlers of the county. He was the soul of integrity in his business dealings and it was his energy and enterprise that won him his success. Moreover in citizenship he was patriotic and public spirited and at all times he commanded the respect of those who have regard for honorable manhood and activity in business life. His widow now resides in Marseilles with her daughter, Mrs. Montgomery.

NICHOLAS CASEY.

Nicholas Casey, dealer in real estate and insurance in Streator, was born on a farm in Farm Ridge township, La Salle county, Illinois, January 15, 1847, and is of Irish lineage. His parents, Nicholas and Sarah Jane (McGinnis) Casey, were natives of Ireland and were loyal adherents of the Catholic church. Crossing the Atlantic to America they reached Chicago in the year 1837—the same year in which the city was incorporated. Seeking employment in that little village, which was destined to become the metropolis of the west, he obtained work on the Illinois and Michigan canal, which was then in process of construction. Gradually he advanced toward La Salle and from that city made his way with his wife and one child on to the prairie, securing a claim of government land in Farm Ridge township. Not a furrow had been turned nor an improvement made on the place but with characteristic energy he began its development and cultivation and in course of time added many modern improvements to the farm, which he continued to cultivate until his death in October, 1864. His widow survived until 1881 and upon the old homestead their family of eight children were reared. As pioneer settlers of the county Mr. and Mrs. Casey were widely known and their efforts were effective in promoting general progress and upbuilding. In the early days they endured many hardships and privations incident to life on the frontier. The grain had to be hauled to Chicago with an ox team, for there were no railroads furnishing shipping facilities. The work of the farm, too, was largely done by hand, for invention had not given to the world the modern agricultural implements. Mr. Casey belonged to that class of men to whom the

modern generation owes a debt of gratitude for they laid broad and deep the foundation of the present progress and prosperity of the county.

Nicholas Casey, whose name introduces this record, was reared on the old home farm and acquired a common-school education in what was known as the Padyridge school, six miles north of Streator. In his boyhood days he remembers seeing droves of from forty to fifty head of deer. The last time he remembers seeing deer there were only three, being about ten years of age at that time. He was then engaged in herding cattle on the prairie. His uncle staked his dogs out on the prairies to keep the stock from destroying the grain, for the fields were unfenced. He also remembers crossing the Illinois river with his father, driving an ox team on a flatboat, for there were no bridges at the time. On one occasion Mr. Casey's mother went to Ottawa, crossing the Illinois river on the ice in the morning, but during the day the ice broke up, so that when she returned she had to be assisted in making her way over the stream by jumping from one cake of ice to another. Mr. Casey was but sixteen years of age when his father died and being the only son then at home he remained on the farm with his mother until he attained his majority. Coming into possession at that time of eighty acres of land in Farm Ridge township, he began agricultural pursuits on his own account and a life of industry, economy, untiring energy and diligence enabled him to extend the boundaries of his property from time to time until he was the owner of three hundred acres. In addition to cultivating the cereals best adapted to soil and climate he was actively engaged in buying, feeding and shipping live stock and was one of a party of three who in June, 1884, shipped a consignment of export steers direct from the farm to New York city. In May, 1883, Mr. Casey left the farm to become a resident of Streator, where he has since made his home and by the judicious investment of his capital he has largely increased his property holdings and now has valuable real estate in the city. He is engaged in real-estate and insurance business and has a good clientage in both departments.

On the 25th of November, 1869, Mr. Casey was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Louisa Conness, of Eagle township, La Salle county, a daughter of Jeffrey Conness, and a niece of ex-United States Senator Conness, of California. She died in Farm Ridge township, May 29, 1883, leaving five children: Mary Jane, Julia Loretta, Ellen Louisa, Frances Gertrude and Nicholas Bernard. On the 12th of January, 1885, Mr. Casey wedded Mary Elizabeth Howland, and they have one son, Gerard Henry, who was born

July 25, 1895. They are members of the Immaculate Conception church of Streator.

Mr. Casey is perhaps best known as a leader in democratic circles, acting continuously and untiringly for the support and advancement of the party's interests. His personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen is indicated by the fact that although living in a republican ward he was elected to the city council in the spring of 1889 and in 1891 was re-elected, serving for two terms to the satisfaction of his constituents and with credit to himself. On his retirement from office he became actively engaged in the sale of western lands, confining his efforts largely to lands in the northwest. In the spring of 1901 his fellow townsmen induced him to again become a member of the council and he is now serving for the fifth term as one of Streator's aldermen, representing the fourth ward. He has been strongly opposed to misrule in municipal affairs and his labors have been on the side of progress, reform and improvement. No man in public office escapes criticism and yet there are few men whose political integrity is as little questioned. He is a man of firm convictions, fearless in defense of what he believes to be right and has brought to the administration of the city's affairs the same keen judgment and practical experience and enterprise which characterize the management of his private business interests.

ANTHONY CUSTER.

Anthony Custer, devoting his time and energies to farming on section 35, Eagle township, owns eighty acres of land here and also cultivates another one hundred and fifty acre tract. He came to this county on the 12th of January, 1876, and has resided at his present home where he carries on a dairy but is mainly engaged in general farming. A native of Switzerland, he was born October 17, 1851, in the canton of St. Gallen, his parents being Anthony and Mary (Maurer) Custer, both of whom died in Switzerland before their son came to the United States. He was one of a family of five children and the only one who came to America. Between the ages of six and sixteen he attended school and then sought a home in the new world, being induced to take this step through the favorable reports which he had received from two aunts then living in Ottawa. He made his way at once to La Salle county, where he arrived with but seventy-five cents in his pocket. Soon, however, he lost that and was thus rendered quite penniless. He immediately sought employment and

worked by the month for nine years in Allen township, after which he made arrangements for having a home of his own by his marriage to Miss Susanna McQuown.

Mrs. Custer is a daughter of Robert McQuown, who died in Eagle township, February 22, 1860. He was born in Licking county, Ohio, June 19, 1791, and there spent his boyhood and youth. As a young man he traveled considerably and served as a soldier in the war of 1812, in which he held rank as a commissioned officer. Coming to La Salle county in early days he cast in his lot with its pioneer settlers and entered a claim on section 35, Eagle township. He built a log house near the present residence of Mr. Custer, having previously married in Ohio Miss Rachel Halderman, who died in their little log cabin, leaving two sons, William and Sherman, who are now residents of Streator.

On the 19th of June, 1849, Robert McQuown wedded Anna Elizabeth Blackert, who was born in Hessen, Germany, February 8, 1822, and came to America when twenty-five years of age. Her parents had both died in Germany, where her two brothers remained. She came alone to the new world and after six weeks spent in New York city and two years passed in the state of New York, she made her way westward to Ottawa, where she gave her hand in marriage to Mr. McQuown, here making her home until the death of her first husband. On the 25th of January, 1862, she was again married, becoming the wife of Nicholas Muenster, who died in 1894, at the age of almost sixty-seven years. In 1868 they removed to section 15, Allen township, just east of the village of Ransom, and in 1886 became residents of Ottawa, renting their farm. In 1897 Mrs. Muenster removed to Eagle township, making her home with Mr. and Mrs. Muenster. By her first marriage she had five children. Mary Ellen is the wife of John Penman, residing on section 35, Eagle township, and they have three children: Mrs. Anna Baldwin, of Davenport, Iowa; James, making his home near Springfield, Illinois; and Susie, at home. John McQuown, who died at his home on section 35, Bruce township, February 2, 1883, left a widow and one daughter, Dora. Christian is the wife of Walter Hussey, residing at Lathrop, Clinton county, Missouri, and they have three children, Stella, Nora and Floyd. Lucy became the wife of Fenton Hussey, and died in 1894, leaving two children, Anna and Hanison Hussey, still living in Missouri. Susanna is now Mrs. Custer and the youngest of the family.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Custer have been born two daughters: Bertha, now the wife of Herbert Miller, residing in Redding township, Livingston

county; and Elizabeth, usually called Lizzie, now the wife of G. G. Gilbert, a merchant at Riverside, a western suburban district of Streator.

In early manhood, carefully husbanding his resources and his earnings, Mr. Custer was at length enabled to purchase a farm by incurring some indebtedness but he now has all this paid for and is well and comfortably situated in life. He has built a fine home on his place and has a well improved farm property, equipped with all modern conveniences. His attention is given to general farm labor and his efforts are attended with a measure of success that is very gratifying. His political allegiance is given to the republican party but though well informed on the questions and issues of the day is without political aspiration for office. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian church and in the community where they reside they are held in high esteem by all with whom they have come in contact.

PATRICK MULLEN.

Patrick Mullen is practically living retired from active farm life, his home being on section 20, Farm Ridge township. He is the oldest resident of the township, the year of his arrival antedating that of any other settler now found in the community. He emigrated to Illinois in 1843, having come from New York in company with Bronson Murray, for whom he had contracted to work for two years. A native of Ireland, Mr. Mullen was born in Belfast, in county Antrim, March 17, 1821. His father, who was a farmer of the Emerald isle, died when the son was only seven years of age and early in life Patrick Mullen began to work to earn his own living and to assist his widowed mother, for he was the only son in the family. He inherited a portion of the farm, which he sold upon attaining his majority and soon afterward he completed his arrangements for seeking a home and fortune in America. Crossing the briny deep he landed in New York city, accompanied by his young wife and he there made the contract with Mr. Murray to come to Illinois. They crossed the lakes in the fall of 1843 to Chicago, at which place Mr. Murray purchased a team of horses, harness, wagon and other necessary equipment and thus they drove to La Salle county. Mr. Murray settled on section 18, Farm Ridge township, and had charge of his father's large land holdings in La Salle county. Mr. Mullen helped survey many of the farms along the Vermillion river and elsewhere, and at the

end of two years received payment for his services in land valued at five dollars per acre. He thus became owner of land on section 20, Farm Ridge township, and paid taxes thereon in the year 1844. Upon this place he has since made his home. He at first secured fifty-four acres of land, which was paid for, but he had neither stock nor machinery to work a farm. He began with ox teams and operated the land on shares for Mr. Murray. In the meantime he worked his own land and later borrowing the necessary money, built thereon a small house. With characteristic energy he continued the task of cultivating and improving his farm and as the years went by placed it under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Mullen brought from Chicago the first imported bull from England, it being the property of Bronson Murray's father, and was the first high grade animal brought into La Salle county. As the years went by Mr. Mullen added to his farm until he now owns one hundred and sixty acres of valuable land, together with town property in the village of Grand Ridge. He has also been engaged in the raising of stock and general farming until in later years, when he put aside the more arduous duties of the fields, giving his attention merely to the supervision of his property.

Mr. Mullen married Miss Eliza Morrow, whose people were of Scotch and Irish descent. She died June 28, 1886, leaving three children. John W., born December 31, 1844, enlisted in February, 1862, when but seventeen years of age, in the Fifty-third Regiment of Illinois Infantry under command of Colonel Cushman, and was wounded at Vicksburg. He returned home and afterward became a veterinary surgeon at Lafayette, Indiana, where he resided until his death. He left seven children, one of his sons, William E. Mullen, being the attorney general of the state of Wyoming, residing at Cheyenne. The death of John W. Mullen occurred July 12, 1905. James, born in 1848, was on the police force in Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebraska, and died in 1892, when about forty-four years of age. Catherine, born in June, 1850, married Henry Nagle, of this county, and died in 1888, leaving three children. Mary, born in 1855, is the wife of J. S. Locke, an agriculturist of Farm Ridge township. Henry, born in 1859, is a farmer of Farm Ridge township, where he owns and cultivates ninety-five acres of land adjoining his father's place and also has one hundred and sixty acres in Webster county, Iowa. He married Miss Alice Wheatland, of this county and has four children, William, Francis, Loretta and Marie. Maggie, born in 1861, is the wife of George Singer, a resident

of Grand Rapids township and has one child. Several children of the family died in infancy.

Mr. Mullen has served as overseer of highways and built of logs some of the first bridges which were made over the sloughs in this county. He has never desired political office, however, preferring to devote his attention to his farming interests. In the early days he freighted to and from Chicago and he is the oldest continuous resident of the township, having been a witness of its growth and improvement for many years. He has been closely associated with many movements resulting beneficially to the county and with the work of early progress and improvement was associated, his labors being of direct and permanent good. Many pictures of pioneer life are indelibly impressed upon his memory and he relates many interesting incidents of the days when La Salle county was upon the western frontier.

JOSIAH M. O'NEIL.

Josiah M. O'Neil, now deceased, was proprietor of the first blacksmith shop in Streator and for many years was an active mechanic and honored citizen here. He was born in West Virginia, March 14, 1835, and died in Minnesota, March 16, 1889. His parents were Barney and Clarissa (White) O'Neil, both of whom were natives of West Virginia, the former born March 10, 1808, and the latter January 26, 1815. In 1837 they removed with their family to Illinois, where Barney O'Neil became a pioneer farmer and was also one of the old-time physicians of the locality. They made a settlement in McLean county, where the mother died. The father removed to La Salle county in 1848, settling on a farm a mile west of the present site of Streator. For more than a half century he remained a resident of this county, passing away January 26, 1815. In his family were nine children, but only two are now living—Nancy A., the widow of William Rainey, and a resident of Streator, and Mary C., who is the widow of Isaac Frisbey, and resides in Topeka, Kansas.

Josiah M. O'Neil was only two years old when his parents left West Virginia and came to Illinois. When a youth of thirteen he accompanied his father to La Salle county and in 1859 he built the first house in Streator, on the banks of the Vermilion river, to which place his brother gave the name of Hardscrabble, by which name it was known until platted and then called Unionville. It was not until 1867 that Streator was laid out and the present name assumed. Having learned the blacksmith's trade, Mr. O'Neil built the first



JOSIAH M. O'NEIL.

blacksmith shop long before the present city of Streator was platted and here he followed his trade until 1884. His first shop stood on the present site of Coswell's dry-goods store. It has been removed, but is still one of the old landmarks of the city, being now at the corner of Hickory and Bloomington streets. Mr. O'Neil continued to work at his trade until 1884, when, on account of ill health, he retired from business and spent several years in the enjoyment of a well earned rest. In 1888 he bought a farm in Minnesota, to which he removed, and there his last days were passed. At one time he paid taxes on twenty thousand dollars' worth of real estate and in the years of his residence in this county he prospered, becoming one of its substantial citizens.

On the 26th of November, 1856, occurred the marriage of Josiah M. O'Neil and Miss Matilda Woodruff, who was born in Coldwater, Michigan, a daughter of John B. and Margery (Quick) Woodruff, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. Removing to the middle west, they settled first in Michigan and afterward came to Illinois, taking up their abode in Eagle township at an early day. Both are now deceased. Mr. Woodruff was a blacksmith by trade. Unto Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil were born nine children: Paul M., now deceased; Warren E., who is living in Streator; James A., who has likewise departed this life; Clarissa, living at East Grand Forks, Minnesota; Ada J., who died September 3, 1885; Frank M., deceased; Maggie, living at Lake Crystal, Minnesota, and Tyler I. and Tina I., twins, the former residing upon a farm in Minnesota, while the latter is living with her mother in Streator.

For many years Mr. O'Neil was prominent and influential in community affairs and was one of the first village trustees of Unionville, while later he became one of the first aldermen of the city of Streator. He was also the first fire chief of Streator and his efforts were ever of a practical nature in regard to the improvement and development of his city or county. At an early day he was rated with the leading influential and prominent residents of his community and his opinions were often a decisive factor in molding public policy. He was the second man who was made a Mason in Streator lodge, No. 607, A. F. & A. M., the degree being conferred upon him in 1869. He was laid to rest with Masonic honors, his remains being brought back to Streator for interment, and more than eighty of his Masonic brethren attended the funeral in a body. He was a man of diligence and enterprise, working persistently and energetically in his business affairs, and the years brought him the suc-

cess which always crowns earnest, untiring labor. Mrs. O'Neil still survives her husband and now resides in Streator. She, too, is associated with many of the early events of the county and taught the first school in the Lost Lands in 1853, which section of the county is the Eagle township of the present day. She has been an interested witness of the changes which time and hand have wrought and her memory forms a connecting link between her primitive past and the progressive present.

WILLIAM J. PARKS.

William J. Parks, engaged in the real-estate and insurance business in La Salle, his native city, was born in 1866, his parents being Joseph and Adelaide (Hankert) Parks, both of whom were natives of Belgium. The father was for a number of years foreman for the Matthiessen & Hegeler Zinc Company, having come to La Salle in 1863. He died in 1870, at the age of forty-seven years and is still survived by his wife, who has married again and is now the widow of Peter Ellingen.

At the usual age William J. Parks entered the public schools and after attaining his majority worked for his stepfather, Peter Ellingen, in the Commercial Hotel, now known as Parks Hotel. He was in Mr. Ellingen's employ until 1889, when he became a partner in the enterprise under the firm style of Ellingen & Parks, being associated in the ownership and management of the hotel until 1898, when he withdrew to engage in real-estate and insurance business. He has since continued in this line of activity with a large clientage, representing some twelve or more reliable fire insurance companies, including the German Freeport, the Northwestern National, the Philadelphia Casualty, the Milwaukee Fire Insurance Company, the German Pittsburg, the National of Allegheny, the American Bonding Company of Baltimore, and the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company. He likewise handles real estate and has negotiated many important property transfers. He has been a notary public since 1901, his appointment being one of the first official acts of Governor Yates.

In 1892 Mr. Parks was married in Warsaw, Illinois, to Gertrude K. Winkel, of that place, and they have three children, all born in La Salle, C. William, Matilda M. and Adolph J. In politics Mr. Parks is a socialist. He is one of the leading business men of La Salle and a public-spirited citizen, who stands for progress and improvement in municipal affairs, for reform and ad-

vancement. His interest centers in his native city and his co-operation can always be counted upon as a factor in any movement for its welfare or upbuilding.

WILLIAM C. FLICK.

William C. Flick, organizer, cashier and manager of the First National Bank of Ransom, is a young man of excellent executive force and business discernment, well known in moneyed circles in La Salle county. He was born in Ottawa, August 31, 1872, his parents being Michael and Pauline (Knoedler) Flick, the former a native of Belleville, Illinois, and the latter of Germany, whence she came to this country with her parents in early childhood. Michael Flick was engaged in the conduct of a meat market for a number of years, but for the past twelve or fifteen years has been living retired. In the family were three children, of whom two survive, William C. and Meta, the latter the wife of William T. Smith, of Paw Paw, Illinois.

At the usual age William C. Flick began his education, attending the grammar and high schools of Streator. He was graduated in the class of 1890 and entered upon his business career as messenger boy in the Union National Bank of Streator, serving for a year. He was afterward bookkeeper for two years and teller for eight years, and in December, 1901, he came to Ransom, where he organized the Ransom Bank, conducted by the firm of Schoch Brothers & Flick. Mr. Flick took full charge of the business as cashier and manager, conducting the same up to the 5th of July, 1906, when the business was re-organized under the name of the First National Bank of Ransom. Of the new institution Mr. Flick is also cashier and manager and is one of the directors. The bank has been instituted upon a safe, conservative plan which awakens public confidence and has gained public support, and the institution is justly esteemed one of the strong and reliable financial concerns of this part of the county.

On the 3d of August, 1897, Mr. Flick was married to Miss Bessie Emerson Morgan, a daughter of John D. and El Mina (Emerson) Morgan, both of whom were natives of Ohio. The father died in Ottawa, where for some time he had acted as a clerk in a mercantile establishment, and his widow passed away in Streator. In their family were a son and three daughters who yet survive: J. Emerson, resident of Chicago; Edith, the wife of C. K. Smith, living in Otta-

wa; Juanita, the wife of Professor S. S. Willis; and Mrs. Flick.

Investigation into his social relations shows that Mr. Flick is a valued and exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Streator lodge, No. 607, A. F. & A. M., and Streator chapter, No. 168, R. A. M. He was knighted in Ottawa commandery, No. 10, K. T., from which he demitted in March, 1906, to become a charter member of Streator commandery, No. 70. He is likewise identified with the Mystic Workers of Streator and with Allen camp, No. 1250, M. W. A., at Ransom. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, but he is without aspiration for office, although he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, and, as every true American citizen should do, stands for general development and progress along those lines which contribute to civic virtue and pride. His entire life has been devoted to banking, with which he is familiar in all of its departments, and his thorough preliminary training well qualifies him for the successful conduct of the institution which he established and is now controlling.

CHARLES HOLL.

Charles Holl, agent for the Joseph Schlitz Brewing Company at Streator, was born May 27, 1853, in Wittenberg, Germany, and was brought to America in 1854 by his parents, Ludwig and Rosanna (Hagy) Holl, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father, with unfaltering loyalty to his adopted land, enlisted for services in the Civil war in 1861 as a member of the Seventh Regiment of New York Volunteers and was wounded in battle, so that he died in the hospital at Fort Scott, Alexandria, in his forty-sixth year. His widow long survived and passed away in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in her seventy-fourth year. In their family were three children a son and two daughters: Charles, Lena, the wife of Ernest Daub, living in Milwaukee; and Elizabeth, the wife of George Seitz, also of Milwaukee.

Charles Holl of this review was educated in the public schools of New York city, where he remained for twenty-six years. Having put aside his text-books he there learned the gilder's trade and spent ten years in one shop as a trusted and capable employe. In 1880 he was an alternate delegate to the republican national convention held in Chicago, and this led him to the west. After the convention he went to Mendota, La Salle county, Illinois, where he entered the service



W. C. Flick

of the C. H. Henning Brewing Company as traveling agent and collector, representing the company for eighteen months. In February, 1882, he came to Streator and took charge of the business of the Joseph Schlitz Brewing Company at this place and has since been manager here.

Mr. Holl was married on the 24th of January, 1883, to Miss Sophia Braunlich, who was born in Peru, Illinois, February 27, 1858, and is a daughter of Herman and Emma Braunlich, both of whom were natives of Germany, the former born in 1833 and the latter in 1837. They were married April 15, 1856, and the mother passed away in 1881. They had but two children, Mrs. Holl and Emogene, who was born March 14, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Holl have become the parents of one son, Charles L., who was born October 28, 1883, and is now pursuing a course in mechanical engineering in the Illinois State University.

Mr. Holl is not active in politics but was formerly a staunch advocate of republican principles and was sent as an alternate delegate from New York to Chicago to attend the republican national convention when James A. Garfield was nominated for the presidency. He now votes for the candidates whom he regards as best qualified for office without being bound by party ties. He feels that he has made no mistake in transferring his business interests and residence to the middle west, for he has prospered in his undertakings here and is conducting extensive trade interests as a representative of the Schlitz Brewing Company.

CHRISTIAN KOETZ.

Christian Koetz is numbered among the worthy residents of La Salle county that Germany has furnished to the new world, his birth having occurred in the fatherland in 1848. His parents were Henry and Elsie Koetz, both natives of Germany, where they still reside. The father is a farmer by occupation and has thus provided for the support of his family, numbering a wife and five children: Christian, Elsie, Henry, Christina and Cornadena.

Under the parental roof Christian Koetz spent the days of his boyhood and youth and in the public schools acquired his education. He heard favorable reports concerning business opportunities in the new world and, hoping that he might benefit his financial condition by removing to the United States, he bade adieu to home and friends in 1873 and landed in New York. He did not tarry in the eastern metropolis, however, but made his way at once to Illinois and worked at

farm labor in La Salle county for seven years. Ambitious, however, to engage in farming on his own account, he rented land in Otter Creek township for three years, at the end of which time he had saved from his earnings capital sufficient to justify his purchase of the farm upon which he now lives on section 36, Grand Rapids township. In 1903 he went to Oklahoma and purchased two hundred and forty acres of land, for which he paid fifty dollars per acre. He still owns it but could sell at a good profit. His landed interests in Grand Rapids township comprise two hundred and forty acres and he not only engages in general farming but has also kept good stock, making a specialty of the raising of hogs. Everything about his place is kept in good repair and the farm is well-improved property, equipped with all modern accessories and conveniences.

Mr. Koetz was married in 1881 to Miss Mary Santelman, who was born in La Salle county in 1836, a daughter of Henry and Zophie Santelman, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father was seventy-one years of age at the time of his demise. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Koetz have been born eight children: Rosie, Otto, Emma, Walter, Mike, Will, May and Lillie.

The parents are members of the German Methodist church and they occupy an enviable position in social circles in which they move, the hospitality of many of the best homes of their locality being freely accorded them. As a result of Mr. Koetz's study of the political issues and questions of the day he now gives his allegiance to the republican party. The hope that led him to seek a home in America has been more than realized, for in this country he found the opportunities he sought—which, by the way, are always open to ambitious young men. As the years have gone by he has carefully utilized the advantages which surround every individual and his prosperity has been won at the cost of earnest, self-denying labor.

JAMES WYLIE.

James Wylie, who departed this life July 31, 1895, was born in Stewarton, Ayrshire, Scotland, May 14, 1816, and was therefore in his eightieth year at the time of his demise. He had lived a life of activity and usefulness in which his fidelity to duty had won him the good will and confidence of his fellowmen. His parents were Alexander and Jean (Allison) Wylie. The father died in Scotland and in 1852 the mother came to the United States with her son, James.

her death occurring in La Salle county, Illinois, in 1875, when she was in her eighty-first year. In the family were seven sons, all of whom lived to be more than sixty-seven years of age, and there is a picture of the seven brothers that was taken in the fall of 1894. Three of the number are still living, namely: William, of Ottawa; Allen, of Mendota, this county; and Robert, who is living in Kansas City, Missouri. One brother, Andrew, died July 2, 1894; John, in 1899; and Alexander, January 13, 1905; Margaret, the only sister, never came to America and died over sixty years ago.

James Wylie spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his father's home, acquired his education in the public schools and remained a resident of Scotland until 1852, when, bidding adieu to friends and native land, he came to the United States, making his way direct to La Salle county. He had made a trip to this country some years before and being pleased with the new world and its opportunities he resolved to make a permanent home here and purchased a farm in Ophir township. Later he bought a farm in Waltham township, La Salle county, whereon he resided for thirty years, devoting his time and energies assiduously to the development and cultivation of his land, so that he harvested good crops year after year. At length he left the farm and for seven years prior to his death resided at Troy Grove, enjoying a rest which he had truly earned and richly deserved.

Mr. Wylie was married in Waltham township on the 27th of May, 1859, to Miss Jane Parker, who was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, a daughter of John and Joanna (Calderwood) Parker, who in 1848 became residents of St. Clair county, Illinois. After eight years they removed to La Salle county and here the father died in 1878, while the mother passed away in 1881. In their family were four children, namely: Mrs. Susanna Wylie, of Ophir township; Hugh, who is residing in Morocco, Indiana; John, who died in December, 1892; and Mrs. Jane Wylie, who was about ten years of age at the time of the arrival of the family in America. In this county she gave her hand in marriage to James Wylie and for many years they traveled life's journey happily together.

In his political views Mr. Wylie was an independent and his first presidential ballot was cast for Abraham Lincoln. He served for eighteen years as justice of the peace in Waltham township and his long incumbency in that office stands as incontrovertible proof of his fidelity to duty, his just decisions and the impartiality with which he expounded the law bearing upon the cases which came before him for trial. He held mem-

bership in the Presbyterian church, in which he served as treasurer and his life was at all times actuated by high and honorable principles. He visited Scotland in 1884, finding much pleasure in renewing the acquaintances of his youth in his native land and visiting again the scenes amid which his boyhood days and the years of his early manhood were passed. He did not seek to figure prominently in public life but at all times manifested those traits of character which awakened esteem and confidence. He held membership in the Masonic lodge and his wife is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star. She can well remember the journey across the country to St. Clair county, Illinois, when her family emigrated to America, and in the years 1848 and 1849 with the other members of the family she drove six miles to church in a wagon drawn by oxen. She now owns two farms, one in Ophir and one in Waltham township, which she leases. After residing for a number of years at Troy Grove she removed, in October, 1897, to Ottawa, where she now makes her home. For the past forty years she has been a consistent and faithful member of the Presbyterian church.

THOMAS BRAGG, SR.

Thomas Bragg, Sr., who without special advantages at the outset of his career has worked his way steadily upward, finding in determination, enterprise and keen business judgment the essential elements of success, is now living on section 35, Wallace township, where he owns a valuable farm property. He is, however, largely living retired, leaving the care of the fields to his son, although to some extent he is engaged in the raising of hogs and chickens and the cultivation of a garden, for he finds that to be happy he must be busy, his life having always been one of activity.

He has now reached the psalmist's allotted age of three score years and ten, having been born in Devonshire, England, November 13, 1836. His father was William Bragg, a blacksmith by trade. He married a Miss Boatfield and both died in England, the father when his son Thomas was not quite seven years of age. The mother was left with the care of six children and when Thomas was a youth of six years he went to work upon a farm to assist his mother in the support of the younger children. He worked for six pence a day, or about twelve cents in American money, but his wages were increased as his age and strength permitted him to do more work. When he was seventeen years of age he left

England and came to America with a younger brother. His eldest brother, John, had crossed the Atlantic a few years before and the favorable reports which he sent home concerning the business possibilities in the new world led Thomas Bragg to come to the United States. The voyage was made in 1855 and covered six weeks, on the expiration of which period he made his way to Batavia, New York, where his elder brother had been living. There he began work on a farm in order to get money to repay his brother, who had sent him the sum necessary to pay his passage to America.

The year 1857 witnessed the arrival of Thomas Bragg in La Salle county and for four years he was employed as a farm hand by P. C. Watts in South Ottawa, receiving sixteen dollars per month, which was about four dollars more than the average wage paid for farm labor at that time. A great many young men after working for a few months would go to town and board their wages out or spend it foolishly, but Mr. Bragg was not that kind. After the summer's work was done he would do chores in the winter and thus he saved what he had earned and when four years had passed he was able to buy a team and tools and engage in farming for himself. He then rented land in South Ottawa township for a few years and about the close of the war removed to Wallace township, where he purchased eighty acres of land. This was partially improved, some fences having been built, together with a little frame house. Mr. Bragg paid forty dollars per acre for this land and made his home thereon for several years, at the end of which time he removed to an adjoining farm, which he later bought. He has been very successful, making judicious investments in property, which has risen in value until he now owns seven hundred and sixty acres of valuable land which is well improved and constitutes a property that is very productive, yielding him an excellent financial return annually. He has made all that he has through hard work and economy with the assistance of his family. He never had a dollar given him but placed his dependence upon the safe and substantial qualities of industry, enterprise, careful management and safe investment.

Four years ago Mr. Bragg made a trip to England, being away from home from the 30th of May until the last of September. At that time he and his wife gave up their house and barns to their youngest son, who had just married, and they now live upon another part of the farm, Mr. Bragg engaging to some extent in raising hogs and chickens and also cultivating his garden, for he has led a life of activity and finds that to be contented he must have some occupation,

although his possessions would enable him to live retired without recourse to further labor.

It was in the year 1860 that Mr. Bragg was united in marriage to Miss Betsey Delbridge, who is five years his junior, having been born on the 7th of January, 1841. She was born in England and came to America several years before the arrival of Mr. Bragg. Her father, John Delbridge, was a well-to-do farmer of this county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bragg have been born five children, of whom four are now living: Julia Ann, the deceased wife of S. Morrel, a resident of Kansas; Silas, who is living upon a part of his father's farm and married Miss Kummer, of Fall River township; Mary Ella, at home; Thomas, who lives upon a part of the old homestead and who wedded Miss Mary Townsend, of Ottawa, by whom he has one child; and Bessie, the wife of Otto B. Schmidt, an automobile dealer of Chicago.

Mr. Bragg has always been a republican, casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln and voting for every presidential nominee of the party since that time, but the honors of office have had no attraction for him. He was reared in the faith of the Episcopal church, but since coming to America has attended the Methodist Episcopal church. He has always engaged in general farming, and a courageous spirit that has enabled him to undertake what others would fear to do has been one of the secrets of his success. He has met with some reverses but has never allowed these to discourage him and has always lived a straightforward, honorable life, never taking advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen in any trade transaction. He received but limited educational advantages but has made fair use of his opportunities and in the school of experience has gained considerable knowledge, learning much of business methods, as has been demonstrated in his successful transactions.

HARMON E. RUGER.

Harmon E. Ruger, who is one of the leading farmers and business men of La Salle county, has extensive holdings, his eight hundred acres of land classing him with the large landowners of this part of the state. He resides on section 31, Serena township, where he has a well improved farm property, which was also his birth place, his natal day being July 15, 1851. His father, Gabriel Ruger, was a native of New York, born in Clinton county. There he was reared and married. He wedded Miss Fannie White, a native of England, who, however, was reared

in the Empire state. About 1842 they removed to the west, coming at once to La Salle county and the family home was located in Serena township, where Mr. Ruger purchased the tract of land upon which his son Harmon E. now resides. It was then raw land, not a furrow having been turned nor an improvement made but soon the track of the shining plow was seen across the fields and in course of time good harvests were gathered. In addition to the one hundred and sixty acres which he entered from the government he purchased property from time to time until he owned more than one thousand acres. He was a man of unfaltering determination and business energy and he also possessed sound judgment, as was manifest in his wise choice of the land which he purchased. Upon his farm he reared his family and continued to reside for many years. He was a warm personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, of John A. Logan and of other distinguished citizens of Illinois. Active and influential in community affairs he was elected and served as supervisor and filled other positions of public honor and trust, the duties of which were promptly and faithfully executed. He died upon the old homestead September 27, 1895, while his wife survived him until 1900. In the family were nine children, all of whom reached mature years, while eight are still living.

Harmon E. Ruger spent his boyhood days on his father's farm and was educated in the district schools. Through the periods of vacation he worked in the fields and remained with his father until the latter's death, when he bought out the interest of the other heirs in the old home property and became its owner. He has bought more land from time to time, securing over four hundred acres, all adjoining the old home place. The work of cultivation and improvement has been carried steadily forward by him and he has added to and remodeled the house, converting it into an attractive, pleasant and commodious dwelling. He has also built a barn, corn cribs and a granary, together with stock sheds. There is a deep well and windpump upon the place and he has fenced and tiled the farm. Fruit trees have likewise been planted and add to the value and attractive appearance of the property and many modern improvements have been added that indicate Mr. Ruger to be a man of progressive spirit, who keeps in touch with the trend of modern development along agricultural lines.

Mr. Ruger was married in Plattsburg, New York, on the 29th of September, 1875, to Miss Emma Wells, who was born and reared in Clinton county of the Empire state. She was provided with good educational privileges and became a teacher prior to her marriage. In the

family were two children: Bertha, now the wife of George Shuler, of Chicago, by whom she has a daughter, Dorothy; and Maynard G. Ruger, who is a student in the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, now in his junior year.

Mr. Ruger is a republican, well informed on the questions and issues of the day but without aspiration for public office. He has for several years rented the most of his land, giving his attention merely to improving his farm and looking after his business interests without doing much of the active work of the fields himself. As the years have gone by he has prospered and is now one of the extensive agriculturists of the community in whose business integrity, activity and enterprise there is sufficient reason for the prosperity that he is now enjoying.

I. N. JENNINGS.

I. N. Jennings, a farmer and stockman residing on section 17, Eagle township, dates his residence in La Salle county from October, 1860, at which time he located in Farm Ridge township, while since 1867 he has resided continuously at his present home. Here he owns and cultivates three hundred and thirty acres of Illinois' rich prairie land and its excellent improvements are a monument to his life of thrift and industry.

Mr. Jennings was but twelve years of age when he came to this country with his parents. His birth occurred in the village of Carmichaels, in Greene county, Pennsylvania, May 17, 1848, a son of Lewis W. and Mary (Biddle) Jennings, who, on removing from the Keystone state to Illinois, resided for a long period on section 16, Eagle township, which farm is now in possession of John H. Jennings. After devoting a long period to the cultivation of cereals best adapted to soil and climate, during which time his rich harvests brought him a good financial return, Mr. Jennings retired from active business life and with his wife removed to Streator, where both eventually passed away. The father's death occurred in 1895, when he was almost seventy years of age, and his wife died in 1891, when about sixty-four years of age. Both were natives of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Jennings being born in Washington, that state. Active and influential in community affairs he filled various local and township offices and was found as the champion of growth and progress and of truth and justice, his strong and sterling characteristics being such as everywhere command respect and good will. In the family were seven children, of whom I. N. Jennings is the eldest. Jeremiah F., the second



I. N. JENNINGS AND FAMILY.

son, is a resident farmer of Eagle township. Jennie died in girlhood in 1869. Mary Frances became the wife of Hamilton Newport and after his death married Robert McDonnell. She then resided in Streator up to the time of her death in 1890 and Mr. McDonnell still makes his home in that city. John H. Jennings is a farmer and stockman of Eagle township.

Being but twelve years of age at the time of the removal of the family from Pennsylvania to La Salle county, I. N. Jennings continued his education, which he had begun in the east, in the country schools of this locality and also spent three months as a student in Lincoln University. Since putting aside his text-books he has taught school for nine winters but has mainly followed farming. After coming to the county the family lived upon a rented farm in Farm Ridge township for a year and then removed to Eagle township, where they also spent a year. They were afterward residents of Fall River township until 1867, since which time Mr. Jennings has resided upon his present farm on section 17, Eagle township. Here he has a valuable tract of land of three hundred and thirty acres, which he has placed under a high state of cultivation, making all of the improvements upon it. This farm was originally owned and settled by Samuel Gibson, who had largely improved it when it came into possession of our subject, but he has added all modern equipments, has kept the buildings and fences in a state of good repair, has practiced the rotation of crops and follows practical, scientific methods in his care of the fields.

Mr. Jennings was married in this county to Miss Eva H. Lahman, who was born in Eagle township, September 20, 1856, and was here reared. Their union has been blessed with eight children but the eldest died in infancy. Mary P. is the wife of George P. Elias, who is residing on section 17, Eagle township, and is with the Star Coal Company. They had two children: Walter, deceased; and Eva. Florella is at home. Lewis Roy married Minnie McLaren and resides in Eagle township. Ralph died at the age of four months. Albert Newton, Lloyd K. and Arthur B. are all at home.

The parents are members of the Congregational church at Kangley, and in politics Mr. Jennings is a republican, who has served as township clerk and school director but is not ambitious in the line of office holding, preferring that his attention shall be given to business affairs which render him one of the representative farmers of Eagle township. His work has been crowned with a measure of success which at once indicates that he has never faltered in his determination

to work his way upward and that his industry has been guided by clear and correct judgment upon agricultural matters.

FREDERICK RICHARDS.

A tribute of praise and admiration is due the men who have advanced from humble positions to life to places of prominence and affluence and whose records prove that success and an honored name may be won simultaneously. Such has been the career of Frederick Richards, who came to America in early manhood with limited financial resources and stands today among the most prosperous residents of La Salle county, his land holdings being scarcely equalled by the possessions of any who have placed their capital in the safest of all investments—real-estate.

Mr. Richards was born in Prussia, Germany, in September, 1828, and is indebted to the schools of his native country for the educational privileges which he enjoyed between the ages of six and fourteen years. At a later date he entered upon his business career as an apprentice to the cooper's trade and when his four-years' term of indenture had ended he had become an excellent workman, having thoroughly mastered the business in principle and detail. A mental comparison of the business conditions of the old world and the new convinced him that he might enjoy better advantages on this side of the water, where competition was greater but where advancement was more quickly secured. Accordingly crossing the Atlantic in a sailing vessel, which after a voyage of forty-seven days dropped anchor in the harbor of New York, he continued his journey, traveling by way of the canal to Buffalo and thence by the Great Lakes to Chicago, whence he proceeded to Ottawa over the Illinois & Michigan canal. His own limited resources combined with natural ability and energy rendered immediate employment a necessity and he entered the services of a Mr. Hoffmann, a cooper, for whom he was engaged in making pork and flour barrels and butter firkins. Two years were thus passed in Eagle township, La Salle county, after which he ventured upon an independent business career, giving his attention to farm labor through the day, while in the evenings he worked at his trade, thus securing some ready capital. When his labors had brought him a sufficient sum to justify his investment in land, he made purchase of one hundred acres in Bruce township in 1851. The following year he began its improvement and at the same time he continued to work at the

cooper's trade. A life of unremitting diligence and industry combined with the careful husbanding of his resources won him success and eventually he was enabled to add to his farm until it comprised one hundred and forty acres. In 1861 he made an additional purchase of two hundred and forty acres and upon this farm, embracing more than a half section of land he began feeding cattle and hogs. The same keen business discernment and sound judgment which made him successful in tilling the soil also brought him prosperity in the new venture, and as the Civil war produced good prices he made considerable money, which he invested judiciously. In 1863 he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Bruce township, and from time to time has increased his holdings until his landed possessions now aggregate twenty-two hundred acres. He has thus become one of the largest property owners in La Salle county and his home place is a model farm supplied with all modern equipments and conveniences that facilitate farm work and add to the comforts and conveniences of a life in a rural community. Excellent crops are annually harvested in return for the cultivation bestowed upon the fields and good barns, sheds and other outbuildings furnish ample shelter for his crops and stock.

Mr. Richards is a man of resourceful business ability and his efforts have extended to various lines of activity that have had direct bearing upon general commercial progress as well as individual success. He has extensively engaged in feeding stock in Bruce township, feeding as high as five hundred head of cattle in a year and about one thousand head of hogs. A tract of eighty acres which he purchased, lying within the corporation limits of Streator, has been subdivided into town lots and is known as the Richards addition to the city. He is the owner of a good grain elevator at the town of Richards and is thus extensively connected with the grain trade, furnishing a market for local producers. Upon the organization of the Union National Bank, at Streator, he became one of its stockholders and directors and his opinion in regard to questions of finance has often been a decisive factor in affairs relating to the bank.

In 1851 Mr. Richards was married to Miss Leah Crotty, also a native of Germany, but at that time a resident of La Salle county. They had one son, William, now a prosperous farmer of Otter Creek township. The mother died in 1856, and Mr. Richards afterward wedded Mary Graham. Eight children graced this marriage, of whom two, James and Fred, died in infancy. The others are Thomas, Mary, Alexander, Louis, Walter and Charles.

In community affairs Mr. Richards is interested to the extent of giving hearty aid and co-operation to many movements that have direct bearing upon the general welfare. For many years he served as commissioner of highways and in 1897 was appointed postmaster of the town of Richards. He casts an independent ballot, however, regarding the capability of the candidate rather than party affiliation. He has been neglectful of no duty of citizenship and in his business life has made a splendid record for irreproachable integrity. Although his operations have been very extensive he has never been known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen in any trade transaction but has wrought along modern lines, placing his dependence upon the safe, substantial qualities of unremitting labor and perseverance. Never dilatory, never negligent in the prosecution of a business duty he has watched for opportunities leading to success along lines of honorable activity and has so directed his business interests that his close application, sound judgment and persistency of purpose have formed the foundation upon which he has builded a superstructure of great financial stability. The name of Frederick Richards is well known throughout the county and stands as a synonym for business reliability as well as business success. He is now living retired at his home in Streator.

AUGUSTUS CHARLES TOWER.

This is a utilitarian age in which invention has made marked progress and in no country is the progress so rapid as in America. This is especially true in the line of invention of machinery and implements that have revolutionized methods of farming, in which connection Augustus C. Tower has become known to the country as the inventor of the original surface cultivator and as such has done a work which entitles him to distinction. This product of his ingenuity has not only been a source of revenue to himself but also of the utmost benefit to the farming class, a fact which is widely acknowledged through the large sale that is now had for the manufactured product.

Mr. Tower is a native of Freetown, New York, born July 4, 1833, and in 1838 he removed with his parents to Columbus, Illinois, being at that time but five years of age. Both his father and mother, George and Mary Ann (Castle) Tower, were born near Bennington, Vermont, and displayed in their lives many of the sterling traits of a "Yankee ancestry" with all of the ingenuity.



Ed C Tower

business capacity and indisputable honesty which are synonymous with the term. Their children were Justus, Augustus C., Jerusha, Caroline and Daniel.

Mr. Tower of this review in his boyhood days was a pupil in a little log schoolhouse near his father's farm, where he mastered the elementary branches of learning. He was fifteen years of age when the family removed to a farm near Mendota and he broke prairie land upon the new homestead, which comprised one thousand acres. They used ox teams and could break only about four rounds per day. There were many rattle snakes in the grass and sloughs abounded in number. Deer were plentiful and at times herds of as many as twenty-five deer were to be seen grazing on the prairie. During the first summer Mr. Tower was ill of bilious fever. There was much sickness such as is common in a newly settled country and at one time all of the ten members of the family were ill and were cared for by neighbors. Mr. Tower of this review recovered slowly and for the benefit of his health was sent to the seashore when nineteen years of age. He first saw steam cars at La Salle when he journeyed eastward. He made his way to Bennington, Vermont, his old home, and it was at that time that the Hoosick tunnel was being built. He spent the summer near Coney Island, New York, and in the fall returned to Mendota much improved in health.

On the 15th of December, 1853, Mr. Tower was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Melvina James, a daughter of Jonathan and Sophia (Bunker) James. The mother was a daughter of Lieutenant Enoch and Sally (Wiggin) Bunker and Enoch Bunker was a son of Joseph and Sarah (Noble) Bunker, who owned Bunker Hill. Joseph Bunker, of Barnstead, New Hampshire, born in 1738, enlisted for service in the Revolutionary war May 8, 1779. He owned the ground upon which the battle of Bunker Hill was fought and participated in that engagement. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Tower therefore are directly descended from Revolutionary ancestry and are entitled to membership with the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution.

During the first year after his marriage Mr. Tower engaged in farming on the shares for his father. The succeeding year the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Illinois Central Railroads were built through La Salle county to Chicago and prices thereby raised, so that the farmer could make money. At first Mr. Tower rented land from his father at one dollar per acre and he paid twenty-five per cent interest on the money which he borrowed in order to buy

a team. He continued his farming operations actively year after year and in 1872, while hoeing in his garden one day and using a rake the idea came to him that a pulverizer could be made for general farm work. A man of action, he at once went to a blacksmith shop and had such an implement made out of old buggy springs. It proved successful and he secured a patent thereon. By 1873 he found that it could be made with adjustable knives and such a device was accordingly patented in that year. Continuing his study and invention, the second device was followed by a plow that completely revolutionized the methods of cultivating corn and with slight variation the same tool is now in use all over the corn belt. In 1881 the old farm was sold, and in 1880 Mr. Tower purchased four hundred acres and later one thousand acres of Iowa land which the family still own. In 1883 he traded his brother a half interest in his patents for a half interest in his planing mill with the understanding that it was to be refitted as a plow factory. This was done and the Tower Plow factory was placed in operation. It proved a paying venture, the demand for the output being large from the beginning, while the growth of the business was continuous. Its success may be indicated by the fact that in 1901 Mr. Tower sold his interest in the concern for sixty-five thousand dollars and retired to private life to spend a quiet old age with his wife in their fine home in Mendota. During the experimental stage of the plow business he worked hard to demonstrate the value of his invention to the farmers, even making exhibits at the county and state fairs. The worth of this device soon became known and it has been largely adopted, his cultivator being now made and handled by the large implement firms all over the country. Mr. Tower thinks it a conservative estimate when he says that his invention saves to the farmer a million dollars annually. His Iowa land has increased in value, having been purchased at from twelve and a half to sixty dollars per acre, while at the present time it is worth from eighty to one hundred and twenty dollars per acre. His farming interests consist almost entirely of the raising of corn and in this he has been very successful. As the years have passed and he has prospered in his undertakings Mr. Tower has given farms and money to his children, so that all are now comfortably situated in life.

Unto our subject and his wife have been born three children: Charles, now engaged in the grain business in Des Moines, Iowa; Emma, at home; and Louis, a farmer in Iowa.

Mr. Tower is now enjoying the evening of life free from vexing cares and distressing cir-

cumstances. His life has been well spent, his work well done and the results prove his capacity and ability. He joined the Congregational church at the age of twenty-four years but as there was no church of that denomination in Mendota at the time he located here he joined the Presbyterian church, of which he is now a member. He has always been known as a very pious, charitable man, true to his honest convictions, considerate in his judgment of others and liberal in his treatment to those less fortunate than himself. He is a man of enterprise, positive character, indomitable energy, strict integrity and liberal views, whose life is exemplary in many respects, so that he has the esteem of his friends and the confidence of those with whom he has had business relations.

W. S. CHERRY.

W. S. Cherry, who, after thirty-years' connection with the Chicago, Wilmington & Vermillion Coal Company as mine superintendent, is now living retired in Streator, is of that type of the builder and organizer who, following the trail blazed by the early pioneer; the genius who, while finding the magic realm open forthwith became its exploiter to its renown and his own profit, coining its wealth of minerals, lumber, cattle and grain and thus developing the natural resources of the country until its commercial and industrial prominence is a recognized value in the growth of the middle west. Of this class of men Mr. Cherry is a worthy representative. He has wrought along lines of great good and no man in La Salle county is spoken of in more favorable terms than he by his contemporaries and business associates and by the hundreds of men who have been in his employ. Of Irish birth, possessing the adaptability, enterprise and ingenuity characteristic of his race he possesses also the spirit of determination and perseverance which have been the dominant factors in the up-building of the middle west and stands today as a worthy representative of that class of American men who, while working out their individual prosperity, also promote the general good.

Mr. Cherry was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, July 9, 1837, but was only three years of age when his mother crossed the Atlantic to Virginia, whence they removed to Pennsylvania in 1843. He is a son of William and Henrietta (Sloan) Cherry, both of whom were natives of Ireland. His father died in Ireland in early manhood, after which W. S. Cherry was brought

to the new world by his mother and grandfather. In the family were four children, all of whom passed away with the exception of Mr. Cherry, who is the youngest. The mother died in Philadelphia at the age of forty-three years.

Mr. Cherry acquired his education in the schools of the east, attending private and select schools, and in 1856 he went with his older brother to Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in anthracite coal mining, there laying the foundation of the knowledge that has guided him in his subsequent career. Watching with interest the progress of events in the south prior to the Civil war, at the outbreak of hostilities he went to Philadelphia, where he offered his services to the navy and became an engineer upon one of the government ships. He had many very interesting experiences during the seven years he was in the navy and for about three years sailed along the South American coast, being stationed at Buenos Ayres for a long time. In 1869 he retired from the government employ and returned to Philadelphia, where, in connection with Tryon Rickert & Company, he engaged in the manufacture of white lead and paint, the factory being at Wilmington, Delaware.

Attracted by the opportunities of the west, however, Mr. Cherry came to La Salle county in 1871, establishing his home in Streator, where he has now resided for almost thirty-five consecutive years, save for a brief period passed in Colorado. He entered the employ of the Chicago, Wilmington & Vermillion Coal Company as mine superintendent and later was made general mine superintendent, acting in that capacity until 1889. He then went to Colorado Springs, Colorado, as general manager and vice president for the Grand River Coal & Coke Company, with which he was connected until 1892. Returning to Streator he resumed his old position as general mine superintendent with the Chicago, Wilmington & Vermillion Coal Company and so continued until 1904, when he resigned. He was a pioneer in introducing modern mining methods. When he reached Streator the mines here were being worked with little system or method. It seemed that coal was taken out where it could be obtained in easier manner and the balance of the vein was allowed to go to waste. Mr. Cherry at once started upon the work of reform in this direction and introduced the mining machine of steam and electric haulage, improved hoists, scientific ventilation and drainage. He made a close and thorough study of mining in every department not only as regards the best methods of working the coal deposits and taking the product from the mines but also in regard the best

conditions for the men. He was the inventor of a number of different devices that are now in general use in mining operations and was among the first to introduce machinery put upon the market by others. It has been said that out of his life could be written the history of scientific mining in Illinois. The company prospered by reason of his practical methods, his improved plans and processes and his unfaltering application and diligence. Moreover, he has the ability to understand and handle men and has worked upon the plan of justice and liberality regarding his employes as human beings and not as machines. One who was long in his service as a miner and afterward became an operator said: "I have sat on opposite sides of the table with Mr. Cherry many a time discussing trade differences and I have always found him upright, honorable, reasonable, willing to grant any just claim that the state of the trade would permit. We have differed it is true and we have fought but it was usually over matters that were of his control, but he was always personally fair, courteous, considerate and manly in his treatment of the representatives of the working men and in those days let me tell you gentlemanly treatment was a good deal more rare than it is now from an employer. * * * The immunity from strikes that Streator enjoyed for many years, the relatively good condition of work and wages, the superiority of Streator miners as a class—all of these were due in considerable measure to the influence of Mr. Cherry and the esteem in which he was held by the miners, myself and my associates included. When he told us a thing we believed him, because we knew he wouldn't lie to us, and that confidence in a man's word goes a long way in settling a difference." It was Mr. Cherry who was instrumental in organizing the Miners' Institute, whereby many miners were assisted in securing a scientific education and thus through his help and encouragement many Streator miners now hold state certificates and fill important positions as mine inspectors and superintendents of mines. After thirty-two years' connection with the Chicago, Wilmington & Vermillion Coal Company Mr. Cherry resigned his position to enjoy a well earned rest. The feeling between employer and employe perhaps cannot be better indicated than by quoting from the resolutions passed by the Local Union, No. 800, U. M. W. A., at that time and who said:

"Whereas, We, the members of Local Union, No. 800, U. M. W. A., have sustained intimate relations with him during these years, often under trying circumstances in the settlement of grievances, and in the adjustment of delicate and difficult trade disputes of many kinds and character; and,

"Whereas, We, as trades unionists believe that the personal qualities of the superintendent or boss are hardly of less importance than proper economic conditions in promoting right relations between employer and employed; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union, No. 800, U. M. W. A., do hereby declare and set forth our appreciation of the character and services of Superintendent William S. Cherry. Especially do we wish to express our appreciation of his high character as an honorable and straightforward man, whose word we have never hesitated to accept and who in all these years has never knowingly broken a promise made in good faith to his workmen and who has never by evasion or subterfuge tried to escape the carrying out of an agreement once honestly made:

"And we also desire to record our appreciation of his uniform and unfailing courtesy, whether in dealing with individual workmen or with committees. Mr. Cherry was always approachable, always considerate, always open-minded and reasonable. He always met us frankly man to man, without condescension or patronage, and without a suggestion of the exasperating superciliousness which too often accompanies a little brief authority and which sometimes creates more hard feeling than an actual trade grievance. While inflexibly firm in maintaining the rights of his company as he understood them, he was never arrogant or arbitrary in their enforcement but always ready to give explanations and reasons for his position and willing to submit his case for adjudication in the manner provided in our annual agreement.

"We believe that in these formative years of our organization these personal qualities of Mr. Cherry—his firmness, reliability and integrity—have been important factors in putting our joint trade agreement on a practical working basis, with a minimum of friction and we therefore feel it due to ourselves and him to place on record our admiration and appreciation of his many sterling qualities as a manly and honorable man and a fair and just employer." The Union also presented him with a handsome gold-headed cane in token of their esteem.

Mr. Cherry brought with him to his work in the west the discipline and executive ability acquired by years of service in the American navy. He grasped with firm hand the multifarious details of a position which touched intimately the lives of two thousand employes and occupying a trying middle position between the miners and their employers he comported himself so that he won the esteem of the former without forfeiting the confidence of the latter. A man of fine technical education himself, he sought to in-

the surrounding districts. He has resided here for more than eleven years, having located in Marseilles in the fall of 1894. He was born in Monroe county, Missouri, March 29, 1867, and was there reared, acquiring his education in the common and high schools, together with a three year's course in University of Missouri. He afterward taught for one year in Monroe county, Missouri, in the old home school in which he had formerly been a student, but he regarded this service merely as a step to other professional labor and took up the study of medicine, pursuing his first course of lectures in the University of Virginia in 1891, where he remained two years. He then entered Rush Medical College of Chicago, where he did some special work and took the senior year work in that institution. He afterward did post-graduate work in the Chicago Polyclinic and also clinical work in Cook county, being a member of the bedside clinic class. On completing his studies in Chicago, Mr. Sterrett returned to Missouri, spending the summer in recuperating after arduous study and close application. In the fall of that year he came to Marseilles, where practically he entered upon the work of the profession. Here he has built up an excellent practice. He succeeded Dr. Montgomery and now has a business of large volume, his practice extending for miles around. He keeps abreast with the progress made by the medical fraternity and in his efforts to perfect himself in his chosen calling has attained a high degree of proficiency which is manifest in the excellent result which attend his efforts for the alleviation of human suffering and the restoration of health. He is a member of the La Salle County and State Medical Societies and has prepared addresses for the different meetings of those organizations. For one year he was president of the La Salle County Society.

Dr. Sterrett was married in Racine, Wisconsin, in 1901, to Mrs. Lydia Adams Humphrey, a native of Marseilles, Illinois, who was reared and educated in Sandwich, Illinois, and in Racine, Wisconsin. She was first married to F. V. Humphrey, a native of Chicago, and by her former marriage she had one child, Vinette Humphrey. Two children have been born of the second marriage, Corinne Adams and Margaret Aileen.

Dr. Sterrett is identified with the democracy, but at local elections does not adhere to partisan ties, but votes for the man he believes best qualified for the office regardless of party ties. He has never aspired to public office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his practice and the only position that he has ever held was in the direct line of his professional service, for dur-

ing three or four years he acted as health officer. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge at Marseilles, in which he has passed all the chairs and is a past chancellor commander. He is also connected with several other fraternal insurance orders, of which he is likewise examining physician. A young man of enterprise and laudable ambition, he is a constant and discriminating student, whose efficiency is continually augmented by his research and investigation.

REV. THOMAS HOUGAS.

Rev. Thomas Hougas, living on section 14, Miller township, has had a successful business career, resulting in the acquirement of a well improved and valuable farm of two hundred and eighty acres, yet the accumulation of wealth has not been the sole aim and end of his life, for he has devoted much time to the work of uplifting his fellowmen as a minister of the reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints, and his influence has been of no restricted order. On the contrary his labors have been a power for good in uplifting his fellowmen and inculcating those principles which work for justice, mercy, truth and uprightness.

His life record began in Rutland township, this county, on the 2d day of December, 1836. His father, Goodman Hougas, was a native of Norway and when a youth came to America, crossing the Atlantic about 1825. He spent eleven years in New York and was married there to Miss Julia Madland, a native of Stavanger, Norway. Seeking a home in the middle west, in 1831 Mr. Hougas cast in his lot with the pioneer residents of La Salle county. Few indeed were the settlers then residing within its borders and the land was largely in its primitive condition, the prairies being covered with their native grasses, while along the streams stood the timber as yet uncut. The rivers, too, were unbridged and few roads had been laid out. Only here and there was a little cabin to show that the work of reclamation had begun and that the settlers had undertaken the task of subjugating the wild land and extending the frontier. Goodman Hougas opened up a farm in Rutland township, whereon he reared his family, but he died in 1849, at the comparatively early age of forty-nine years and his wife passed away when but thirty-six years of age. He was an elder in the church of the Latter Day Saints and was deeply interested in its work. After the loss of his first wife he married again. In the family were eleven children, of whom four are now living: Thomas, of

this review; Daniel, who is living in Pottawattamie county, Iowa; John, also of Iowa; and Mrs. Caroline Bower, of Sheridan, Illinois. Three of the children died in infancy, while Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis, Mrs. Sarah Selee, Mrs. Julia Richards and Mrs. Isabella Lewis died after reaching adult age.

Rev. Thomas Hougas was reared in La Salle county and is indebted to the public-school system for the educational privileges he enjoyed, although the schools of that period were very primitive in comparison with those of the present day. He has largely supplemented his education by reading, observation and experience. He was trained to farm labor and early came to a realization of the value of thrift and industry as factors in an active business career. Owing to the comparatively early death of his parents he was thrown upon his own resources and the success which he has achieved is the result of his persistent effort and enterprise.

On the 3d of January, 1858, in what is now Miller township, Mr. Hougas was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Elizabeth Teal, a native of New York, who was born in Dutchess county, near Poughkeepsie, and was a daughter of Edward Teal, an early settler of La Salle county, who located in what is now Miller township in 1849. Mrs. Hougas was reared and educated here, remaining at home with her parents until her marriage. The young couple began their domestic life where they still reside. Mr. Hougas purchased the property, erected good buildings and has transformed the farm into a valuable tract of land. To his original holdings he added from time to time until he now owns two hundred and eighty acres of valuable land in the home place, together with the farm of one hundred and seventy acres near Marseilles and his wife has two hundred and fifty-six acres of land in Clay county, Illinois. He keeps everything about the farm in excellent condition and raises good crops and stock. He is likewise one of the stockholders of the Farmers Grain & Elevator Company, and his business affairs have been capably managed, his success resulting from careful supervision, unremitting diligence and enterprise. He has never been known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen in any trade transaction, his business integrity standing as an unquestioned fact in his career.

As the years have passed Mr. and Mrs. Hougas have become the parents of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters. Joseph, a farmer of Miller township, is married and has six children. Daniel, who is married and has eight children, is a farmer of Manlius township. Alma, living in Manlius township, is married and has

three children. John B., residing in Nebraska, is married and has six children. George, living in Marseilles, is married and has four children, Charles M., who is married and has one son, resides upon the old homestead farm. Emma Jane became the wife of Oliver Hayer, Jr., and died in 1897, at the age of thirty-nine years, leaving four children. Ida is the wife of William Gallup, a resident farmer of North Dakota, and has seven children. Susan is at home. Nellie, the daughter of Mrs. Gallup, has resided with her grandparents from early childhood. The two members of the family who have passed away are Nathaniel, whose death resulted from an accident when he was two years old, and Zenus Melvin, who died in infancy.

Rev. Hougas was one of the founders of the reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints in Miller township. He was ordained to the ministry about 1862 and served as presiding elder here for thirty-six years. He has been very active and earnest in church and Sunday-school work and his labors have been of direct and permanent benefit to the cause. Firm in his belief, he has as a minister of the gospel interpreted the teachings of Christ as he understands them, and his influence has ever been on the side of moral development. Politically he has always been a staunch republican since casting his first presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. He has never missed a presidential election since that time and in community affairs he has been active, having served as township trustee and in other offices. For many years he has been a member of the school board and has frequently been a delegate to the county conventions. In a review of his life we note many sterling traits of character which are worthy of emulation and while successfully carrying on business interests he has never allowed his laudable desire for financial progress to dwarf the finer sensibilities of his nature or make him less sympathetic for the wrong, the sorrows and the hardships of the world.

AARON K. STILES.

Aaron K. Stiles, a resident of Streator, who for the last fifteen years was president, manager and largest owner of the Streator Gas & Light Company, and for many years prominent in manufacturing and other enterprises in northern Illinois, was born in Canada, near the Vermont line, March 23, 1834, the son of Ashel Stiles and Fanny (Smith) Stiles, both natives of Rutland county, New York. In their family were



A. K. STILES

two sons and four daughters, and three of the daughters are now living, but his father and mother are both dead. Mr. Stiles, the subject of this sketch, came to Chicago in 1849. After spending about one year in De Kalb county, to which place his parents had removed, he returned to Chicago and was for nearly one year engaged with a surveying party that surveyed the Illinois Central Railway in 1851.

Feeling the need of something more than an elementary education, he attended the Rock River Seminary at Mount Morris, Ogle county, Illinois, and while so engaged, in order to obtain the means to pursue his studies, taught school at Evanston, Illinois, which was the first school in the village after its incorporation. He had gone to Evanston with Elder Judson, then in charge of the work of raising funds to build the Biblical Institute, which was the first public educational institution before the university.

After leaving Mount Morris Seminary Mr. Stiles removed to De Kalb county, where his parents resided. He was elected county clerk in 1858, which office he filled for eight years and during that time he was also engaged in the land and immigration business and owned the abstract office and books commenced by General C. J. Stolbrand, who served in the army and was at the head of Logan's Artillery Brigade.

Mr. Stiles was active in politics at this time and was the principal founder of the True Republican, a newspaper at Sycamore, Illinois. He founded and owned the De Kalb County News, at De Kalb, Illinois. He cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont for president and has voted for every republican candidate for president since.

He moved to Gardner, on the Chicago & Alton road, and owned the Gardner Coal Company, and while there published the Gardner Journal. From 1868 to 1873, besides mining coal, the company also manufactured brick from the shale taken from its mine, which proved to be good, cheap and durable, but freights were too heavy for shipment from that point so he built the Commercial Hotel and other brick buildings which are standing today. While there he owned and conducted a printing office, a large store and the hotel which he had built.

On account of a strike among the miners, Mr. Stiles abandoned the mine and moved to Chicago, where shortly afterward he organized and was one-half owner of the Thorn Wire Hedge Company, which owned the first two patents on barbed wire and received over one million, five hundred thousand dollars in royalties therefrom. He also organized and owned one-half of the Western Fence Company, which owned five working

trains and built over three thousand miles of fence. During this time he was for several years president of the Manufacturers' Equitable Association, composed of all the wire and barbed wire manufacturers in the United States.

About this time he became interested in electricity and in the experiments of Charles J. Van Depoele, a native of Holland and a sculptor and artist, who was experimenting at Detroit, Michigan. A company, the Van Depoele Electric Manufacturing Company, was formed and Mr. Van Depoele moved to Chicago. Nearly all the stockholders became discouraged by the cost of the experiments in the transmission of power and left the company, Mr. Stiles having to bear the financial burden. He immediately took hold of the work as president and manager and from 1881 to 1886, besides freely giving his money, he devoted his whole time and energy to the work. During this time the first transmission of power by motors was accomplished and the first fourteen electric railroads in the world were equipped and operated by the company. Mr. Stiles never doubted its success and, besides the exhibition plants at the Chicago and New Orleans Exhibitions, roads were equipped at Toronto, Canada, in 1884; Montgomery, Alabama; Windsor, Ontario; Appleton, Wisconsin; Scranton, Pennsylvania; Lima, Ohio; Binghamton, New York; Dayton, Ohio, and other places. The company took out over sixty patents on electrical transmission of power, electrical railways, etc., and had over sixty more applications in the patent office at the time the company sold out. The opposition encountered seems now ridiculous. The greatest arose from the newspaper articles which talked continually of the liability to accidents from electricity, claiming that everyone would be killed who rode upon the cars. All of which had to be shown to be untrue by continual demonstration on the roads. No city would allow poles to be erected for the distribution of electric current above ground. No company would build cars without payment in advance.

By constant work and application to business Mr. Stiles became broken down in health and sold out to the Thompson Heuston Company, of Lynn, Massachusetts, who formed the General Electric Company, which has since made so great a success, for a small sum. Mr. Van Depoele, who went with that company, died shortly afterward. Mr. Stiles paid the debts of the Van Depoele Company, which amounted to nearly three hundred thousand dollars from his own resources.

He moved to Streator in 1894 where he owned the People's Electric Light Company, doing business lighting the city. He purchased the

gas company, which was then about used up, and consolidated under the name of the Streator Gas and Light Company. He has also since residing here sold the Bessemer Electric Company of Bessemer, Alabama, to the Birmingham Electric Railway Company, and has now sold the Streator Gas & Light Company to the Illinois Light & Traction Company.

Mr. Stiles was married in Sycamore, De Kalb county, to Miss Emily Dutton and has two sons and one daughter now living, who are William A. Stiles, of Chicago; Everell D. Stiles, of Streator, and Mrs. John E. Brower, of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

FAWCETT PLUMB.

Fawcett Plumb is a representative of various corporate interests in Streator and his name has figured conspicuously in political circles, so that his activity in various lines has contributed to public progress and improvement, promoting the commercial development and upholding the legal and political status of the community. He was born in Andover, Ashtabula county, Ohio, December 10, 1834, a son of Francis M. and Laura M. (Hyde) Plumb, the former a native of New York and the latter of Connecticut. The mother died when but forty-five years of age and the father, who for many years followed farming in Ohio, departed this life at the venerable age of ninety-two years.

Reared under the parental roof, Fawcett Plumb early became familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. His father was poor with a large family, so that Fawcett Plumb had to begin work early and as a barefooted boy he labored in the fields and on the farm. He thus worked from the time of early spring planting until crops were harvested in the autumn. He attended school for a brief period in the winter seasons and manifested much aptitude at his studies. Studious by nature and taking great interest in the work of the school-room, he did not consider it a hardship to walk four or five miles to a spelling school when a boy. He was a good speller, often making the best record in a large class. He taught school when quite young and he worked his way through college, supplementing his early educational privileges by study in Oberlin College at Oberlin, Ohio. He possessed determination and energy, which brought out every spark of latent talent and his ambition prompted him to seek fields of labor wherein intellectual prowess and progress were necessary.

Following his return from college he lived with and was associated in business with his uncle, Colonel Ralph Plumb, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work and in whose history is given the genealogical record of the family. He served as private secretary to his uncle during the war and afterward was associated with him in about the same capacity until his death. Desiring to enter professional fields, he took up the study of law in Albany, New York, and was admitted to the bar there in 1867. In that year he came to Illinois, settling in Pontiac, where he formed a partnership, becoming a member of the firm of Fleming, Pillsbury & Plumb, attorneys at law. He was thus associated until 1868, when he removed to Streator, where he embarked in the real-estate business and has since handled property, negotiating many important realty transfers. His executive force, keen discrimination and business ability awakened public attention and led him to be sought as a co-operant factor in the furtherance of many business projects which have felt the stimulus of his exertions and wise counsel. He was one of the organizers of the Streator National Bank in 1881, became one of its first directors and has since acted in that capacity. In 1891 he was chosen to the presidency and has since been at the head of the bank, which is one of the safe and reliable moneyed institutions of the county, being conducted upon a conservative yet progressive plan that has awakened public confidence and therefore gained public support. Mr. Plumb is also president of the Streator Paving Brick Company and thus associated with one of the leading industrial enterprises of the city. He is likewise the owner of the Plumb Opera House, which was built in 1883. His name is thus inseparably interwoven with the business development and commercial prosperity of the city. During his residence in Streator Mr. Plumb continued through the life of his uncle to stand to him largely in the relation of a private secretary, assisting him in his operations as a railroad builder and in other ways. His knowledge of law made his opinions very valuable to his uncle in the control of extensive and important business interests. A man of great natural ability, his success in business from the beginning of his residence in Streator has been uniform and rapid. As has been truly remarked, after all that may be done for a man in the way of giving him early opportunities, he must essentially formulate, determine and give shape to his own character and this is what Mr. Plumb has done. Watchful of opportunities, readily utilizing the advantages which have come to him, his has been an exemplary as well as successful business career and he has

contributed in large measure to the general commercial prosperity.

Mr. Plumb was married to Miss Geraldine Plumb, a daughter of Colonel Ralph Plumb and a cousin and a schoolmate of his boyhood days. Following her death Mr. Plumb wedded Miss Ermina Ballard, of Peoria, Illinois, who died at the age of thirty-two years, leaving one son, Ermin F., now seventeen years of age. For his third wife Mr. Plumb chose Miss Carrie Merry, of Ilion, New York, and a daughter of Lawrence L. Merry.

Mr. and Mrs. Plumb are supporters of the Goodwill church of Streator and in politics Mr. Plumb is an independent republican, who does not hesitate to transfer his allegiance from one party to another when he deems that the principles involved demand such a course of action. He was elected upon an independent ticket to represent La Salle county in the state senate from 1872 until 1876. In 1896 he supported Bryan for the presidency but voted for Roosevelt in 1904. He stands as a man firm in support of his honest convictions and is public spirited, being thoroughly interested in whatever tends to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of his city, county, state or nation. He is now seventy-two years of age, but is still a hale and hearty man, being as active as most men of fifty years. He is a man of exemplary habits, who has always exemplified in his life honorable and straightforward principles and he is widely recognized as a modest, whole-souled man.

DANIEL HART.

Daniel Hart is a farmer and stockman of Eagle township, living on section 13. His farm embraces two hundred acres of land, which is arable and productive and has been well improved through the efforts as well as the result of the ambition of Mr. Hart. A native of New York city, he was born on Willett street, August 7, 1836, his parents being John and Elizabeth (Malone) Hart, both of whom were natives of county Roscommon, Ireland. They came to America in 1835, and after a brief residence in New York made their way westward to Chicago, John Hart worked on the canal and was drowned in the Illinois river in 1842. His widow with her children afterward removed to Galena, Illinois, where they remained for a year and then returned to Peru, but when another year had passed settled in Eagle township a half mile west of the present home of Daniel Hart. There the mother continued to reside for a long period,

passing away here upon the home farm in 1888, at the advanced age of seventy-five years. Her children were four in number. Mary, born in Ireland, in 1831, became the wife of Charles Clifford, and both died in Chicago about 1890. They owned and for long years resided upon a farm in Eagle township and were well known in their part of La Salle county. They left nine children, James, John, Daniel, Joseph, William, Pierce, Frank, Ellen and Mary. Bryan Hart, born in 1833, in Ireland, died upon the home farm on section 13, Eagle township, at which time he was serving as constable. He had previously filled that position and been tax collector for twenty-five years or more. He married Sarah Kain, who passed away prior to his death and their surviving children are Isabella, Ann, Ellen, Mary and John Hart. Daniel Hart of this review is the third of the family. Lavina, born in Peru, Illinois, in 1840, is the wife of John Hamilton and they reside in Streator. They have five children, John, Anias, Loretta, Mary and Anna.

Daniel Hart has resided practically all his life in La Salle county. He worked forty-seven years at blacksmithing, conducting a shop on the farm and employing one or two men all the time. He learned the trade with John McDermott, and afterward worked as a journeyman in various places before starting a shop of his own, when twenty-two years of age. He had a liberal patronage because of his good workmanship and his straightforward business methods. As the years went by he also gave considerable attention to the cultivation of his farm and to the raising of stock and this dual pursuit still claims his attention. He is today the owner of two hundred acres of rich and productive land on section 13, Eagle township, and the place is lacking in none of the modern equipments of a model farm. He has well tilled fields and good grades of cattle, horses and hogs and both branches of his business are proving profitable.

In 1859 Mr. Hart was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Casey, a daughter of Nicholas Casey. She was born in Ottawa and died March 7, 1905, at the age of sixty-five years. There had been thirteen children of that marriage, of whom seven are yet living: William, residing near the old home farm, married Miss Elizabeth Whalen. Isabella became the wife of James Ryan, and died in 1890. Mary Jane married Andrew Byrnes and lives at Joliet, Illinois. Margaret is at home. Loretta E. became the wife of James Whalen, a resident farmer of Eagle township, and died in 1900. Sarah B. is the wife of James Mullen, living near Farmer City, Illinois. John is at home. Frank is married and lived in

Oglesby, this county. Mary is yet with her father. Julia, Lavina, Katie and Stella are all deceased.

Mr. Hart is a democrat with firm faith in the principles of his party but without aspiration for office. He has served as school director for twenty-five or thirty years and was pathmaster for six years and at all times he is interested in those things which tend to advance the county's interests along lines of material, intellectual, political or moral progress. He is a Catholic in religious faith identified with Father Egan's parish.

FREDERICK BENCKENDORF.

Frederick Benckendorf was born in Peine, in the province of Hanover, Germany, April 26, 1826, and for many years has been identified with farming interests in La Salle county, his home being on section 18, Otter Creek township. His parents were Frederick and Fredericka (Leder) Benckendorf, both of whom were natives of Germany, in which country they were reared and married. The mother died there, and the father afterward came to the new world. In their family were five children, two sons and three daughters, but the subject of this review is the only one now living.

Mr. Benckendorf pursued his education in the schools of his native country and in the year 1852, when about twenty-six years of age, he came to La Salle county, Illinois, locating in Bruce township, or in that section which is to-day Otter Creek township. He first rented sixty-five acres of land, on which he raised nineteen crops. In 1860 he bought three eighty-acre tracts of land at twelve dollars per acre, and as the years have gone by he has added largely to his landed possessions until he has become one of the extensive landowners of the county. He has given each of his seven children eighty acres of land and still owns three sections, or nineteen hundred and sixty acres of very valuable land. He certainly deserves much credit for what he has accomplished, as he was in limited financial circumstances when he came to the new world. He has been watchful of business opportunities, has made the most of the advantages that have come to him and through his keen business discernment and safe investment he is the owner of much valuable property.

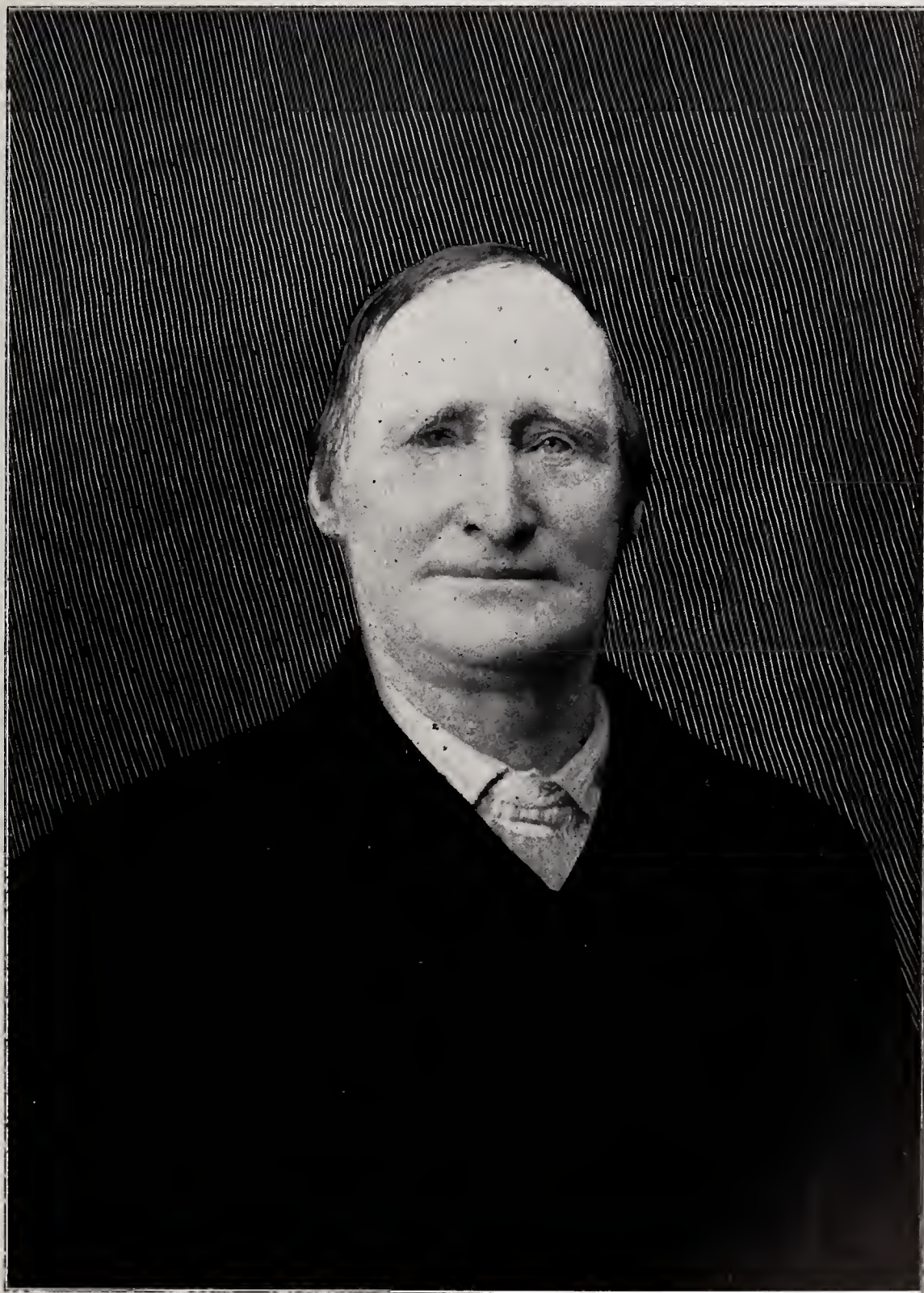
Mr. Benckendorf was married in Germany to Miss Fredericka Missel, who was born in that country and died in the year 1897. There were seven children of this marriage, of whom the first three were born in Germany, namely: Liz-

zie, who was born in 1848; Charles, who is now living in Bruce township; and Louis. Those born in America are: Augustus; Henry, who is living in Otter Creek township; Amelia, who is also making her home in Otter Creek township; and Lena, the wife of Fred Gleim. For his second wife Mr. Benckendorf chose Miss Carrie Papenburg, whom he wedded on the 29th of June, 1898. She was born in Livingston county, Illinois, June 14, 1873, and is a daughter of Ernest and Sophia (Riss) Papenburg. Both were natives of the fatherland and came to this country at an early day. The father died at the age of forty-five years, and the mother is still living in Livingston county, where they settled in pioneer times. They had a family of four children, three daughters and a son: William, who makes his home in Livingston county; Mary; Mrs. Benckendorf; and Minnie.

Mr. Benckendorf belongs to the St. Paul Evangelical Lutheran church, and gives his political allegiance to the republican party. He was a young man of twenty-six years when he bade adieu to friends and native country and sailed for the new world. He had little to assist him as he started out in life here but he possessed a resolute spirit and strong determination and he soon came to know that labor is not hampered by caste or class and that indefatigable energy will win prosperity. For a long period he was connected with farming interests in this county and has improved his property and made further investment until he is now one of the wealthy landowners of this part of the state. In all of his business dealings he has been straightforward and honorable, never taking advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen in any trade transaction. He has now passed the eightieth milestone on life's journey but possesses the vigor of many a man of much younger years and still has a spirit of energy and determination.

C. W. FREDENBURG.

C. W. Fredenburg, residing at Ottawa, is a traveling salesman, representing the wholesale grocery house of Franklin MacVeagh & Company, of Chicago. He was born in East Ottawa in 1854. His father, Isaac H. Fredenburg, became a resident of La Salle county in 1834, at which time he took up his abode in Ottawa, then a small and inconsequential town, giving little promise of rapid growth and development in the future. He resided at the point which is now the junction of the Illinois and Fox rivers and he owned and operated the first ferry conducted



FREDERICK BENCKENDORF.

there. He also owned other property in Ottawa and later engaged in merchandising, also conducting a merchant tailoring business. He was a very active factor in business circles in the city for many years and his enterprise and labor proved essential elements in the early development and commercial progress of the city. He also made two trips overland to California during the period of the early gold excitement there. For many years he continued actively in business in Ottawa, but at length retired from trade interests and afterward served as deputy sheriff under Sheriff Blake. His death occurred at the old homestead in East Ottawa which he built more than a half century ago. He passed away July 11, 1884, being at that time seventy years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Priscilla Platt, lived to the extreme old age of more than ninety years and died on the 18th of August, 1905. She came to this county in the fall of 1833 and was married in the following year to Mr. I. H. Fredenburg. She was of English descent, while her husband was of Holland lineage and she resided in La Salle county for more than seventy-one years. At her death the community mourned the loss of one of its most esteemed pioneer women, her many excellent traits of character having endeared her to all with whom she came in contact. In the family were eight children, of whom C. W. Fredenburg is next to the youngest. He has three living sisters: Mrs. William Warrick, living in Whiting, Indiana; Mrs. C. H. Moss, of Poplar Bluff, Missouri; and Mrs. Henry Fisher, of Lacon, Illinois. His brothers, Justice, Henry and I. H. Fredenburg, served as soldiers of the Civil war with good records.

C. W. Fredenburg has resided all his life in Ottawa and has made his own way in the world since the age of thirteen years, in consequence of which he well deserves the somewhat hackneyed but altogether expressive title of a self-made man. Enterprise, close application and untiring labor have formed the strong elements in his success. For the past thirty years he has been upon the road as a traveling salesman and for eighteen years has represented the wholesale house of Franklin MacVeagh & Company, of Chicago, his territory extending from Morris to Rock Island and Peoria. He has many regular patrons and is constantly gaining new ones and is popular with those with whom he has had business relations, being at all times honorable and straightforward, while he is also ever courteous and does all in his power to give to the trade exactly what is wanted.

In 1889 Mr. Fredenburg was united in marriage to Miss Magdalene Shuler, a daughter of

John N. Shuler, a retired grain and lumber dealer residing at Ottawa. He was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, September 18, 1831, his parents being John A. and Eliza A. (Sides) Shuler, natives of Middletown, Pennsylvania, and of German descent. The ancestry had resided in this country through several generations. On the 10th of October, 1836, John A. Shuler and his wife arrived in La Salle county, locating in Ottawa, which was then a mere hamlet, containing only about twelve or fifteen houses. He was a tailor by trade and later engaged in the conduct of a merchant tailoring business, in which he continued throughout his active life. He was an old-line whig and after the dissolution of that party became a republican, but never sought office. He died in this county in 1891, when more than eighty-six years of age and his wife passed away about 1881, at the age of seventy-six years. In their family were ten children, John N. Shuler, of Ottawa, and two sisters, of Nebraska, being the only ones now living.

John N. Shuler was reared in La Salle county and is now the oldest citizen of Ottawa in years of continuous connection with the city, the period of his residence here covering seventy years. In early manhood he was engaged for ten years with his father in the tailoring business, after which he turned his attention to the dry-goods trade, in which he also continued for ten years with his brother and father. He then closed out the store and about 1870 became a grain merchant, buying and shipping grain. Later he extended the scope of his activities by establishing a lumber yard about 1880 and he continued in the grain and lumber trade until 1897, when he disposed of his lumber interests, but remained a grain merchant of the county until 1904, when he retired from active business and has since lived in the enjoyment of a well earned rest. He has always been a republican from the inception of the party, voting for John C. Fremont in 1856. His first presidential ballot was cast in 1852. He is a man whose upright life, business activity and genuine personal worth have made him one of the esteemed and honored residents of La Salle county. The long period of his connection with the city also entitles him to representation in this volume, for he has been an eye witness of the growth and development of Ottawa for a longer period than any other of its citizens.

John N. Shuler was married in Pennsylvania to Miss Mary E. Benner, of that state, who died November 9, 1904, after they had traveled life's journey happily together for more than a half century. They were the parents of ten children, of whom eight are now living: Clarence, who is engaged in business at Wedron but makes

his home in Ottawa; J. B., of Chicago; Mrs. Minnie Kendig, of Ottawa; Mrs. Maggie Fredenburg, of Ottawa; Mrs. Lydia Parkhurst, of St. Louis, Missouri; William K., of Ottawa; Charles G. and George B., both of Chicago. One child died when only a year old and a daughter, Kate, the wife of Dr. Downs, died in 1905.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Fredenburg is a Mason. He has attained the Knight Templar degree of the commandery and is also a member of the Mystic Shrine at Peoria. His religious faith is that of the Congregational church. He has a very wide acquaintance in Ottawa and throughout the northern part of the state and is a popular, genial gentleman, with a host of warm friends and nowhere is he held in higher esteem than in his native city.

F. H. WHIPPLE.

F. H. Whipple, engaged in farming on section 29, Waltham township, was born July 7, 1836, in the town of Putnam, now a part of the city of Zanesville, Ohio, his parents being Warner and Phoebe (Brown) Whipple. He is a representative of one of the early and prominent Ohio families, the name having long been an honored one in the Buckeye state. His paternal grandfather, Levi Whipple, was born in Connecticut but removed westward, settling in Ohio about 1788 or 1789. He took up his abode in Marietta and lived in a block house for a time in order to have protection against the Indians, for the district was wild and unimproved and in fact was a pioneer settlement upon the western frontier. Later he removed to Zanesville and became one of the founders of the city. It was there that Warner Whipple, father of our subject, was reared to manhood and he was intimately associated with the growth and development of the state, his business enterprise and activity contributing in substantial measure to its growth and material progress. Levi Whipple built and operated a large flouring mill in Putnam near the junction of the Muskingum and Licking rivers and was one of the prominent business men of Zanesville in the early '30s. Warner Whipple continued a resident of Ohio until 1851, when he came to Illinois settling in La Salle county and purchased the farm upon which his son, F. H. Whipple now resides. It was at that time wild and unimproved land but with characteristic energy he began its development and cultivation and in the course of years made it a good property, the richly cultivated fields bringing him an excellent financial return.

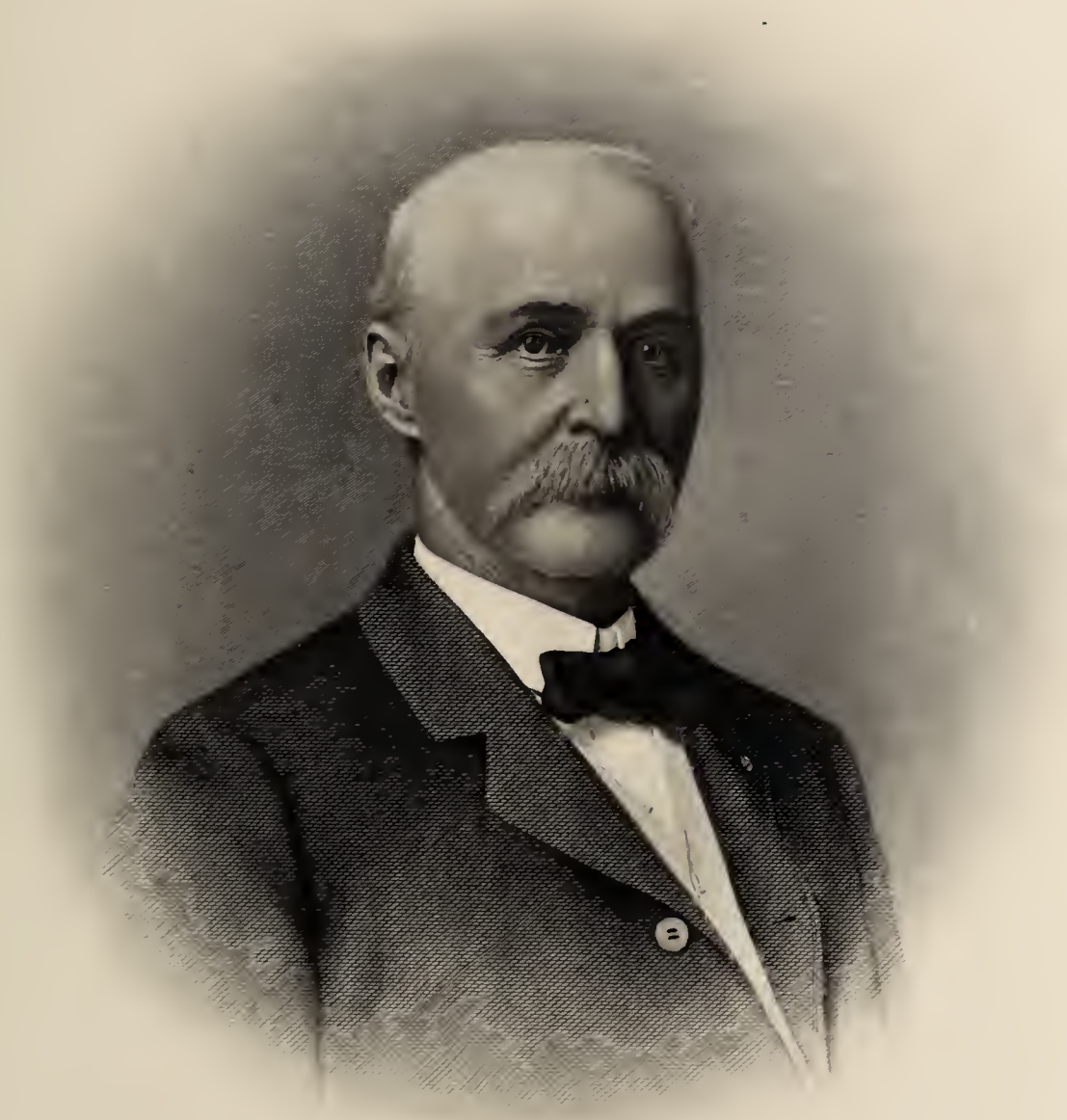
F. H. Whipple spent the first fifteen years of his life in his native county and then accompanied his parents on their removal to La Salle county, Illinois, being further reared in this locality. He remained at home until after the inauguration of the Civil war, when he enlisted at La Salle as a private in Company H, Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry under command of Colonel W. H. L. Wallace and Captain Coats. The work of this regiment forms a part of the military history of the state and reflects the utmost credit upon the loyal, devoted sons who constitute its membership. The command participated in many important and hotly contested battles, its members always acquitting themselves with credit in the face of the enemy. Mr. Whipple served all through the war with the Eleventh Regiment and participated in the battles of Fort Henry and Donelson, of Shiloh and the siege of Vicksburg, resulting in its surrender. At Liverpool Heights he was shot in the forehead, the ball crushing the outer wall of the skull but glancing upward. Mr. Whipple continued with his command until after the close of hostilities and then received an honorable discharge at New Orleans in September, 1865, at which time he was serving with the rank of sergeant major. Like the other members of the Eleventh Illinois Infantry he made an excellent military record and never faltered in his devotion to the old flag and the cause it represented.

Returning to his home Mr. Whipple has since been identified with farming interests in La Salle county. He was married June 29, 1893, to Miss Charlotte F. Fairfield, a daughter of Samuel and Josephine (McVean) Fairfield. This union has been blessed with two children, Warner and Josephine.

Mr. Whipple still owns a very valuable and productive farm in Waltham township, which indicates careful supervision in its neat and thrifty appearance. This farm is largely devoted to the growing of grain and excellent crops are annually produced. His life has been given to agricultural interests in Waltham township and he now lives upon the old farm homestead, where his father located fifty-three years ago.

LOUIS NATER.

Louis Nater, assistant cashier of the Streator National Bank and three times city treasurer, is thus a factor in public affairs in La Salle county. He is a native son of Illinois, having been born in Aurora, November 2, 1865, and when but two



F. H. WHIPPLE

years of age was taken by his parents to the city of La Salle. He is a son of Dr. John H. and Wilhelmina (Bertalott) Nater, the former a native of Switzerland and the later of Germany. Dr. Nater came to America in 1861 and was married in Fort Wayne, Indiana, to Miss Bertalott. After a residence of a few years in Aurora, he removed his family to La Salle and in February, 1878, took up his abode in Streator. For a long period he was engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery but is now living retired. Unto him and his wife were born the following children: Louis; Lizzie, the wife of Thomas Jenkins; Leonora; Emma, who died in 1901; Minnie; Otto H.; and Herman H., who is teller in the Streator National Bank.

Louis Nater has resided in Streator from the age of twelve years and his education, gained in the schools of La Salle, was continued in this city, although he has never attended school from the age of thirteen years. He is, however, a self-educated man, who has added largely to his knowledge through reading, experience and observation. He possesses an observing eye and retentive memory and has kept in touch with current events and the questions of general interest. On the 10th of October, 1878, when a youth of thirteen, Mr. Nater began work as a cash boy in the store of D. Heenan & Company and gradually worked his way upward, his ability, fidelity and trustworthiness winning ready recognition until he served as cashier, head bookkeeper and credit man. He was with the house continuously for about fourteen years or until the 4th of May, 1892, when he resigned, and the following day entered the Streator National Bank as bookkeeper. In January, 1901, he was promoted to the position of assistant cashier, which has been his connection with the bank since that time.

Mr. Nater was married September 24, 1889, to Miss Mabel Smith, who was born near Streator, May 7, 1868, a daughter of Nelson and Charlotte (Taylor) Smith. She came with her uncle, Dr. Charles R. Taylor, to Streator when about twelve years of age and after acquiring her education engaged in teaching school for two or three years prior to her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Nater occupy an enviable position in social circles and the hospitality of their own home is greatly enjoyed by their many friends.

In his political views Mr. Nater is a democrat and was elected upon that ticket to serve for three terms as city treasurer, being first chosen for the office in 1893. He retired in 1895 and after an interval of two years was again elected, serving until 1899. He was elected for a third term in 1903 and in 1905 again retired from the office as he had entered it—with the confidence and

good will of all concerned. For four years he has been a member of the high-school board, having first been elected to fill a vacancy as a successor of George A. Schmid. He has twice been elected and has also served as a member of the park commission. Deeply interested in all things which are a matter of civic pride and civic virtue, he has stood for progress, reform and improvement in municipal affairs and his co-operation has been no unimportant element for the advancement of Streator. The principles which permeate his life are indicated by the fact of his membership with the Modern Woodmen of America, Finley lodge, No. 182, K. P., and the Park Presbyterian church. He takes an active and helpful interest in church work, serving as elder and treasurer of the Park church and also as superintendent of the Finley mission. His life record is notable from the fact that from the humble position of cash boy he has worked his way steadily upward until he is well known in financial circles, while all recognize the value of his efforts and co-operation in those movements which tend to promote public progress as well as those which uplift humanity and work for righteousness, justice and truth.

CHARLES H. CROOK.

Charles H. Crook, a dairyman and farmer located just south of Ottawa, where he owns and operates one hundred and seventy-four acres of land, was born in South Ottawa township, November 24, 1863, his parents being Sylvanus and Elizabeth (Farnsworth) Crook, the latter a daughter of Daniel Farnsworth, who died about 1867. The Farnsworth family was established in this county in 1832, coming from the east, and thus the name has been inseparably interwoven with the history of development and progress from pioneer times down to the present. Mrs. Crook, the mother of our subject, died in 1881. Sylvanus Crook was for a long period a merchant of La Salle county, establishing a drug store at South Ottawa, which he conducted several years. Later he owned a number of farms and at one time a large part of what is now the city of South Ottawa was in his possession. His first wife died when quite young, leaving a daughter, who passed away at the age of ten years. Mr. Crook served as justice of the peace and was widely known as Squire Crook. He took an active part in public affairs, was a respected citizen and all who knew him entertained for him high regard. His residence here covered a long period, for he arrived in 1834, having come from

Clinton county, New York. The city of Ottawa at that time contained only a few houses and county was but sparsely settled. He passed away July 7, 1871, at the age of seventy years, three months and ten days, his birth having occurred March 27, 1801. His wife survived him about twelve years, passing away April 22, 1883, at the age of sixty years, seven months and sixteen days. In the family were two daughters: Mrs. Lucy A. Pool, who resided at Paxton, Illinois, and died in 1905; and Minnie, now living in Paxton.

Charles H. Crook, the only son, was reared in South Ottawa township and has always resided on his present farm. It is a finely improved property and about ten years ago he erected a beautiful modern residence. As stated, his attention is given to dairying and general farming and until the past three years he ran a wagon for the delivery of his dairy products. He operates one hundred and seventy-four acres of land, which he owns on sections 23 and 24 and he keeps about one hundred head of cows, the milk being distributed to the retail trade throughout Ottawa. He has thus been engaged in business for ten years and his labors are bringing to him a richly merited measure of prosperity.

On the 23d of December, 1885, Mr. Crook was united in marriage to Miss Lillian M. Stumph, who was born July 26, 1868, in South Ottawa. She died June 24, 1894, leaving four children, three of whom are yet living: Thomas S., born December 19, 1886; Madge E., born June 17, 1889; and Buell C., September 5, 1891. The youngest son, Carter H., born January 19, 1893, died on the 8th of March, 1896. On the 24th of September, 1896, Mr. Crook was married to Miss Lucy B. Stumph, a sister of Lillian M., and a daughter of Thomas B. Stumph, who formerly served as deputy under Sheriffs Stevens and McIntyre. He was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, August 30, 1843, a son of William and Nancy Stumph, who came to La Salle county in 1857, bringing their family with them. William and Nancy Stumph both died in South Ottawa, the former August 20, 1880, and the latter January 15, 1901. In addition to his service as deputy sheriff Thomas B. Stumph acted as station agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at South Ottawa, making his home toward the south end of State street, where he owned quite a tract of land largely planted to fruit. He served four years in the Civil war, enlisting as a drummer boy in Company B, Fifty-third Illinois Infantry. He died March 2, 1884. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah J. Mills, was born June 15, 1840, in Staffordshire, England, a sister of Daniel C. Mills, and a

daughter of Daniel Mills, who came to this county at a very early period in its settlement. Mrs. Stumph still survives her husband and resides at No. 403 State street, South Ottawa. By her marriage she had six children: Lillian M., who was the first wife of Mr. Crook; Lucy B., who was born May 13, 1872, and is the present wife of Mr. Crook; Gertrude H., who was born September 13, 1874, and died in infancy; Helen M., who was born July 25, 1877, and died in childhood; Rufus T., who was a twin of Helen and died when only a few months old; and Gretta M., who was born November 17, 1878, and is the wife of William Metzler, residing at No. 403 State street. They have one son, Howard P. Metzler, born June 2, 1905. Thomas B. Stumph was an early resident of the county, coming here in his childhood days.

Politically Mr. Crook is independent and for three years he served as supervisor of South Ottawa township, discharging his duties in prompt and capable manner. In his fraternal relations he is a Modern Woodman and his wife is a member of the Congregational church. They both have many warm friends in the community and those who know them entertain for them genuine regard.

VICTOR ANDRE MATTESON.

Victor Andre Matteson, an architect with offices in La Salle and in Chicago, was born in the latter city in 1872, his parents being Andre and Ellen C. (McAughten) Matteson. The father, a native of New York, died at Highland Park, Illinois, in 1904, at the age of seventy-six years, while his wife passed away in 1894, at the age of fifty-six years. At the time of his death the father was editor of the Legal Advertiser, a law publication of Chicago, and had previously for many years been editor of the Chicago Times before it was merged into the paper known as the Times-Herald.

Victor A. Matteson, the only one of the three children of the family residing in La Salle, acquired his preliminary education in the public schools, of Evanston and afterward attended the University of Illinois, from which he was graduated in the class of 1895, having taken a complete course in architecture. He was thus well qualified for the profession which he had chosen as a life work and following his graduation he became connected with the firm of Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, architects of Chicago. He was afterward with Jenney & Mundie, and subsequently with Frost & Granger, all of Chicago.

In severing his connection with the last named firm he practiced his profession alone in Chicago, his last work in that city being the supervision of the construction of the Rock Island Railroad station, one of several notable buildings of the city, of which Mr. Matteson was superintendent of construction. He removed to La Salle in 1903 and since that time has been the architect of many residences and business blocks here, drawing the plans for such structures as the Manual Training School and all of the buildings at Deer Park, which are owned by F. W. Matthiessen, the Tribune Building, L. V. Orsinger's wholesale building, the city hall, public library and many others. He has met with much success during his connection with the business interests of La Salle and is greatly esteemed here.

Mr. Matteson is a stalwart republican but without aspiration for office. His interest in the city, however, leads to active co-operation in many movements for the public good. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Deer Park Country Club, of which he was at one time a director, while in other organizations he has also held office. In the line of his profession he is connected with the American Institute of Architects and the Chicago Architects' Club and is making continued advancement in his chosen field of labor, having already attained a position of distinction as one whose skill is of a superior order.

SAMUEL A. McFEELY.

The business interests which contribute in substantial measure to the progress and commercial prosperity of the city of Streator find a worthy representative in Samuel A. McFeely, who is vice president, superintendent and manager of the J. C. Ames Lumber Company. He has been identified with this enterprise since 1880 and since 1891 has held his present connection with the business.

A native of Massachusetts, Mr. McFeely was born in Woburn in May, 1844, his parents being James and Eliza (Ash) McFeely. The father was born in Ireland, where he spent his youth and acquired his education. He was in his nineteenth year when he crossed the Atlantic to the United States, settling in Massachusetts, where he formed the acquaintance of Miss Eliza Ash, whose hand he successfully sought in marriage. She was a daughter of Captain Samuel Ash, who served in the attack on the East Indies. Mr. and Mrs. McFeely were married in Boston, where he worked at the carpenter's trade, erecting many stores and dwellings in that city.

Samuel McFeely spent his youth in the city of his nativity and at the usual age entered the public schools, where he passed through successive grades until he had completed the high-school course. His spirit of patriotism being aroused by the attempt of the south to overthrow the Union, he enlisted in 1862 as a member of Company K, Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Infantry, under command of Colonel P. S. Davis. He was with the army for three years and participated in the battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and several minor engagements and following the surrender of the Confederate troops was honorably discharged in June, 1865, having done a soldier's full duty in defense of the cause which he espoused.

For a brief period after the war Mr. McFeely resided in Woburn, Massachusetts, but later made his way to the west and became identified with building operations in Topeka, Abilene, Emporia and Eldorado, Kansas, as a contractor and builder. After six years spent in the Sunflower state he returned to Massachusetts and afterward passed a year in Canada. On coming to Illinois, he located in Dwight, where he remained until 1872, the year of his arrival in Streator. He was here identified with building interests until 1877 and erected many important structures including the Methodist Episcopal church and various business houses and residences. In 1880 he entered the employ of the J. C. Ames Lumber Company and his ability won him promotion. Investing in the stock of the company, he was made vice president in 1891 and has also been superintendent and general manager since that year, the growth and success of the business being largely attributable to his enterprise, executive force and able management. He has thoroughly acquainted himself with the lumber trade and in fact his activity as a builder well qualified him for the work which he undertook and the business methods employed by the house have secured for them unqualified confidence and a large measure of public support.

In 1870 was celebrated the marriage of Samuel A. McFeely and Miss Mary Close, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Close, of Livingston county, Illinois. They have an attractive home justly celebrated for its warm-hearted hospitality. In community affairs Mr. McFeely is interested and has served as a member of the city council and of the school board, while his ballot supports the men and measures of the republican party. He is also prominent in Masonry, belonging to Streator lodge, No. 607, A. F. & A. M.; Streator chapter, No. 168, R. A. M.; and Streator commandery, No. 70, K. T., of which he is now eminent commander. He also affiliates with Streator post, No. 68, G. A. R.,

and is past junior vice commander of the department of Illinois. During his residence in Streator, covering a period of more than a third of a century, he has borne an unassailable reputation for business ability and integrity and for loyal citizenship that is the logical sequence of his service in defense of the Union.

SIMON SMITH.

Simon Smith, manufacturer of fine cigars, has been engaged in this line of business in Ottawa for thirty years. In an analysis of his character and life work we note many of the characteristics which have marked the German nation for many centuries, the perseverance, reliability, energy and unconquerable determination to pursue a course that has been marked out. It is these sterling qualities which have gained for Mr. Smith success in life and made him one of the substantial and valued citizens of Ottawa.

A native of Germany, he was born in 1846 and is a son of Peter Smith, who in 1854 crossed the Atlantic to America with his family and settled in Chicago, where both he and his wife spent their remaining days. Simon Smith was at that time a youth of about eight years. He was educated in the schools of Chicago and learned the cigar-maker's trade there, since which time he has followed that pursuit. About thirty years ago he came to Ottawa and entered the employ of A. Hess, with whom he continued for twenty-two years, working his way steadily upward as he displayed his proficiency and capability. No higher testimonial of able service could be given than the fact that he was so long retained in one employ. During the past eight years he has engaged in business on his own account and is now located at No. 209 West Main street, where he is extensively and successfully engaged in the manufacture of fine cigars. His special brands are Factory No. 5, Hess Own Brand (a ten cent cigar), Key West Havana, My Own Brand and Leaders. He employs five men and they manufacture about three hundred thousand cigars per year or five thousand per week. The output is sold all over the country as far west as California and the business is now quite large and profitable. He sells at retail and wholesale, dealing in all kinds of tobacco as well as cigars, and he is well known to the trade, having many patrons who are large dealers.

Mr. Smith was married to Miss Charlotte Pickham, who was born near Utica, La Salle county, and they have four interesting children:

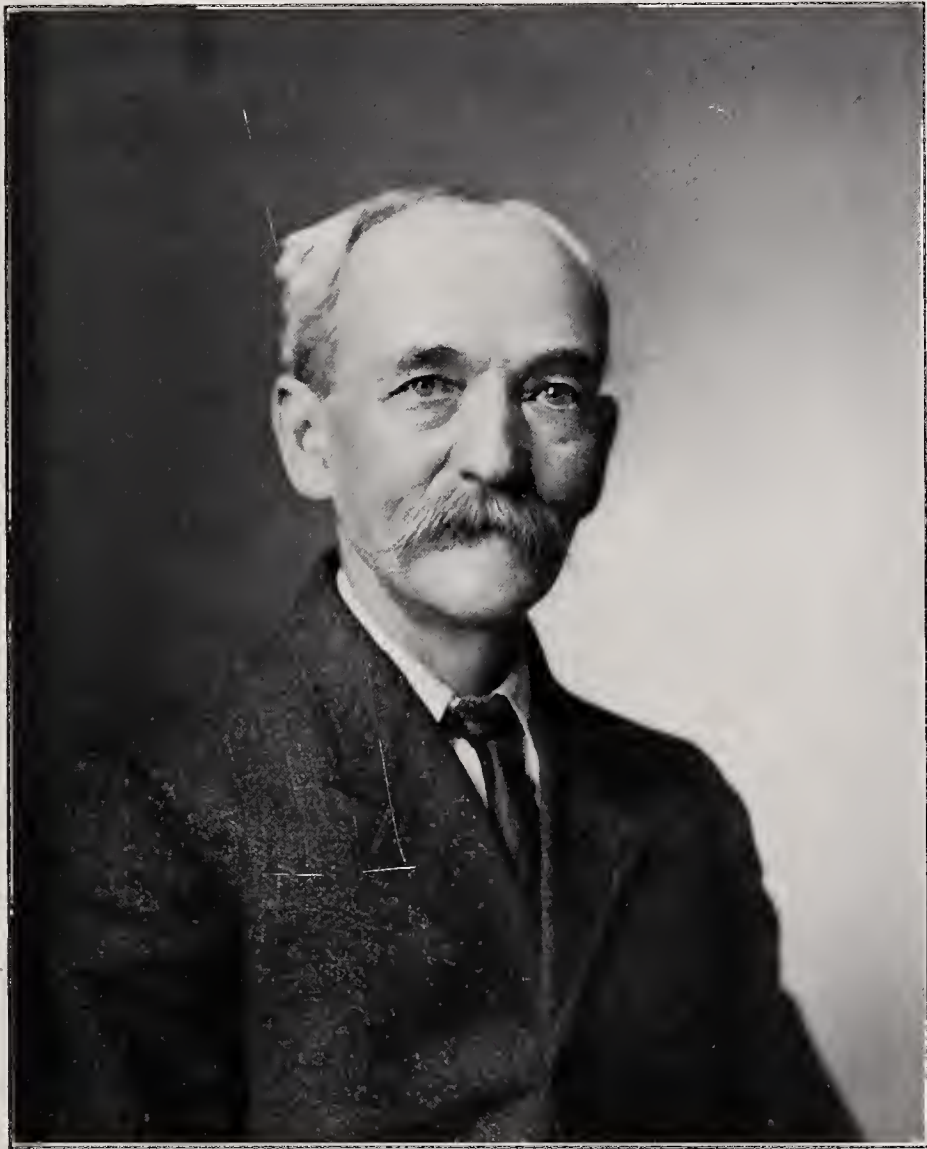
Joseph W., Charles P., Helena S. and Michael J. In politics Mr. Smith is independent. His wife is a member of the Baptist church. They reside at No. 513 Fillmore street at the corner of Main street and have a pleasant and attractive home. Mr. Smith is one who believes in enjoying what he earns and not selfishly hoarding it. He was the owner of the first automobile in Ottawa and he has just appreciation for the social side of life, at the same time never neglecting his business interests nor public duties. He is a charter member of the Cigar Makers' Union and of the National Union, which he joined in 1864. His success is due undoubtedly in large measures to the fact that he has persevered in the line of business in which he embarked as a young tradesman and along modern business lines he has developed his enterprise until he is today one of the substantial residents of the city.

UTICA HYDRAULIC CEMENT COMPANY.

The Utica Hydraulic Cement Company and the Utica Cement Manufacturing Company are two of the important industrial concerns of La Salle county. The business plants are located at Utica, and Norman J. Cary is secretary, treasurer and general manager of both, the other officers being: M. J. Clark, president; C. A. Cary, vice president; and J. F. Blakeslee, general superintendent.

The Utica Hydraulic Cement Company was organized in 1883, since which time Norman J. Cary has occupied his present official position. The business was capitalized for three hundred thousand dollars and a small plant was built, the annual shipments at first representing one hundred thousand dollars. Since then the business has continually increased until the shipment represents annually more than a half million dollars. Employment is furnished to between seventy and one hundred workmen. The plant is located at the village of Utica, and fine shipping facilities are enjoyed, the business being conveniently situated near the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad and along the line of the Illinois and Michigan Canal as well. The Utica plant turns out two thousand barrels of cement per day and the lower mill has a capacity of fifteen hundred barrels per day.

The Utica Cement Manufacturing Company is capitalized at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It is a separate corporation though under the same management, and was organized in 1882 in Connecticut under the laws of that



SIMON SMITH.

state. The present management took possession in 1897. The officers are practically the same as those of the Utica Hydraulic Cement Company and the plant is located two miles west of Utica, the employes numbering from seventy to eighty-five men.

The Utica Hydraulic Cement Company owns some sixteen hundred acres and the Utica Cement Manufacturing Company has some four hundred acres, making a total of two thousand acres supplied with natural cement rock—a practically inexhaustible supply, as the rock has been quarried and shipped since 1837, the business being carried on extensively since 1845. The product began to be used when the canal was completed in 1838. Mr. Cary devotes his entire attention to its extensive business. The company has a general sales agency at Chicago under the management of the Meacham & Wright Company, with offices in the Chamber of Commerce Building, this company acting as sales agent for practically the entire output and being thus identified for over thirty years. This is the principal, and by far the largest, natural cement plant in the state. The general offices of the company are at Utica.

James Clark was, in 1838, the founder and organizer of the business and remained president of the company up to the time of his death, which occurred July 2, 1888. The business, however, had been incorporated in 1883. Mr. Clark had come to La Salle county in 1834 and made his home at Utica from that time until his demise, devoting his entire attention for many years to the cement business. Mr. Cary has been identified with its interests since 1872, and was in Chicago from that year until 1879. On the 22d of May of the latter year he came to Utica and has since devoted his entire attention to the development of the cement trade, which is now of vast importance, the business having reached mammoth proportions. The output is now large and the enterprise is therefore profitable and Mr. Cary as general manager is controlling interests which are of the utmost value to the county at large as well as to the individual stockholders.

LAWRENCE MORRISSEY.

Lawrence Morrissey, superintendent of the La Salle county asylum, in which capacity he has served for the past three years, has filled a number of positions of local honor and trust and at all times his administration of public office has been characterized by promptness and fidelity. A resident of La Salle county since 1853, he

lived for a time at Rockwell with his parents, James and Mary (Cadogan) Morrissey, both of whom are now deceased. The father was a farmer, who followed that occupation throughout his entire life in order to provide for his family. The son was born in Ireland in 1845 and was only a year old when brought by his parents to the United States, the family first settling in Vermont, where they remained until the removal to Illinois.

Mr. Morrissey of this review attended school at Rockwell, La Salle and Waltham townships, where he acquainted himself with the common branches of learning. He was but seventeen years of age when he entered the army, his patriotic spirit aroused by the attempt of the south to overthrow the Union. He therefore enlisted in August, 1862, in the Ninetieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and served throughout the war, being mustered out as sergeant of Company H. He did active duty under the command of General Grant and of General Sherman and took part in the march to the sea, also the campaign through the Carolinas, later participating in the grand review in Washington. He carried the colors of his regiment at the review. He was wounded in the side at Mission Ridge, but during the greater part of his connection with the army was at the front, faithfully performing every duty that devolved upon him whether it led him on to the firing line or stationed him on the lonely picket line. When the war was over Mr. Morrissey returned from the army and resumed farming. He was also in other lines of business until 1886, when he was elected sheriff of La Salle county. He served for twelve years in connection with that office. After acting as sheriff for four years he was chosen deputy sheriff and filled that position for two terms. During the past three years he has been superintendent of the La Salle county asylum, the grounds of which cover two hundred acres. There is a separate building for the men and women, with a capacity for four hundred inmates, and there are now about two hundred. There are quite a large number of employes, including three lady attendants, a lady nurse, a cook for the cottage, assistant superintendent, farmer and driver. The board is well pleased with Mr. Morrissey's administration, for he has greatly reduced the running expenses of the institution, which he conducts upon an economical basis to the best interests of the county and yet with due consideration for the welfare and comfort of the inmates. He brings to his office the high business qualities which have characterized his control of his private interests and thus he is proving a most capable official.

Mr. Morrissey was married to Miss Maria McGuire, of La Salle county, where she has resided since her childhood days. In their family are five children: Mrs. Joseph Pierce and Mrs. H. M. Kelley, both of whom are residents of Ottawa; Katherine, Laura and Gertie, all at home.

In his political views Mr. Morrissey is an earnest republican and has filled a number of local township offices in addition to the county positions to which he has been called and in which he has made a most creditable record. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp and to the Grand Army of the Republic and is a communicant of the Catholic church. Over the record of his official career, his military service and his private life there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil.

AMMON S. JOHNSON.

Ammon S. Johnson, whose life was devoted to general farming and stock-raising for twenty years with the result that he achieved a large measure of success that now enables him to live retired, yet makes his home in Otter Creek township upon his farm, which comprises six hundred acres of very valuable land. He is, moreover, the owner of two sections in North Dakota and his property interests are the visible evidence of a life of well directed thrift and energy. He was born in Otter Creek township, October 6, 1861, his parents being Ole and Martha (Hill) Johnson. The father was born, reared and educated in Norway and thinking to enjoy better business opportunities in the new world came to the United States in 1844. The first land which he ever owned was situated near Fort Dodge, Iowa, and subsequently he traded his Iowa property for eighty acres in Otter Creek township. He lived in Ottawa until after his marriage, which was celebrated in 1855, the lady of his choice being Miss Martha Hill, a woman possessing both education and refinement and, like himself, a native of Norway. They then removed to the farm, where for many years Mr. Johnson carried on general agricultural pursuits. He passed away in October, 1896, at the age of seventy-four years, while his wife died in 1904, at the age of sixty-nine years. They were the parents of three children, the daughters being: Serena, the wife of William Harris, of South Dakota; and Bertha, the wife of Neal J. Horn, of this township. Both parents were members of the Lutheran church, to which they displayed marked devotion and loyalty.

Ammon S. Johnson supplemented his early education, acquired in the common schools, by study in the State Normal school, and in his youth received practical training at farm labor, to which he afterward gave his time and energies as a life occupation. For twenty years he engaged in farming and stock-raising at his present place of residence, locating thereon in 1886. At this writing, in 1906, however, he is practically living retired, leaving the more active work of the fields and the further development of the farm to others, although he still gives to it his supervision. He owns altogether six hundred acres of rich, productive and valuable land in La Salle county and his home is situated on section 4, Otter Creek township, where he has a beautiful modern residence. They are also large barns, a granary, well kept fences and highly cultivated fields and everything about the place is an indication of the enterprise and progressive spirit of the owner, who has kept thoroughly in touch with modern progress in his efforts for agricultural development.

On the 14th of February, 1884, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Frances Horn, whose birth occurred in Otter Creek township, May 10, 1863, her parents being John and Frances Horn. Her father was a native of Ohio and came to La Salle county at an early period in its development, casting in his lot with its pioneer settlers. Here for many years he carried on farming and made judicious investments in property from time to time until he was the owner of six hundred and forty acres of fine land. He was also a breeder and feeder of cattle, carrying on that business on an extensive scale and throughout this part of the state he was widely known as a leading and successful agriculturist and stockman. He gave his political support to the republican party and fraternally was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His death occurred when he was sixty-nine years of age and his widow is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Johnson, at the age of seventy-five years. In their family were eight children, three sons and five daughters: William, a resident of Missouri; Mrs. Johnson; George, of Missouri; Mary, living in Streator; Lizzie, a resident of Grand Rapids, Illinois; Kate, who is located in Otter Creek township; Sarah, living in Missouri. One child has passed away.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson had but one child, Willie, who died September 10, 1905, at the age of sixteen years, his death coming as an almost insufferable blow to his parents. In community affairs Mr. Johnson has been very active and helpful. He is now serving as township assessor,



A. S. Johnson

which position he has filled for the past two years, and for seven years he was township clerk. For a period of eighteen years he served as a member of the school board and the cause of education found in him a stalwart champion of improvement and progress in the line of public instruction. He votes with the republican party and is unfaltering in his advocacy of its principles. Fraternally he is associated with Finley lodge, No. 182, K. P., of Streator, and with the Modern Woodmen camp at Ransom. He is manifesting in his life many sterling traits of character, including a genial, cordial manner which has gained him many friends, an uprightness and integrity in business that has won him trust and confidence, and a devotion to the public welfare that has made him a valued and progressive citizen. In his business life he has prospered and is today one of the large landholders of the county. The most envious cannot grudge him his success, so well has it been won and so worthily used.

SAMUEL P. HALL.

Samuel P. Hall, at one time judge of the probate court and now a practitioner at the La Salle county bar, his home being in the city of La Salle, was born in De Kalb county, Illinois, May 16, 1851. He is a son of Russel R. Hall, who was born in Jefferson county, New York, and now makes his home in La Salle. He followed farming in the Empire state in early manhood and in 1845 settled in De Kalb county, Illinois, where he purchased and improved government land, following farming there until 1881, when he retired from agricultural pursuits and came to live in La Salle, where he is now making his home at the venerable age of eighty-eight years. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Ruth A. Simmons, was born in Jefferson county, New York, and died in De Kalb county, Illinois, at the early age of thirty-three years. In the family were three children: Emeline M., the wife of C. C. Duffy, of Ottawa; Samuel P.; and Frank, also living in Ottawa.

Samuel P. Hall is a graduate of Jennings Seminary, at Aurora, Illinois, of the class of 1871. He studied law with William Barge at Dixon, Illinois, and was admitted to practice at Ottawa in 1879. He opened an office in Plano, Kendall county, Illinois, where he remained for one and a half years and in 1881 removed to La Salle, where he entered upon the active practice of his profession under the firm name of Hall & Trainor, afterward succeeded by Hall & Haskins and

subsequently by the firm of Hall, Haight & Panneck. At the present time the firm is Hall & Haight. Mr. Hall has charge of the office in La Salle, while his partner, Mr. Haight, supervises the business of the firm in Ottawa. Mr. Hall is well informed on the principles of jurisprudence and as a general practitioner has won various notable cases. He is strong in argument, logical in his deductions and clear and concise in his presentation of a cause, while his devotion to his clients' interests is proverbial. In the line of his profession he has been called to office, serving as city attorney of La Salle and in 1890 he was elected probate judge, which position he filled for four years, or until 1894, when, entering upon the duties of the position he removed to Ottawa, where he continued to reside until 1900, when he returned to La Salle, where he has since practiced.

In 1881, in La Salle, Mr. Hall was married to Miss Carrie Henry, of Dixon, Illinois, and their children, five in number, are: Samuel P., Bruce and Ruth, who were born in La Salle; and Blanche and Esther, who were born in Ottawa. The family attend the Methodist church and Mr. Hall is a member of the Masonic lodge in La Salle. He votes with the democracy and endorses its principles and his opinions have to some extent been a decisive factor in the local councils of his party. He has served on the school board for eight years and during four or five years of the time was its president. His public-spirited citizenship is manifest in his support of all that tends to promote the material, intellectual and moral progress of the community and uphold his legal and political staus.

OAKLEY GRIGGS.

Oakley Griggs, well known in commercial circles in Streator as the head of the Oakley Griggs Drug Company, the family name having figured in connection with the drug trade in this county since 1853, was born in Ottawa, July 14, 1854, and is a representative of one of the old New England families, being descended from Dr. William Griggs, of Salem, Massachusetts, who died in 1698. His will, approved on the 18th day of July of that year, mentions a son Jacob, who resided in Salem and in Beverly, Massachusetts. Among the children of Jacob Griggs' family was Isaac, who was born on the 27th of June, 1699, and died in New Haven, Connecticut, January 27, 1768. His son, Solomon, who resided in Waterbury, Connecticut, married Elizabeth Gridley on the 19th of February, 1778. He served as a

soldier in the colonial wars, and at Waterbury, Connecticut, enlisted for service in the Revolution, loyally aiding in the cause of independence until the English power in the colonies was overthrown. One of his children was Ebenezer Griggs, who was born September 26, 1789, and resided in Waterbury and Southington, Connecticut. He married Hepzibah Bartholomew in 1811, and died July 4, 1823, at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was the grandfather of our subject. His wife was descended from William Bartholomew, who was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1640, and died in 1697, leaving a son Andrew, whose birth occurred on the 11th of December, 1670, and who died at Wallingford, Connecticut, in 1752. The last named was the father of William Bartholomew, who was born February 2, 1699, was married in New Haven, Connecticut, on the 25th of January, 1721, and died in Northford, Connecticut. His son, Seth Bartholomew, was born on the 6th of March, 1729, and died in Waterbury, Connecticut. One of his children was Osea Bartholomew, whose birth occurred on the 7th of November, 1755, and was married in Waterbury, Connecticut, November 16, 1778, and his daughter, Hepzibah, was the mother of Edward Young Griggs. She was born on the 6th of September, 1798, and died in Cincinnati, Ohio, in the summer of 1823.

Edward Young Griggs, father of Oakley Griggs, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on the 24th of October, 1818, and was married August 5, 1847, to Mary Philbene Barnett, whose birth occurred in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 9th of May, 1827. The ancestry of the Barnett family can be traced back to John Barnett, who was born near Londonderry, Ireland, in 1678 and emigrated with his family to Pennsylvania prior to 1730, making a location in Lancaster, now Hanover county. He died in September, 1734, and among his children was John Barnett, who was born in County Derry, Ireland, in 1705, and with his father came to America, his death occurring in Hanover in 1738. His son Joseph was born in County Derry in 1727, and died in Hanover in 1788, leaving among other children a son James, whose birth occurred in 1756, and whose death occurred in 1805. The last named was the father of Allen Barnett, who was born in 1796 and was married February 9, 1826, to Elizabeth Shaffer. His death occurred September 19, 1879, and his wife passed away on the 20th of December, 1841. Among the children who survived them was Mrs. E. Y. Griggs. For about two years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Edward Y. Griggs remained residents of Springfield, Ohio, and then started for Illinois, landing at Ottawa from the canal boat on Sun-

day morning after traveling for five days. Mr. Griggs became connected with business interests of this city as a salesman in the employ of J. G. Nattinger, with whom he remained until September, 1850, when he opened one of the pioneer business houses of the city, dealing in drugs and books. In 1853 he established another drug store and for many years has figured as a prominent representative of commercial interests here.

Oakley Griggs spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his parents' home and acquired a public-school education, which he completed in the high school of Ottawa. He entered upon his business career at the age of seventeen years as a clerk in his father's drug store, where he remained until 1873. He then pursued a two-years' course in the department of pharmacy at the Michigan State University and was graduated as pharmaceutical chemist in 1875. He then re-entered his father's store, where he remained until 1878, when he came to Streator and was employed in the drug store of Griggs & Company, his father being the senior member of the firm. In 1880 he purchased the store from his father, who at that time was sole proprietor and has since remained at the head of the Oakley Griggs Drug Company, which is one of the strong commercial concerns of the city. The house is well stocked with a large and carefully selected line of drugs and sundry goods and the trade is extensive, whereby the business has become profitable.

On the 12th of October, 1880, Mr. Griggs was married to Miss Julia C. Mattocks, daughter of Frederick W. Mattocks, who is represented on another page of this work, and they have become the parents of a son and daughter. The former, Edward Mattocks, is a graduate of the Beloit (Wisconsin) College and is an attorney in Streator. The daughter is a student in Wellesley College in Massachusetts. Mr. Griggs is deeply interested in everything pertaining to public progress and improvement and his wise counsel and co-operation have been valued and important factors in advancing the general welfare. Mr. Griggs was a member of the school board for four years and is a stalwart champion of public education. He belongs to Streator lodge, No. 607, A. F. & A. M.; Streator chapter, No. 301, R. A. M.; and Streator commandery, No. 70, K. T. He is also a demitted member of Streator lodge, No. 602, I. O. O. F. His wife is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Chapter Amor Patriae, her number in the National Chapter being 27231. She has acted for a number of years as historian and two years as register of the local chapter since becoming a member in 1899. She

is also a charter member of the E Re Nata, a literary club, and was vice president in 1896 of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs. She is very prominent in club and social circles not only in Streator but throughout the state, and both Mr. and Mrs. Griggs are deeply interested in those questions which have bearing upon the social and economic conditions of the country. He is a representative of a family whose name has ever been synonymous with activity and integrity in business circles and he has fully sustained the family reputation in this regard.

FREDERICK W. MATTOCKS.

Frederick W. Mattocks, identified with the early progress as well as the later development of this section of Illinois, was born in Vernon, Ohio, July 23, 1826, his parents being Daniel J. and Lucy (Cone) Mattocks. The father, a native of Hartland, Connecticut, died in Vernon, Ohio, in the ninety-second year of his age. He was a merchant for many years, or until the last fifteen years of his life, which he spent in honorable retirement from further business cares. His wife, who was born in Ohio, died in Vernon, that state, in 1850, at the age of forty-six years. In their family were seven children but only three are now living: Frederick W.; Dudley W., who is an editor at Fremont, Nebraska; and Josephine, who is the widow of H. V. Wadsworth and is living in Cleveland, Ohio.

In the year 1851, Frederick W. Mattocks came to Illinois, being at the time a young man of twenty-five years. He arrived at Peru on the 4th of June, making his way from Cleveland, Ohio, by steamer to Chicago and thence down the canal to his destination. He was appointed postmaster in 1852, at which time all mail was carried to Peru by canal and was sent out from that point by stage and post boys on horses. He handled as high as from six to eight tons of mail a day. In 1854 he turned his attention to merchandising in connection with C. H. Huntoon and they were in business for five years, at the end of which time Mr. Mattocks purchased the interest of his brother's partner in a livery business and was associated with his brother in the conduct of that enterprise until 1865. About this time he was elected deputy provost marshal under Abe Longworth, serving for a term of three years and at the same time was county supervisor, representing Peru on the county board. His position in public regard is indicated by the fact that he was elected to the office without opposition. Mr. Mattocks afterward spent twenty-

one years on the road as traveling representative for the Heath & Milligan Manufacturing Company of Chicago, and for five years traveled for the firm of Coffin, Devoe & Company. He afterward went with the Mound City Paint Company of St. Louis, Missouri, which he represented for three years. He is now living retired, making his home in Streator, and has attained the venerable age of four score years.

On the 11th of March, 1851, Mr. Mattocks was united in marriage to Miss Julia A. Smith, who was born at Vernon, Ohio, May 1, 1830, a daughter of Havilah and Hannah (Clark) Smith. Her father was born in Trumbull, Ohio, January 1, 1800, and was extensively engaged in farming and stock-dealing. His father was general surveyor of the Western Reserve and served as lieutenant in the Revolutionary war. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Havilah Smith were born seven children, but only three are now living: Mrs. E. A. Reed, whose husband is a member of the state senate of Ohio; Charles H.; and Hannah, who is the wife of Matt Davis and lives in Vernon, Ohio. Mrs. Mattocks after traveling life's journey happily with her husband for forty-one years passed away April 27, 1892. They were the parents of two daughters and a son: Lillian L.; Julia C., the wife of Oakley Griggs; and Frederick S., who died June 21, 1904.

Mr. Mattocks is a member of Mokena lodge, No. 41, I. O. O. F., at Peru, in which he has passed through all the chairs and has been noble grand three different times. He is a demitted member of Streator lodge, A. F. & A. M., and of Streator chapter, R. A. M. His early political allegiance was given to the whig party and since the organization of the republican party he has been one of its stanch advocates. His life history is inseparably interwoven with early events in the county and his mind bears the impress of its historic annals, forming a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present.

JOHN NORWICK.

John Norwick dates his residence in La Salle county from 1853 and is therefore one of its pioneer residents. He is moreover one of its venerable citizens, having for seventy-nine years traveled life's journey and his sterling traits have been such as to win for him the respect and confidence of his fellowmen. He was born in Norway August 12, 1827, and remained a resident of the land of the midnight sun until twenty-six years of age, during which time he acquired a good education in his native town. At-

tracted by the favorable reports which he heard concerning business conditions and possibilities in the United States he made his way to America in 1853, nor did he tarry on the Atlantic coast but came at once to Illinois and to La Salle county. He had no capital with which to purchase land and for three or four years he engaged in work as a farm hand. In February, 1858, in this county, he was married to Miss Christina Fruland, who was born in La Salle county and is a daughter of Nels Fruland, who was one of the first settlers of this part of the state. She is also a sister of William Fruland, a sketch of whom is given elsewhere in this volume. After his marriage Mr. Norwick engaged in farming on the Fruland place for two years and at the end of that time purchased one hundred and ten acres of land of his father-in-law and commenced the development of the new farm. He and his wife met many hardships and suffered many privations during those early days because of the unimproved condition of the county and his own limited financial resources. He built a small house and as the years passed by he erected two large and modern houses upon his place. He also built a barn and outbuildings and developed the farm from a wild and uncultivated tract of land into a splendidly improved property, rich in its productiveness. He still owns this place of one hundred and ten acres and annually there are gathered therefrom good crops which supply him with a very desirable income, enabling him to enjoy the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Norwick have been born three children, who are living. Henry, who is married and is farming one of his father's places of eighty acres, now has nine children, Luella, Harvey, Florence, Freda, Vance, Myrtle, Floyd, Walter and Edith. The daughter, Mrs. Carrie Larson, is now a widow and has one son, Andy Chester Larson. George Norwick, the youngest, was born and reared in this county and is carrying on the home farm. He married Alice Larson, also a native of this county, and they have one child, Mabel, who has just entered school. A daughter, Matilda, died in early womanhood. Nels grew to mature years and assisted in carrying on the home farm until his death at the age of twenty-eight years. Bertha is the deceased wife of John Thompson. Allie became the wife of John Thompson after her sister's death and she, too, has passed away. Jemima died when about twelve years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Norwick, together with their son George and his wife, are all members of the Lutheran church and the father and son are republicans in their political faith. Mr. Norwick of this review served as a

member of the school board and has also been road boss, while George Norwick is now acting as a member of the school board. Mr. Norwick has led the life of an industrious and frugal farmer, living in Miller township for fifty-three years, and through his own labor and the assistance of his estimable wife he has accumulated fine property interests, now owning two good and well improved farms. He has long been accounted one of the substantial citizens of the community and his labors have been of direct benefit in agricultural development here. His has been a long, useful and honorable career and, although he came to America empty-handed, he is now in possession of a valuable property and moreover has won the esteem of those with whom he has been associated, for the methods that he has followed are such as require no disguise.

CARL ROBERT SCHURMAN.

There is particular satisfaction in reverting to the life history of Carl Robert Schurman, for he has made good use of his opportunities and has prospered from year to year, conducting all business matters carefully and successfully and in all his acts displaying an aptitude for successful management. He was formerly closely identified with business interests as a manufacturer, builder and contractor in this part of the state, but is now a representative of the ice trade in Streator.

A native of Hanover, Germany, he was born April 4, 1850, his parents being Conrad H. and Amelia (Voight) Schurman. The father was a cigarmaker and engaged in business as a manufacturer in Germany up to the time of his death. The mother, accompanied by her children, afterward crossed the Atlantic to the new world and made her home in Pekin, Illinois, until her death in 1890. In the family were four sons, of whom Herman Schurman is now bookkeeper in the Farmers National Bank at Pekin. Ernest died in 1901 and Louis in 1906.

Carl R. Schurman, or better known as Charles R. Schurman, is the youngest member of the family and came with his mother to the new world in 1886. He had completed his education in a gymnasium in Germany, which institution corresponds to the high school of America and later he occupied a position as bookkeeper in a grocery store in Norden. As stated, he came with his mother to America and they settled in Pekin, Illinois, where his eldest brother had located four years before. After spending three months in the public schools in order to acquaint himself



C. R. SCHURMAN.

with the English language Mr. Schurman accepted a clerkship in the dry-goods store of Bonk & Company and was afterward made bookkeeper by that firm. In 1872 he entered the office of the T. & H. Smith Company as assistant bookkeeper, which firm had a branch bank at Delavan conducted under the name of Smith Brothers Bank. Mr. Schurman was sent to that city as bookkeeper in 1875 and was connected with the bank there for a year, after which he returned to Pekin. He then made application and secured the position of bookkeeper in the Farmers National Bank, where he remained until he resigned in order to become identified with the lumber and building interests of the firm of Weiss & Company, contractors and lumber dealers, with which firm his brother Ernest had formerly become connected. At length Mr. Weiss sold his interest to Mr. Hippen and the firm then became Conklin, Schurman & Hippen. An extensive business was conducted, from forty to fifty men being employed in the planing mill, while the warerooms covered about one block. The mill is one of the finest in this section of Illinois, the output being unsurpassed for quality and workmanship. Mr. Schurman contributed in substantial measure to the successful management of the enterprise for a number of years, but at length disposed of his interests in Pekin and came to Streator, where he arrived in the fall of 1894. Here he purchased the business of A. A. Colley of the Home Ice Company, who handled about four thousand tons of ice annually. Mr. Schurman has since enlarged the business, handling ice at Spring Lake, and he now sells from ten to eleven thousand tons each year. He has a very extensive patronage and has developed his trade along modern business lines, resulting in success.

Mr. Schurman was married September 13, 1876, to Miss Clara Ackerman, the wedding being celebrated in Windsor, Ontario. The lady is a native of Ohio and a daughter of C. W. Ackerman, of Pekin, Illinois, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Schurman have five children: Edwin R., who married Miss Gladys Allen and has one son, Edwin A.; Richard H., who married Ellen Bargreen and they have a daughter, Lenora; and Robert, Elsie and Clarence, at home.

Mr. Schurman has served as supervisor of Pekin township for two terms and has occupied other local positions of trust. He became a Mason in Empire lodge, No. 126, A. F. & A. M., at Pekin, also took the Royal Arch degree, and was a member of the Mutual Aid and the Turner Society. On removing to Streator he demitted from the Pekin lodge of Masons and joined Streator lodge, No. 607, A. F. & A. M., and Streator chapter, No. 301, R. A. M. He also

demitted from Ottawa commandery, No. 10, K. T., becoming a charter member of Streator commandery, No. 70, in March, 1906. He is also a member of the Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, is a republican in his political affiliation and belongs to the Good Will church at Streator. His has been an honorable and active business career. He has been watchful of all the details of his business and of all indications pointing toward prosperity and from the beginning has had an abiding faith in the success of the enterprise with which he has been connected and without which success is never achieved. He has gained a prominent place among the substantial residents of Streator, yet this has not been alone the goal for which he has striven, for he belongs to that class of representative American citizens who promote the general prosperity while advancing individual interests.

O. H. JOHNSON.

O. H. Johnson, living on section 2, Miller township, is one of the active and successful farmers whose life of industry and thrift is indicated by the splendid appearance of his farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He is a young man, having been born in Miller township, February 24, 1874, and he comes of Norwegian ancestry. His father, Henry H. Johnson, a native of Norway, was born near Stavanger, June 14, 1835, and when a young man of eighteen years came to the United States in 1853. He made his way direct to La Salle county and was married here to Miss Ellen Olson, also a native of Norway, who was reared, however, in America. Mr. Johnson purchased eighty acres of raw land which he at once began to cultivate and developed. He opened up a farm there and later sold that property and in 1874 purchased where his son, O. H. Johnson, now resides. He cultivated the fields, transforming the place into a rich and productive tract, built fences, erected buildings and continued the further improvement and development of the farm up to the time when his life's labors were ended in death in the year 1892. His widow still survives him and yet resides with her son upon the old homestead.

O. H. Johnson was reared upon his father's farm and acquired his education in the district schools. He is the only son of the family of three living children, his sisters being Mrs. Andrew Varland, of Rutland township, and Hattie, the wife of Andrew Lewis, of DeKalb county, Missouri. Being the only son the task of assisting

the father in carrying on the work of the fields devolved upon Mr. Johnson of this review and he continued the farm work until the father's death, when he purchased the interest of the other heirs in the old home property and thus became its owner. He has placed many rods of tiling upon the farm and thus drained it, has also repaired the buildings and keeps everything about the place in good condition. He is widely recognized as one of the enterprising and substantial young farmers of the community and in connection with the cultivation of the fields he is also engaged in raising good graded stock.

On the 16th of December, 1896, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Hayer, a daughter of G. L. Hayer, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. She was born and reared in Miller township and by her marriage has become the mother of two daughters, Manie and Grace. The parents belong to the Church of the Latter Day Saints in Miller township and Mr. Johnson has given his political allegiance to the republican party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise, but he has never sought or desired office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business affairs and although yet a young man he has made a creditable record as a wide-awake and energetic agriculturist.

JOSEPH ALCORN.

Joseph Alcorn is a retired farmer living in Earlville and during the years of his residence in this part of the state has exercised considerable influence on the religious and political life of the community. His has been an honorable and upright career and should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to the young. He was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1824, his parents being John and Elizabeth (Pierce) Alcorn, both of whom were natives of the Keystone state. The father was born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, and later removed to Armstrong county in the western part of the state. There he was engaged in farming throughout the remainder of his life. His grandfather had emigrated from Ireland to the new world and had settled in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, when the country was an almost unbroken wilderness. His wife one day left the house to get a cup from a spring which was only a short distance away. She never returned and to this day the mystery of her disappearance has never been solved. Some thought that she was eaten by wild animals, while others believed that the Indians captured

her and carried her away. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Alcorn came from Holland to America. Joseph Alcorn was one of a family of eight children, of whom three sons and a daughter are yet living, but he is the only one who resides in Illinois.

Until twenty-one years of age Joseph Alcorn remained upon the home farm in Pennsylvania and was early trained to the arduous and difficult labor incident to the development and improvement of a new farm. He did not have the privilege of attending school until after he became fourteen years of age and his entire schooling did not cover more than sixteen months. However, he took advantage of the opportunity that was granted him and learned to read and write, also acquiring a fair knowledge of arithmetic. He remained with his parents until he had passed his minority, assisting his father in the work of the fields and in the woods and when reaching the age of twenty-one years he started out in life on his own account. He was first employed at chopping wood at forty cents a day, and the money he thus earned he invested in an ax and iron wedge. He then worked for fifty cents a day and afterward bought a mowing scythe. From that time for three years he worked by the day and month at whatever he could get to do and in the meantime he saved his earnings until he was enabled to purchase a small tract of land. For two years and a half he kept house alone. During this time his mother did baking for him but finally told him there were plenty of good girls in Pennsylvania and he ought to get married. This he straightway did.

The lady of his choice was Miss Jane Marshall, a native of Pennsylvania, and for many years they traveled life's journey happily together. For five years after his marriage Mr. Alcorn continued to engage in farming in Pennsylvania and then, thinking that he might have better opportunities in the middle west, he started for Illinois. After putting his wife and one child aboard a train he made the journey on horse-back, bringing with him eight head of horses. He came direct to Earlville and for three years engaged in operating land on the shares. He then bought a farm in Earl township, whereon he made his home until about twelve years ago, when he retired from farm work and took up his abode in the village of Earlville, there to enjoy a well earned rest.

Soon after taking up his abode in Earlville Mr. Alcorn was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife. In 1898 he married Mrs. William C. Perry, nee Miller, of Ottawa, and they are now living in a comfortable home on the north side



Joseph Hewson

of Earlville, which Mr. Alcorn purchased several years ago. He had four children by his first marriage: Almira E., now the wife of Ed Simison, living in Earlville; Alexander M., who rents the old home place from his father and is married and has children; Carrie, the wife of William Stitt, a railroad engineer living in Urbana, Illinois; and Archibald J., who is a graduate of Rush Medical College of Chicago and is now practicing his profession in that city.

Mr. Alcorn's business life was interrupted only by his service in the Civil war. In 1864 he enlisted at Ottawa as a member of Company C, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Anxious to serve his country and yet not wishing to be drafted, he joined a company being raised at Ottawa and was accredited to Deer Park township, thus serving until the close of hostilities. The troops traveled by boat and rail or on the march eight thousand miles during that time in the states of Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina. This regiment was attached to General Sherman's command but was not with him all the time, being frequently sent on detached duty where large bodies of men could not go. Mr. Alcorn participated in the battle of Glay's Ferry, March 20, 1865; in the engagement at Spring Place on the following day; another engagement at that place on the 2d of April; at Pullen's Ferry on the 3d of April; and were present at the surrender of Brigadier General Wofford at Resaca, Georgia, May 2, 1864. Mr. Alcorn was honorably discharged at Atlanta, Georgia, and was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois, following the close of the war. He then returned to his farm in Earl township. He now receives a pension of twelve dollars per month, which though very acceptable was unsolicited.

From early manhood Mr. Alcorn has been active in religious and political work and has labored untiringly in these directions in Earlville. For two years he filled the office of justice of the peace. He has long been recognized as one of the prominent members of the prohibition party in this county since its organization and in 1884 he aided in nominating its first candidate for president, John P. St. John. When he was a young man it was customary that every one should drink and no harm was connected with this, but times have changed and for nearly half a century Mr. Alcorn has never been in a place where liquor was sold nor indulged in its use in any form. Two years ago he and his wife were delegates to the state prohibition convention at Springfield, Illinois, and four years ago were sent on a similar mission to Peoria, Illinois. In 1905 they were delegates to the county con-

vention of the prohibition party at Ottawa and in the spring of 1906 went to Springfield as delegates. Mr. Alcorn is a very generous and liberal contributor to the cause of temperance and to churches, and his influence has long been given on the side of right, progress and improvement. From early manhood he was an active member of the Presbyterian church in Earlville, of which he was a trustee for many years, and also served as elder. Only a short time ago, while working for the best interests of the church and doing what his conscience told him was right, he was called to task by the church and by taking advantage of his absence and giving him anything but fair and impartial trial he was excommunicated. He has been urged to come back into the fold, but rather than apologize and repent for what he thought was his duty he prefers to stay out and he now attends the Methodist Episcopal church, but while he has been deserted by men from whom he should have deserved better treatment he feels that he has not been deserted by God and continues to live the same life of uprightness and fidelity, being true in his inmost thoughts to his Maker. There are many tangible evidences of his upright life, his generous spirit and his kindly disposition and he has the very warm regard of a large circle of friends.

JAMES FORD.

James Ford, a native son of Illinois, living in La Salle county from pioneer times and now interested in general farming on section 34, Wallace township, was born January 15, 1842, in Will county, this state. His parents were Michael and Ellen (Craughwell) Ford, both of whom were natives of Ireland. In that country they were married about 1830, and in 1832 came to America, arriving here during a cholera epidemic. They made their way to Quebec, but after a brief period spent in that city continued their journey to Schenectady, New York, where Mr. Ford worked on the first railroad built in the United States. In 1842 he removed to Illinois, locating in Will county, and there engaged in the construction of Illinois and Michigan canal, but the state, by which he was employed, went into bankruptcy and he received only twenty-five cents on the dollar for his wages. He afterward went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he took contracts for digging cellars. Later he made his way to Louisiana, where he took contracts for ditching and draining sugar plantations. He was very successful in this and made considerable money in that way. In 1848 he came to La Salle county

and purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, on which but few improvements had been made, a little log cabin, however, having been built. Upon this farm Mr. Ford made his home until his death, which occurred when he had reached the venerable age of eighty-three years. His life was an active and useful one and his success was attributable entirely to his own perseverance and labor. His wife died upon the old homestead farm at the age of seventy-six years. In their family were five children, but only James and his sister, Mrs. Mary O'Donnell, are now living. His brother John came into possession of the home farm and at his death about a year ago James Ford purchased his sister's share in the estate and now owns the property.

James Ford was only six years of age at the time his parents settled upon this place and his boyhood days were here passed. He early became familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He attended school in Ottawa, gaining a good education, and in 1862 he went to Nevada, where he worked in the silver mines for three years. On the expiration of that period he returned to La Salle county and learned the printer's trade in Ottawa, though he never worked at it very long. His father had given him forty acres of land in Wallace township, joining the old home in Ottawa township and upon that tract Mr. Ford built a home and other buildings and there resided for some time.

In 1875 was celebrated the marriage of James Ford and Miss Margaret Dunford, who was born in County Kerry, Ireland, and came to America in 1857. They have three children who are living, while two died in infancy. Those who still survive are Ellen A., now in Chicago; Michael and Joseph, both at home.

On the farm stands the old house which was built by Mr. Ford's father in 1855. For seven years the family lived in a log house which stood in what afterward became the public highway. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of good land and is cultivating his farm along modern lines of progress and improvement. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party and for three years he served as supervisor, while for thirty years he has been justice of the peace, rendering decisions which are strictly fair and impartial. He has also served on the town board for thirty years and is a capable and faithful public official. He has always taken an active interest in politics and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He is a member of the Catholic

church, of which his parents were also communicants, and he has been secretary of the Sunday-school organization. He is a well posted man and good scholar, having better recollections of the early days than any resident of Wallace township. He has lived in the county almost continuously for fifty-eight years and is thoroughly familiar with its history as it has emerged from pioneer conditions and taken on all the advantages and evidences of modern civilization.

FRED GLEIM.

Fred Gleim is a retired farmer and stock-raiser residing in Streator, who through intense and well directed business activity has worked his way steadily upward until he is now one of the substantial residents of the county, his investments and property holdings being extensive. He was born in Germany, January 11, 1829, and when only six years of age was brought to America by his parents, George and Katherine (Witzel) Gleim, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father's birth occurred January 27, 1800, and he passed away in 1867, at the age of sixty-seven years, while his wife died in 1844, when forty-four years of age. In their family were five children, but only two are now living, the daughter being Mrs. Annie G. Nageller, the widow of Leonard Nageller, who was drafted for service in the Confederate army and lost his life in battle.

Fred Gleim came to this country with his parents in 1835, the family taking passage on a sailing vessel which weighed anchor at Bremen and eventually reached Baltimore, Maryland. There the family home was maintained for five years, the father being a cabinet-maker, which trade he followed in that city. In the spring of 1840 he removed with his family to Pittsburg, making the journey by wagon, and there took passage on a boat down the Ohio river to Cairo, Illinois. He proceeded thence up the Mississippi river to St. Louis and up the Illinois river to Ottawa, where he lived for a short time, when through the advice of Joseph Glover he located in what is now Farm Ridge township, purchasing eighty acres of land, on which he built a small house in the midst of the wild and unimproved prairie. He employed Robert Blackwell to break ten acres of land for him, which he planted to wheat, and as time advanced he continued the work of developing and improving his farm property, upon which he continued to make his home until within five years of his death. He would

haul his wheat to the Chicago market with ox teams and he met the varied experiences and difficulties of frontier life in the early days when there were no railroads or means of rapid transportation. As the years passed by, however, he prospered and in course of time became the owner of a good farm. He and his family were members of the German Lutheran church and his political allegiance was given to the democracy, his views being in harmony with Jacksonian principles.

Fred Gleim spent the days of his boyhood and youth under the parental roof and was a young lad of about eleven years when the family came to Illinois. Here he assisted in the arduous task of cultivating a new farm, sharing with the family in the hardships and privations incident to life on the frontier. When twenty-two years of age he started out on his own account after having attended school, which was held in an old log building, while through the summer months he worked in the fields and thus assisted his father in reclaiming the land for the purpose of cultivation. When he started out for himself Mr. Gleim purchased forty acres of land, becoming owner of this tract in 1851. It is located in Farm Ridge township and he paid fifty dollars for the entire amount. He still owns the property, which is now very valuable. In the winter of 1850-51 and 1851-52 he worked in the pinneries of Michigan and in the spring of 1852 went to California, making the overland journey with ox teams. He paid one hundred dollars to join the train but walked, driving cattle and standing on guard when needed. It required six months to complete the trip across the long stretches of hot sand and through the mountain passes, but at length their eyes were gladdened by the sight of the green valleys of the Pacific coast. Mr. Gleim remained in California until 1855, when he returned by steamer to New York city. He made some money through mining ventures in California and with a sum that enabled him to gain a good start in business life in La Salle county he invested in land here and continued his farming operations with excellent success. From time to time as his financial resources increased he added to his realty holdings until they aggregated fourteen hundred and fifty acres in this county. In addition to tilling the soil and raising the crops best adapted to the climate he also engaged successfully in feeding stock and as the years passed his labor brought to him a high measure of prosperity and he became one of the wealthy agriculturists of the community.

On the 13th of March, 1856, Mr. Gleim was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Small, who was born October 21, 1832, in Germany

and is a daughter of Conrad and Christine Small, whose only child was Mrs. Gleim. Following the death of her first husband Mrs. Small married Jacob Hess and in 1852 Mrs. Gleim came to this country with her mother and stepfather. They lived in Buffalo, New York, for about four years, Mr. Hess there following the baker's trade. On the expiration of that period they came to Illinois, settling in La Salle county upon a farm in Farm Ridge township. Mr. Hess at first rented land but finally purchased a tract, to which he added as opportunity offered until he had about six hundred acres of valuable land, the greater part of which he improved, transforming it into very productive fields. In 1899, Mr. Gleim retired from the farm and purchased a home in Streator, where he is now living. He has given each of his sons one hundred and sixty acres of land and to each of his daughters one hundred and twenty acres of land and thus has been very generous with his children, giving them an excellent start in life.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Gleim have been born ten children and the record is remarkable, in that the family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death. Christina is the wife of John Schroder and resides upon the old homestead. Louis married Tressie McKering. Fred wedded Miss Lena Benckendorf. Mary is the wife of John Alband, a hardware merchant of Streator. Kate is the wife of George Duder. Annie is the wife of Alvin Wakey, a farmer residing northeast of Streator. John married Lizzie Hoffman and follows farming four miles northeast of Grand Ridge. Henry married Sadie Morrison and is an agriculturist living five miles north of Streator. William wedded Ora Hornick and resides on the old Gleim homestead six miles northeast of Streator. Lillie is the wife of Theodore Scharfenberg, of Galesburg, Illinois.

A most pleasant event in the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Gleim was the celebration of their golden wedding on the 13th of March, 1906, on which occasion all of their ten children and twenty-one grandchildren besides many friends were present. They were made the happy recipients of many beautiful presents and the occasion was one long to be remembered by all who participated in it. Mr. Gleim is now seventy-eight years of age, while his wife has reached the age of seventy-three years. The family are members of the German Lutheran church. Mr. Gleim has never cared for public office and in politics has cast his ballot for the best men rather than for party. He has been a resident of this county since the spring of 1840 and has seen it developed from a wild country to a rich agricultural district, containing thousands of good homes and

many growing towns inhabited by an industrious, prosperous, enlightened and progressive people. He has also participated in and assisted in the slow persistent work of development which was necessary to produce the change that has been wrought in this part of the state.

PHILIP HOLLER.

Philip Holler, who after many years of active connection with agricultural interests is now living retired, was born in Germany, September 27, 1820, but was reared in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and has been a resident of La Salle county since 1847, being therefore numbered among its pioneer residents. He is a son of Christian and Elizabeth Holler, who came with their family and four other families from Pennsylvania to Illinois. For a year they lived in Knox county and then removed to La Salle county, locating in what is now Dimmick township.

Philip Holler was in limited financial circumstances at that time and, starting out in life upon his own account, he worked by the day until he could purchase a team, after which he rented a farm. About 1867 he moved to a farm on section 31, Dimmick township, and in 1868 located on his present farm, where he now owns one hundred and sixty-nine acres on section 19, Dimmick township, and the place is devoted to general farming and stock-raising. He has been very successful as a hog grower, making most of his money in that way. Nearly all of the improvements upon the farm stand there as monuments to his enterprise, business capacity and diligence. He has laid many rods of tiling and thus drained the land, rendering it very rich and arable. In all of his farm work he has been practical and his labors have resulted in the acquirement of a handsome competence.

As a companion and helpmate for life's journey Mr. Holler was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Ott, of Pennsylvania, and unto them have been born ten children, namely: Martha, Samuel, Mary, Emma, Elizabeth, Frank, Hattie, Ella, Harmon and George. Elizabeth and George are now deceased. The daughter, Martha, is the widow of George Hochlander and resides upon her father's farm, acting as his housekeeper. Frank farms his father's place.

In his political views Mr. Holler has always been a democrat since becoming an American citizen and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He has served as road commissioner and for fifteen years was school

director, while for twelve years he was township trustee. In the Masonic fraternity he has attained the Knight Templar degree, belonging to St. John's commandery, No. 13. He has occupied various offices in the lodge but is now living retired from all cares of a public nature, enjoying life amid comforts and luxuries that were gained through his own labor and diligence. He deserved much credit for what he has accomplished since coming to the new world, for here he has put forth earnest and unfaltering effort, overcoming obstacles and difficulties in his path and working his way steadily upward. Moreover he has manifested business attributes that are worthy of emulation and commendation and naught has ever been said against his business integrity.

EDWIN C. ALLEN.

Edwin C. Allen, whose name appears upon the roll of Ottawa's honored dead, was at one time mayor of the city and was for years president of the National City Bank. Closely associated with public progress and improvement his efforts were ever of a tangible character, becoming resultant factors in the city's welfare and growth. He was recognized as a high type of our American citizenship, a man fearless in defense of his honest convictions, reliable in business and trustworthy under all circumstances and conditions.

A native of New York, Mr. Allen was born in Rochester, in November, 1820, his parents being Asa and Lucy (Cutler) Allen. His grandfather, Philip Allen, a Revolutionary soldier, was a native of Vermont, while the Cutlers were of an old Massachusetts family.

Edwin C. Allen acquired a high-school and academic education in his native city and after putting aside his text-books sought a home in the middle west, going to Ypsilanti, Michigan, where he was employed as a clerk in a bank. Later he went to Wisconsin, where he embarked in merchandising at Allen's Grove, Walworth county, which place was named in honor of his father and uncles. There he resided until 1852, when he arrived in La Salle county, Illinois, and for three or four years thereafter was cashier of a bank in Peru. In 1856 he took up his abode in Ottawa, where he turned his attention to the banking business as a member of the firm of Eames, Allen & Company. In 1865 the National City Bank of Ottawa was organized, Mr. Allen serving as president and principal manager of the institution for many years. Under his guid-



FOUR GENERATIONS OF THE PHILIP HOLLER FAMILY.

ance it became one of the safe, reliable and prosperous financial concerns of the county and his name became synonymous with financial integrity and enterprise.

Mr. Allen was married to Miss Mary C. Champion, a native of Providence, Rhode Island, the wedding being celebrated on the 20th of July, 1845. They became the parents of four children, Kate, Edith C., Emma and Edwin C. For years he had figured prominently in public life, wielding a wide influence because of his weight of character, his sagacity and deep interest in progressive public measures. He served for several years as city treasurer and in 1885 was chosen mayor of Ottawa, giving to the city a public-spirited, business-like, practical and efficient administration. He was a staunch republican and his opinions often proved a decisive factor in the local councils of his party. For years he was an active Odd Fellow but after removing to Ottawa took no active part in the organization. The family have long attended the Congregational church, of which they have been liberal supporters. Viewed from any standpoint his life may be said to have been a success. For several decades he was closely identified with the history of the city and his name is inseparably connected with its financial records. He was a man of keen discrimination and sound judgment and his executive ability and excellent management brought to the concern of which he was the head a high degree of success. The safe, conservative policy which he inaugurated commended itself to the judgment of all and he secured a patronage which made the volume of business transacted over the counters of the National City Bank of great importance and magnitude. In the counting-room he was resolute, possessing a firmness and decision of character, which, however, never degenerated into stubbornness or impulsive haste. In social life he was a courteous and affable gentleman and above all, wherever found, whether in public or private relations, his integrity was above question and his honor above reproach. Ottawa owes much to him and numbered him among her valued citizens.

EDMUND W. WEIS, M. D.

Dr. Edmund W. Weis, practicing in Ottawa along modern scientific lines with ability that shows that he is in touch with the advanced thought of the profession, was born in Henry, Marshall county, Illinois, July 30, 1856. He is a son of Valentine and Katherine (Klein) Weis, both of whom were natives of Germany and in

1837 came to Illinois, settling in Marshall county near Henry. At one time Mr. Weis owned the greater part of the land bordering Weis lake, which was named in his honor, and there he extensively and successfully carried on general farming, but in 1854 he abandoned agricultural pursuits and removed to Henry, where he engaged in the lumber business for a number of years. He afterward became connected with the grocery trade and was thus associated with commercial interests of this city until his life's labors were ended in death.

Dr. Weis, spending his boyhood days under the parental roof, acquired his literary education in the public schools of Henry and then prepared for the practice of medicine in the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, from which he was graduated in the class of 1877. He located for practice in St. Louis, where he was also engaged in hospital work for two years, thus adding to his theoretical knowledge broad practical experience that has been of immense value to him in his later professional service. He came to Ottawa in 1879 and for a number of years has been surgeon for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company here. He was also coroner of La Salle county for one term. His private practice is large and of an important character and indicates his thorough knowledge of the principles of the medical science together with correct application to the needs of suffering humanity. He is recognized as one of the leaders in his profession in this part of the state and is physician in charge at the Ryburn Hospital and also commissioner of health of the city of Ottawa. Dr. Weis is a member of the leading medical societies, also of the National Association of Microscopists. He is a fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society, of London, England, and has made many important tests in the line of microscopical investigation, having some valuable modern instruments for this work. He is considered an authority in this specialty. He is president of the United States board of pension examiners, is ex-president of the La Salle County Medical Society and is secretary of the Illinois State Medical Society. With all of the local medical societies he is identified and also with the Chicago Medical Society, the Physicians' Club of Chicago and the American Medical Association. His research and investigation have been carried on along lines of modern thought as advanced by the profession and along original lines as well and he has continually broadened his knowledge and promoted his efficiency.

Dr. Weis was married April 12, 1888, to Miss Florence Helen Nash, who was born in Ottawa and is a daughter of John F. and Lura (Pennell)

Nash. Both the Doctor and his wife have a wide social acquaintance in Ottawa, their circle of friends being an extensive one. It is well that Dr. Weis finds genuine interest in his profession which is to a greater and greater extent making demands upon his time and energies. Anything that tends to bring the key to that complex mystery which we call life is of interest to him and he is today thoroughly well versed in scientific knowledge concerning the practice of medicine and surgery.

LUTHER B. TILLSON.

Luther B. Tillson, a retired farmer living in the village of Earlville, was for many years actively identified with agricultural interests and through his careful management of the farm he won the success that he is now enjoying in the shape of many comforts which go to make life worth living. He was born in Halifax, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, August 3, 1829, his parents being Welcome and Leah (Tower) Tillson, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts. They removed to Hampshire county, that state, when their son Luther was a lad of five years and there he was reared, remaining there until twenty-five years of age, when he determined to seek a home in the middle west to enjoy the opportunities of the new but rapidly developing country. It was on the 15th of October that he arrived in La Salle county. During the seven years previous he had worked in the timber and at whatever employment he could get to do and had saved about five hundred dollars. With this he purchased eighty acres of prairie land and engaged in farming. With characteristic energy he began to till the soil and plant the crops and as he prospered he added to his farm from year to year until he now owns a valuable property of two hundred and forty acres. This is one of the best farms in Meriden township, upon which are first class buildings and all modern equipments. He carried forward his work along practical yet progressive lines and was extensively engaged in raising stock and in dairying. He bought and fed cattle and hogs on quite a large scale. For thirty-two years he lived upon this farm and was actively engaged in agricultural pursuits. He then removed to Earlville but is still managing the farm, being recognized as a man of excellent business discernment and sound judgment. Ten years ago he erected one of the most beautiful homes in Earlville on South Ottawa street, which he is now occupying.

On the 30th of December, 1858, Mr. Tillson

was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Wiley, who was born in Maine on the 13th of March, 1840, and is a daughter of Hiram and Amanda Wiley, who came from Skowhegan county, Maine, in 1850 and located in Freedom township, La Salle county. Seven years later they removed to Meriden township, where they made their home upon a farm. There Mrs. Wiley died but her husband's death occurred in California. Mr. and Mrs. Tillson have three children. Frederick H., who was born in 1859, married Miss Harriet Hubbard and is now engaged in business as a wholesale fruit and vegetable merchant at Rockford, Illinois. Edward, born in 1863, is an attorney at Naperville and also has a Chicago office and is a graduate of the Chicago Law School. Mabel is the wife of H. H. Town, a resident of Earlville.

In politics Mr. Tillson has always been a stalwart republican since the organization of the party. He has never aspired to office but has held some minor township positions. A man of action rather than theory, he possesses much energy and determination and "onward" has ever been a watchword with him. He has been a student of the financial questions of the day and his business relations have given him opportunity to investigate financial questions thoroughly. He has always been in favor of "sound money," believing in the United States having a coinage that will be recognized for its face value in any country on the face of the globe. Mr. Tillson has traveled quite extensively, having seen both oceans within the last four years. In a review of his life we find that the faithful performance of each day's duty and recognition of the responsibilities which devolve upon the individual in this work-a-day world have been strong and salient characteristics in the life of Mr. Tillson and as the years have passed he has shown the unconquerable spirit which ultimately reaches its objective point.

DAVID M. HALL.

David M. Hall has been a witness of almost the entire growth of Ottawa, being one of the native sons of the city, born September 12, 1840, in the house then located on the site of the present county jail. In the years which have come and gone great changes have occurred and with the events which have marked the development and progress of the city and county Mr. Hall is familiar. He has not only seen the work of progress carried forward, but has also been a co-operant fac-



L B TILLSON

tor in many measures that have resulted beneficially for the public along the lines of material improvement and development. His parents were Dr. Josiah S. and Elizabeth (Arnold) Hall. The father was born at Middle Haddam, Connecticut, May 25, 1801, and made his way from New England to Niagara Falls and to Buffalo, whence he went by boat to Chicago, driving from that city across the country to Indian creek. The metropolis of the west, however, was at that time but a small town, being incorporated in that year—1837. On reaching La Salle county, Dr. Hall located in Ottawa, making his home on Paul street. Here he engaged in the practice of medicine to some extent in the early days and he also conducted a blacksmith shop on that street until 1849, when attracted by the discovery of gold in California he joined a party that was arranging to go to the Pacific coast. They traveled by steamer to St. Joseph, Missouri, and thence overland, Dr. Hall practically walking all the way to the coast. He carried with him a kit of blacksmith tools and made considerable money shoeing horses and oxen on the way. While en route he discovered a ford, which is still known as Hall's Ford, being so indicated on the United States map of the Rocky mountains. He engaged in placer mining in California for a few years and returned to Ottawa in 1853 just as the Rock Island Railroad was being completed. In early years he had for some time operated a canal boat between Ottawa and Chicago in a partnership with a Mr. McDowell and David M. Hall of this review saw the first packet to come through the canal. He also went into and through the first passenger train which ran into Ottawa from Chicago. As stated, the year 1853 witnessed the connection of this city with outside points through the building of the Rock Island road. Dr. Hall continued to reside in La Salle county from 1853 until 1857, when he returned to California and was followed a few months later by his son, Peleg A. In 1866 he again came to Ottawa, where he remained until his death, which occurred March 17, 1876, when he was seventy-five years of age. In the meantime he purchased a farm on Indian creek, north of Ottawa, which he sold prior to his second trip to California. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Arnold, was born April 22, 1806, at Arlington, Vermont, where she spent a number of years and then went to Homer, New York, where she gave her hand in marriage to Dr. Hall, August 7, 1828. She was a resident of Ottawa from 1837 until her death, which occurred on the 2d of July, 1890, when she was eighty-four years of age.

The children of Dr. and Mrs. Josiah Hall were as follows: Wesley B., the eldest, who was born

at Homer, New York, October 17, 1829, went to California in 1851, following his father to the coast, and with him returned in 1853. He was a machinist by trade and for many years carried on business in Ottawa, following that pursuit until his death with the exception of eight or ten years spent in Florida amid his orange groves. He died December 24, 1891. He had married Etta A. Harris, who now resides on Illinois avenue in Ottawa. Hannah Hall, the second member of the family, also born in Homer, New York, February 14, 1834, came to Ottawa with her parents and died October 3, 1886. Peleg A., born in Homer, New York, November 18, 1836, was with the Rock Island Railroad Company for several years and later was employed as bookkeeper by the firm of Fiske & Beem for a number of years. He resided at Ottawa, but spent his winters in Florida in his later years, his death occurring June 28, 1901. David M. is the next of the family. Medora, born March 28, 1843, on Paul street in Ottawa, where she now resides, is the wife of Cyrus L. Stamate, a traveling salesman, and has two daughters: Mrs. Dora Megaffin and Edith F., who is studying to be a trained nurse at the Marion Sims Hospital in Chicago. Josiah S., Jr., born April 23, 1845, died April 21, 1846. Fanny E., born in Ottawa, October 31, 1847, is residing on Paul street with Mrs. Stamate.

David M. Hall spent his boyhood days in the city of his nativity and continued his education until he had passed through successive grades and completed the high-school course. He was with the Rock Island Railroad Company from 1866 until October, 1882, serving in various capacities, including freight clerk and operator at Peru for a year. Later he entered the Ottawa office, where he was agent from 1876 until October, 1882, having charge of both freight and ticket departments. He also spent about one year as ticket agent near Peoria, but during the greater part of his railroad service was in Ottawa. In 1859 he accepted a position as second assistant postmaster at Ottawa and at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war was assistant postmaster under C. B. King, with whom he served until after the close of hostilities, practically having charge of the office during the later years of his connection therewith.

Following his retirement from the railroad service Mr. Hall entered H. S. Gilbert's board of trade office, acting as bookkeeper and telegrapher for about a year. In April, 1886, he located at his present home on section 6, Ottawa township, selling his city property and purchasing his present residence. He conducted a dairy for a number of years and still handles a

number of cows. He also raises asparagus, having large beds of this vegetable, which finds a ready sale on the market and brings to him a very gratifying annual income.

In Ottawa township on the 13th of June, 1876, Mr. Hall was united in marriage to Miss Julia M. Kibby, who was born in Kane county, February 3, 1848, her parents being early settlers and farming people of that section of the state. They were A. J. and Caroline E. Kibby, who removed from Cortland county, New York, in the early '30s and became identified with the pioneer development of Kane county. Mrs. Hall was reared at Huntley, where for many years her father conducted a store. His wife died in December, 1864, and he afterward removed to Boone, Iowa, where his death occurred in 1871. Mrs. Hall was one of a family of five children, but only two are now living, her brother being Theodore A. Kibby, who resides near Berthoud, Colorado, being a prominent farmer and business man of that community. Mr. Hall has erected a fine modern residence upon his farm, supplied with every convenience and the home is a most attractive one, while his warm-hearted hospitality is greatly enjoyed by many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Hall. They attend the Congregational church and both are representatives of prominent pioneer families of the county. Mr. Hall has seen Ottawa grow from a tiny hamlet to a city of metropolitan proportions, in which many industrial and commercial enterprises flourish. He has also seen the wild lands converted into productive farms and is familiar with many of the events which marked the county's progress and development.

GEORGE A. SCHMID.

While the development or upbuilding of a city does not depend upon any one line of business or an individual there is perhaps no other agency which contributes in greater degree both directly and indirectly to the welfare and improvement of a city than its building interests and Mr. Schmid is a representative of this line of activity in Streator. He stands foremost among the followers of this line of business, a position to which he has attained by superior ability, close application and unassailable integrity.

Mr. Schmid is among those who have left the fatherland to identify themselves with American life and institutions, who have pushed their way to the front and who are a credit alike to the land of their birth and that of their adoption. His life record began on the 23d of August, 1856, at the family home near Beyreuth,

Bavaria, Germany, his parents being John and Eva M. (Insbrucker) Schmid, who resided throughout their entire lives in Bavaria. The father once visited the United States and was favorably impressed with the people and country, but circumstances prevented his removal to the new world, although he often expressed a desire to do so and it was his opinions regarding the United States that largely influenced his son George to come to America a few years later.

At the usual age George A. Schmid entered the public schools of his native country and completed an excellent high-school education, after which he entered upon an apprenticeship to the cabinet-maker's and carpenter's trade when fifteen years of age. The term of indenture was to cover three years, but before the expiration of this period his father purchased his time of his employer and not long afterward George A. Schmid embarked for the United States.

Reaching New York city, he spent a year in the eastern metropolis, working at the carpenter's trade, after which he sought and obtained employment in a small Pennsylvania town. He was afterward in the carpenter's department of the car construction works at Irwin, Pennsylvania, and since 1879 has been a resident of Streator, his first employment here being in the car repairing shops of the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad. Later he was employed for three years by the firm of Sipe & Miller, contractors and builders, and with the capital he acquired through his own labors he then purchased an interest in the business, continuing as a partner with his former employers until 1894, when, purchasing their interests, he became sole proprietor. He stands today as one of the most prominent contractors and builders of the city and many of the finest structures here stand as monuments to his enterprise and skill. He also deals in lumber, lime and cement and is the owner of a planing mill and sash, door and blind factory, which is thoroughly modern in all of its equipments and in its processes of work. A specialty is made of material for fine interior work of stores, banks and churches and all kinds of mouldings and finished lumber are furnished to the trade. Mr. Schmid furnishes employment annually to a very large number of workmen, increasing the number materially during the summer seasons. He is ever fair and just in his treatment of his employes, recognizing and rewarding faithful service and those who are in his employ entertain for him the highest respect and regard. It is only necessary to mention a number of the buildings which have been erected under contract by Mr. Schmid to indicate the character of his work and his stand-

ing in the foremost ranks in building circles in Streator. He erected St. Anthony's church and in 1904 rebuilt the St. Anthony's German Catholic school building. He completed the interior work as well as the rest of the structure on the church and he erected a substantial church at Budd, Livingston county, Illinois. He was the builder of St. Mary's church at Pontiac, Illinois, and St. Thomas church at Philo, Illinois; St. Mary's church at El Paso, this state; and the convents and Sisters' homes at Eagle and Campus, Illinois; and the Spaulding Lyceum at Streator. In 1897 he built of concrete the fine Roman Catholic church at Cabery and in 1900 and 1901 erected the brick and stone clubhouse for the Streator Club. In 1901 he built the Greeley schoolhouse in Streator and the same year an addition to the Bruce township high school. He also built in 1901 a fine home for C. C. Barr, president of the Barr Clay Company. In 1903 he secured the contract for the fine brick business block owned by Mrs. C. P. Smith and the same year built in Peoria the St. Bernard Roman Catholic church for the Rt. Rev. F. J. O'Riley, chancellor of the Peoria diocese, doing as well all the fine inside work, including the altars. In 1905 he erected the Central church of Christ, which is the finest church in the county judged from the architectural design and from the interior decorations. He expects soon to complete the new Masonic temple in Streator, which is being built of stone and brick and is a very fine building. His business interests also extend to active connection with the Streator German Building & Loan Association, in which he has been associated from its inception, while at the present time he is vice president.

On the 25th day of July, 1882, an important event in the life record of Mr. Schmid occurred, for on that day was celebrated his marriage to Miss Lucy C. Wachter, a daughter of Michael Wachter, who was born in Germany and who married a Miss Held, whose birth occurred at Baden, Bavaria. He came to the United States at an early day and resided in St. Louis during the Civil war. He had learned both the butcher's and miller's trades and following the period of the war he came to La Salle county. Here he hauled stone to build some of the first houses erected in Streator. He is now living retired upon his farm in Otter Creek township in the enjoyment of a well earned rest. In his family were six children: George, Conrad, Mrs. Schmid, John, Theresa and Mary. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Schmid has been blessed with three children: Theresa, who was graduated from Professor Morse's conservatory of music in Streator in 1903, is now engaged in teaching

music. Lucy is a graduate of the Streator high school and Eva is a high-school student. The family are communicants of St. Anthony's Catholic church and have a wide acquaintance in this city, where their circle of friends is extensive.

In community affairs Mr. Schmid is interested and has given active and helpful co-operation to many measures for the general good. In 1888 he was elected alderman of Streator and served for four years, exercising his official prerogatives in support of various measures which have proved of direct and immediate serviceableness. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and he also belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters. Mr. Schmid has certainly made a notable record in business, working his way steadily upward through determined purpose and unfaltering energy until his position today in trade circles is a most enviable one, while his name is honored on commercial paper. He is, moreover, a public-spirited and representative citizen, for everything connected with the city's progress and advancement in whatsoever lines of industrial enterprise or improvement, its municipal government, its educational system, and in short in all things which effect the permanent welfare, receive his earnest attention and elicit his zealous interest.

WILLIAM A. SCHMOEGER.

The business interests of Peru find a worthy representative in William A. Schmoeger, who is conducting a plumbing and sheet metal establishment in his native city, where he has made a most creditable record as a merchant and active business man. He was born in 1869, a son of Sebastian Schmoeger, whose birth occurred in Saxony, Germany. He came to America in 1866, after having learned the blacksmith's trade in his native country. Here he continued work along that line and carried on blacksmithing in Peru for many years, or until his death, which occurred in 1897, when he was fifty-one years of age. He was greatly respected as a thorough, reliable business man and enterprising citizen. He wedded Amalia Zacher, a native of Germany, the wedding being celebrated in Peru. Mrs. Schmoeger is still living and the four children of the marriage also survive. All were born in Peru, namely: William A., of this review; Louis A., who resides in Los Angeles, California, and who married Louisa Oltmans, of Sterling, Illinois; Charles F., who is in the employ of his brother William in the plumbing and sheet metal

business in Peru; and Louisa, who is with her mother.

William A. Schmoeger spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his native city, attended the public schools and afterward learned the plumber's and tinsmith's trade, which he followed as a journeyman in La Salle until 1898, when he engaged in business for himself in Peru. His success has even more than met his anticipations, for a liberal patronage has been accorded him and he has prospered from the beginning. He is an energetic business man, doing good and faithful work and his success is therefore well merited.

Mr. Schmoeger was married in Peru, in 1895, to Miss Paulina Amsler, a daughter of Charles A. Amsler, who was well known here as a butcher. They have three children, Arthur, Esther and Helen, all born in Peru. Mr. Schmoeger is independent in politics and without aspiration for office, yet he is always loyal to his duties of citizenship and co-operates in measures for the general welfare. He belongs to the Woodman camp and to the Mystic Workers and wherever known is held in high regard.

CONRAD AUGUST BRANDNER.

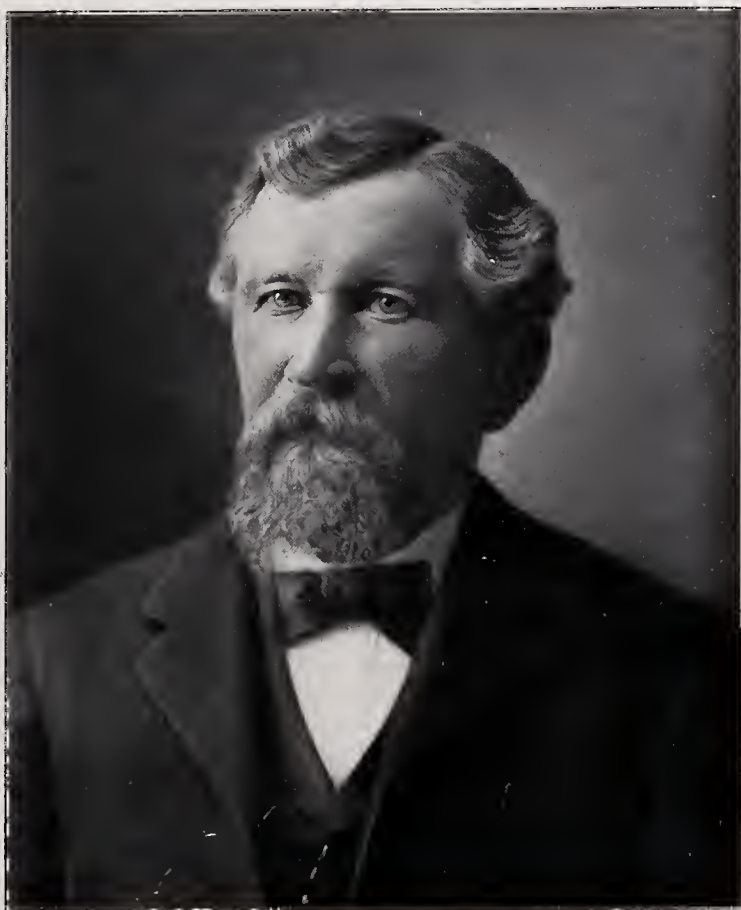
Conrad August Brandner has led a most active business life. A period of unceasing toil through many years, however, now enables him to take life somewhat easier and he is today in possession of an excellent farm in Freedom township. Born in Germany on the 6th of January, 1844, he is a son of Lorenz and Elizabeth (Morsch) Brandner, who spent their entire lives in that country. The father was born in 1802 and died in 1866, while his wife, whose birth occurred in 1810, passed away in 1858. They were the parents of nine children, of whom six are living. Of this number Jacob resides in Staten Island, New York, Charles in Freedom township, La Salle county, and Henry in Kansas. The father was a farmer by occupation but lived in the village, his farm adjoining the corporation limits thereof.

Conrad A. Brandner was reared to farm life, remaining with his parents to the age of fourteen years, when he started out on his own account, working as an apprentice at the blacksmith's trade. At the end of three years he completed his term of indenture and had become a good workman. He then traveled for seven and a half years in Switzerland and France, working as a journeyman, after which he returned to the fatherland, but favorable reports which he had heard concerning the United States and its business conditions led him to seek a home beyond the

water, and in 1873 he took passage for America, landing at New York city after a voyage of ten days. He spent three months in the eastern metropolis and then came to Ottawa, where for three years he was employed in the shop of Schmid & Siebel in the line of his chosen trade. He afterward engaged to work on a farm for Joseph Morsch, who later became his father-in-law. Subsequently Mr. Brandner engaged in farming on his own account, operating rented land for four years, during which time his labors brought to him capital sufficient to enable him to purchase one hundred and twenty acres of land in Freedom township, upon which he has since resided. He paid forty-eight dollars per acre for the property, making at first a payment of one thousand dollars. He built barns and other buildings and added to the house and laid many rods of tiling. In fact he has his farm now in good shape and has added to his possessions until at this writing, in June, 1906, he is the owner of two hundred and sixty-five acres of productive and valuable land. He has also cleared away the indebtedness from his property and his farm is an indication of a life well spent in active and honorable toil.

On the 31st of August, 1876, Mr. Brandner was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Morsch, who died June 14, 1880. They had become the parents of three children, of whom a daughter died at the age of three months, while Charles is living in Kansas and Henry in Ophir township. After losing his first wife Mr. Brandner married Mrs. Wilhelmina (Hayes) Bishoff, who was born in Germany and came to America in 1868. There are six children of this marriage: Mrs. Emma Dormond, who is living in Streator; Louisa, August L., George D., Pauline and Ida, all at home. By her former marriage Mrs. Brandner had five children: Henry, who is now in Alaska; Fred and Ed, who are living in Minnesota; William, who resides in Wyoming; and Katie, of Streator.

Mr. Brandner and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has always voted with the republican party and for twelve years he has served as school director. He was township drainage commissioner for three years, acting in that capacity when the big ditch was put through. He believes in all movements that are of practical benefit to the community and is an earnest supporter thereof. For years he was a hard worker, laboring night and day to get his place paid for. He is now out of debt and has a good farm, the work of which now largely devolves upon his sons, while he is taking life easier, and he well merits the partial rest which he is now enjoying. His life should serve as a source of encouragement and inspiration to others, showing



C. A. BRANDNER.

what may be accomplished when one has the will to dare and to do. He has known no such word as fail and in the face of difficulties and obstacles such as come to all he has persevered and now has a very valuable farm property.

GABRIEL M. JAMESON.

America can boast of no better, more patriotic citizens than the sons of old Norway, and Illinois and the great northwest recognize them as extremely important factors in the development and progress of this splendid region. Almost without exception they are industrious, peaceable, law-abiding citizens, and in these respects few countries can compete with Norway. Prominent among the early settlers of La Salle county were the Jamesons, who for forty years have been numbered among the enterprising agriculturists of this flourishing section of the state.

The father of the subject of this article was Sivert Jameson, a son of Gudman Jameson, and a native of the island of Skudesness, on the western coast of Norway, born May 16, 1826. When he was twenty-seven years of age he married Rachel Christopherson, and to them were born the following named children: Gabriel M.; Annie, who is the wife of Knute Holt, of Blairsburg, Iowa; Maggie, who is living with her mother; Rachel, the wife of Richard Thorgereson, of Chicago; Rastus, who resides in Freedom township; Martha, who is the wife of John Watnem, of Dayton township; Laura, the wife of B. Johnson, a resident of Ottawa; Olive, who is the wife of H. L. Thornburg, of Chicago; and Nellie, who is with her sister in Chicago. All of these children are still living and with the exception of two were born in Norway, the last two, however, having been born in La Salle county. Of this family Rastus Jameson is a prosperous farmer of Freedom township. He was born near Stavanger, Norway, March 9, 1859, and lived at home until twenty-eight years of age, attending the country schools in the winter months and working on the farm in the summer. In 1878 he married Carrie Gunderson, of Leland, Illinois, a daughter of George Gunderson, deceased. They have five children: Verna R., a student in the Ottawa high school; Ernest, at home; Forrest R., who died at the age of four years; Roland C. and LeRoy E., both at home. Rastus Jameson has a nice farm of two hundred and sixty acres all in good shape, on which he has made many improvements. He is a republican, is a Lutheran in religious faith, and for fifteen years has been school director.

Until he was forty years of age, Sivert Jameson struggled to gain an honest livelihood for himself and family by farming and fishing, as was the custom of the people of his country. Largely through his own persistent efforts he obtained a little education, and, having given particular attention to the subject of the United States and its development, its resources and industrial conditions, he at length determined to seek a home in the land which ever has extended a warm welcome to the honest sons of toil. When he landed on these hospitable shores he was better versed in the politics and duties of citizens here than some of the native-born sons of the country, and he had made up his mind to uphold the laws and do all within his power to promote the prosperity of the nation. On the 1st of June, 1866, with his six children, he stepped from the deck of the sailing vessel which had conveyed them from Stavanger, Norway, to Quebec, and thence proceeded by railroad to Chicago. There he remained for one month, and then went to Leland, Illinois, where he rented a house, and, having safely installed his family therein, he commenced working by the day, as his scanty funds were in need of replenishment. In the following spring he rented an eighty-acre farm of Charles Wiley, who was so impressed by the industry and spirit of his tenant that he said to him one day that summer, "I want to sell you this farm; and when Mr. Jameson replied, "I am not able to pay for it," Mr. Wiley told him that he would sell the property for two hundred dollars in cash, and the remainder might be paid for on as easy terms as he desired. Mr. Jameson accepted the condition, and in due time the farm was deeded to him. After owning the place for eight years he sold it to Theodore McClure, and purchased two hundred and forty acres in Wallace township, making a fine country home there.

Gabriel M. Jameson was born near Stavanger, Norway, March 21, 1852, and was a lad of fourteen when he came to La Salle county. After learning the details of farming on the parental homestead, he worked for three years by the month, and with the carefully saved earnings of this period later bought an eighty-acre tract of land from his father. There he began his independent farm life and resided there until 1898, when he sold that property and bought the Rowe estate in Freedom township. He is improving this farm and is making a success of his business undertakings, as he generally does.

The first wife of Mr. Jameson was Amelia, daughter of Matthias Sawyer. They were married in February, 1881, and in September, 1884, the wife died, leaving two children: Raymond, who married Miss Martha Olson and is living on

a farm in Freedom township; and Merton, yet at home. In January, 1896, Mr. Jameson wedded Miss Mary Thornson, a daughter of Thorn Thornson, and they became the parents of two children, Fremont and Marion, both still at home. The mother passed away in August, 1898, and her loss has been deeply felt by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. For his third wife Mr. Jameson chose Mrs. Johnson, to whom he was married in 1902.

In his political views Mr. Jameson has always been a stalwart republican since casting his first presidential ballot for Hayes. He belongs to the Lutheran church and is loyal to its teachings. He has never sought or desired public office but has given his time and energies to his general farming interests and is now well-to-do, while his correct business principles and straightforward methods have gained him the esteem and confidence of all with whom he has been associated.

JAMES M. PHILLIPS.

James M. Phillips, deceased, is yet remembered by many of the older settlers of Earlville and Earl township as a representative farmer and one who commanded the good will and confidence of those with whom he was associated. He was born in Pennsylvania, December 3, 1797, and died upon a farm in Earl township, October 1, 1882. He spent his youth and early manhood in the east and was married to Miss Ann K. Phillips, who was likewise a native of Pennsylvania, born June 30, 1814.

Thinking to enjoy better business privileges in the new but growing west they made an overland journey with horse and wagon to Illinois in 1834 and located in Rutland township, La Salle county. The following year they removed to Earl township, where Mr. Phillips secured a claim from the government and made a home, developing there a good farm, upon which he resided until his death. He was one of the pioneer settlers of the county. Only two years before had the Black Hawk war been fought, the white people thus reclaiming the district from the domain of the savages and placing it in condition where it could be used for purposes of civilization. There were only three log cabins between Paw Paw and Ottawa at the time that Mr. Phillips arrived in the county and his son, John W., was the first white male child born in Earl township. Of all the families now living in Earl township the Phillips family is the oldest in years of continuous connection with the district. The great

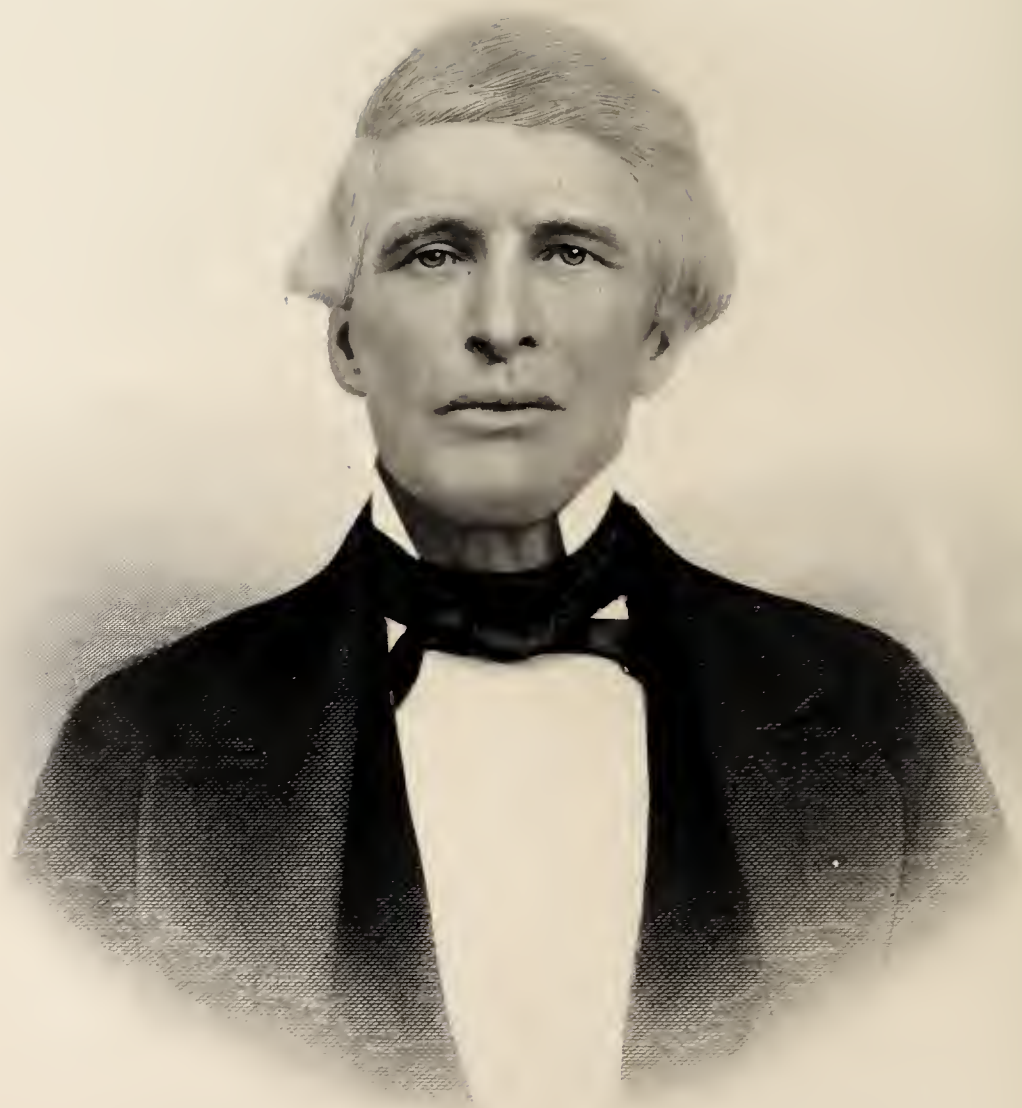
majority of the homes in those early days were log cabins and farming was done after the primitive manner of the times, the houses were lighted with candles and cooking was done over the old fireplace. The family shared in the hardships and privations incident to frontier life amid pioneer environments and surroundings. James Phillips was a surveyor as well as farmer and his services were of much value in those early days in locating boundary lines and settling disputes concerning property. As the years passed he carried on the work of improving his home place and transformed it into a productive property, the fields being highly cultivated, while good buildings were added and modern accessories introduced.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillips became the parents of eight children, six sons and two daughters. Five of the sons enlisted in the country's service during the Civil war and one of the sisters was the wife of a Union soldier. The mother of these boys was heard to remark that she was sorry she did not have twelve sons to fight for the flag. George A. Phillips, the eldest of the family, was born in Pennsylvania and enlisted as a member of Company I, Fourth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, with which command he served from 1863 until 1865. He returned to Earlville, where he lived until his death, which occurred when he was sixty-six years of age.

John W. Phillips, now living in Earlville, is almost totally deaf and blind. He enlisted and served in Company I, Fourth Illinois Cavalry, from 1863 until 1866, and contracted fever in the army, which occasioned his condition today. He was the first white male child born in Earl township.

Walter M. Phillips, familiarly known as Milton, was born in Earl township, March 5, 1838. He was reared on a farm and took care of his parents as long as they lived. He now resides in Earlville with his brother, R. E. Phillips, and he owns one hundred and sixty acres of rich and valuable land in Earl township, whereon he lived until a few years ago, when he removed to Earlville, where he owns a nice home. He, too, fought for the defense of the Union, enlisting on the 14th of January, 1865, as a member of Company B, Twenty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until July 24, 1865. He is now senior vice commander of the Grand Army Post at Earlville and has filled the office of commander.

Albert Van Buren Phillips, born in this county, has been engaged in agricultural pursuits but is now living retired, making his home in Earlville. He is married and he served for three



JAMES PHILLIPS



MRS. JAMES PHILLIPS

years in the Civil war, taking part in Mulligan's Shenandoah campaign.

Candis C. Phillips became the wife of Boyd D. Simison, who was a soldier of the Civil war and is now living in Earlville.

Melville D. Phillips, who died in June, 1894, was for some years a resident of Earlville and served for three years in the Twenty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, proving loyal and valiant soldier of the Civil war.

Elizabeth Phillips, the seventh member of the family, died in infancy.

Rolson E. Phillips, born April 8, 1851, was a student in the country schools and for a short time pursued his education in Wheaton College, while later he took a course in Bryant & Strattan Business College. He then engaged in teaching school for seven years in La Salle county and was an able educator, imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired. In 1894 he married Miss Alice Carpenter, who was born in Morristown, New York, and died in Earlville in 1901. They had two children who died in infancy. In February, 1905, Rolson E. Phillips was again married, his second union being with Miss Katie J. Bardoner, of Earlville. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church and is deeply interested in its work and contributes generously to its support. He served as township collector for one term. In politics he is a republican, believing firmly in the principles of the party, and for ten years he has been school trustee.

The father of this family, James M. Phillips, was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church and his religious faith permeated his entire life. In politics he was a republican but did not care for office. All men who knew him respected him and he enjoyed the confidence of young and old, rich and poor. He died upon his farm in Earl township, October 1, 1882, and was survived by his wife for about fifteen years, her death occurring in Earl township on the 7th of April, 1897. Thus passed away two of the most worthy and respected pioneer residents of this section of the state, having resided in the county from 1834.

JABEZ MACKEY.

Jabez Mackey, who is living retired in Streator, but for many years was actively connected with farming interests, has made a creditable record as a business man, a soldier and public official. He is one of the native sons of the county, his birth having occurred in Bruce town-

ship on the 18th of June, 1846. His paternal grandfather was Stephen Mackey, a native of Pennsylvania, who lived about four miles from Uniontown during the period of early development and progress there. He was of Scotch and Irish parentage. His son, Samuel Mackey, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1814, and in 1833 came to Illinois, settling in La Salle county. He was married here to Miss Sarah Morgan, whose birth occurred March 17, 1814, her father being William M. Morgan, who was born near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He had five farms and there was a coal bank on each farm. He was related to Colonel Morgan, who won fame as a Revolutionary officer and he retained his residence in the Keystone state until 1833, when he came westward to Illinois and purchased nine tracts of eighty acres each in La Salle county. He was frozen to death when within a half mile of his own home in the winter of 1835. His wife bore the maiden name of Nancy Reese and was of Welsh parentage.

After removing to this county Samuel Mackey entered two hundred acres of land from the government, for which he paid the usual purchase price of a dollar and a quarter per acre. He and his brother-in-law, Reese Morgan, who was a surveyor, had first visited this district in 1830 and served in the Black Hawk war. They built the first sawmill here in the early '40s, operating it with water power, there being an overshot wheel. People came from a distance of forty miles to secure lumber at this mill. Mr. Mackey was a very prominent and influential citizen in early days and was the first supervisor of Bruce township, serving in that office in 1850. In 1835 he had been one of the first three commissioners of La Salle county. He devoted his time and energies to agricultural pursuits and as the years passed by transformed his land into a good farm, upon which he continued to make his home until his death, which occurred April 12, 1852. At that time he was engaged in building a fine house, which was completed after his death. There were only three houses between his home and Ottawa during the period of his residence in this county. His widow long survived him and passed away on the 15th of February, 1904, when about ninety years of age. In their family were eight children, of whom five are now living. Malvina, born in 1834, married Mathew Morrison and after his death became the wife of Adam Morrison. Their home is now in Streator. Minerva, born in February, 1841, is the wife of William Cadwell, of Streator. Stephen M., born November 8, 1836, and now living in New Mexico, married Emily Holly, who died in 1877. George W. is living in Bruce township.

Jabez Mackey, the other surviving member of the family, was not yet six years of age at the time of his father's death. He continued upon the old home farm in Bruce township and acquired his education in the district schools, while through the summer months he aided in the work on the farm. He was not yet eighteen years of age when on the 3d of April, 1864, he responded to the country's call for troops and was assigned to duty with Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-eight Illinois Infantry, under Colonel Goodwin, to serve one hundred days. He enlisted at Ottawa, was mustered in at Quincy, Illinois, and thence sent to Fort Leavenworth, where he was on guard duty for three months. He afterward went to Topeka, Kansas, and later to Lawrence, that state, taking part in the raid against Quantrell. He was also sent with his command to Pilot Knob after Price and subsequently proceeded to Springfield, Illinois, being mustered out at Camp Butler on the 14th of November, 1864.

When his term of enlistment had expired Mr. Mackey resumed farming in Bruce township and engaged in teaching school in the winter of 1866. The following year he made his first purchase of land, becoming owner of a tract in Ford county, a part of which he broke in 1868, residing thereon until 1871, when he sold his property there and returned to Bruce township, where he followed farming until 1875. In that year he removed to Streator and has since been a resident of this city. In 1879 he was elected constable and held the office for eight years, proving a most capable and faithful official. In 1883 he was elected assessor and continued in the office until 1904, being re-elected at each successive election with the exception of the year 1885. No public trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed in the slightest degree and his loyalty and capability in office have been in harmony with the spirit which prompted his enlistment for active service in the Civil war.

Mr. Mackey was married on the 2d of March, 1887, to Miss Alice J. Myer, who was born on a farm near Ottawa, May 1, 1856, and is a daughter of Robert C. and Rhoda (McInturf) Myer. Her father, a native of Virginia, died in May, 1898, at the age of sixty-eight years and Mrs. Myer is now living with her children in New York. She was born in Ohio in 1834 and at the present time is with her daughter. In the family were the following children: Mrs. Mackey; Belle, the wife of Amos Conner, a resident of Streator; William A.; Margaret, the wife of Saul Egbert; Samuel and Fannie, twins, the latter the wife of R. W. Donald; Edward; Nellie, the wife of Thomas Campbell; and Jessie, the wife of E.

Rothchild. Mr. and Mrs. Mackey have one daughter, Eleanor.

Mr. Mackey represents one of the old and prominent pioneer families of the county that has been represented here for seventy-three years and has himself spent his entire life in this county, being actively identified with its farming interests for many years and for a long period with its public offices, in which he has made a most creditable record, for over his official career there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil.

OLIVER HODNEY.

Oliver Hodney, whose farm of three hundred acres lies in Miller and Mission townships, his home place being in the former township, is one of La Salle county's native sons and in fact opened his eyes to the light of day on the farm where he yet lives. His life record began on the 28th of October, 1862, his parents being Andrew and Ingar (Olson) Hodney, both of whom were natives of Norway. The father was reared in that country and in 1848 came to the United States. The following spring, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he went to the Pacific coast, where he spent two and a half years largely engaged in mining. On the expiration of that period he returned to La Salle county and purchased the land upon which his son Oliver now resides, becoming owner of this property in 1851. He opened up the farm, for it was wild and unimproved when it came into his possession and when he laid aside active business cares it was a splendidly developed property, equipped with all modern conveniences and accessories. Upon this place he reared his family and spent his last years, his death occurring on the 16th of April, 1896, while his wife passed away in 1895. In their family were two sons and two daughters and Oliver Hodney and his two sisters are yet living.

In the district schools Oliver Hodney began his education which he continued in the normal school in Morris. He remained with his father until his death, but prior to that time took charge of the home farm and following the father's demise he purchased the interest of his sisters in the property and succeeded to the ownership of the old homestead. He has erected a neat and comfortable residence here and has drained the land by tiling. He has also fenced the place and made substantial improvements of a varied character, continuing the work of development until he now has a valuable farm.



PHILLIPS FAMILY.

Mr. Hodney was married in Miller township on the 21st of January, 1887, to Miss Mary Rosadale, a native of La Salle county, who was reared here. She is a daughter of John Rosadale, one of the first settlers who came to this county from Norway. He crossed the Atlantic on a sloop and on reaching the eastern shore continued his journey across the country until he arrived in Illinois. He was a man of influence among the Norwegian settlers and was active in the early development of this part of the state. In 1905 Mr. Hodney was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 27th of January of that year and her death was deeply deplored, not only by her immediate family but also by many friends. She left a daughter, Eva, who is a young lady at home with her father. Politically Mr. Hodney has always voted with the republican party. He is a believer in the cause of temperance and advocates the abolition of the manufacture of liquors. He was elected and served as highway commissioner for two years and on the school board has done effective service for the cause of public education. He was reared in the Methodist faith and took membership with the church in early life. He is now one of the official members of the congregation to which he belongs and is an active worker and a teacher in the Sunday-school. His entire life has been passed in this county, where he is still well known as an active and progressive farmer. He displays many of the commendable characteristics of his Norwegian ancestry, a race noted for unremitting industry and reliability.

BENJAMIN SHAFER.

Benjamin Shafer, now living retired in Streator, gained through earnest labor upon the farm the capital that now enables him to rest from further business cares. He was born near Mount Vernon, in Knox county, Ohio, on the 3d of June, 1828, and is descended from German ancestry. His grandfather, Michael Shafer, accompanied by his brother, Levi, crossed the Atlantic to the new world prior to the Revolutionary war, arriving in the year 1775 at Valley Forge. He left the old country to evade military service, but his interest was aroused in the cause of the colonies and he enlisted in the Revolutionary war and aided in establishing American independence. Subsequently he removed to Ohio, settling near Mount Vernon, where he kept open house, serving many dinners of wild game, while over the barrel of rum hung the tin dipper

that his friends might partake. He was a typical pioneer settler and lived to be ninety-six years of age.

His son, Henry Shafer, father of our subject, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, July 5, 1800, and was only two years of age when his parents removed to Ohio. At the age of twenty-six years he was married in Knox county to Miss Mary Richardson, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1805. She died in 1831, at the early age of twenty-six years. Her mother lived to be one hundred and one years of age. There were three daughters and a son born to Henry and Mary (Richardson) Shafer, namely: Margaret, now deceased; Elizabeth, who is living in Marshall county; Benjamin, of this review; and Martha, who has also passed away. After the death of his first wife Henry Shafer married Nancy Feazel, and they had three children: Mary, who is living in the old home in Lacon, Illinois; Caroline, residing in Springfield, Missouri; and Frank, who is also living in Lacon. It was in the year 1846 that Henry Shafer removed from Ohio to Illinois, locating in Lacon, Marshall county. He was a farmer and bought a tract of land upon which was a brick house, the first in that county. His remaining days were devoted to the care and development of his farm in that locality and he took an active and helpful interest in community affairs. His death occurred in Lacon, October 22, 1873. His political allegiance was given to the democracy and all who knew him respected him.

Benjamin Shafer, whose name introduces this review, is indebted to the public-school system of Ohio for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. He was about eighteen years of age when in 1846 the family removed to Lacon, Illinois. He volunteered for service in the Mexican war, but the quota was filled. He went south, however, as far as New Orleans. In 1849, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he made the overland journey to the Pacific coast with ox teams. Reaching Shasta City, he there assisted in building the first cabin at that place and spent three years in California and Oregon, returning home by steamer by way of New York. He remained in Lacon for ten years, coming thence to La Salle county in September, 1856. He has since resided in this county and for many years was identified with its agricultural interests. At the time of his marriage he had a farm of one hundred and twenty acres on which was a house, and taking up his abode there at the time of his marriage, he devoted his energies to the improvement of the place for a long period. He carried on farming

there for forty-two years and his labors were so carefully directed and his business so wisely managed that he acquired thereby a handsome competence. He also added to his original possessions until he had two hundred and forty acres of fine farming land and some timber land. He also raised high grade cattle and hogs and both branches of his business proved profitable.

On the 25th of February, 1858, Mr. Shafer was united in marriage to Miss Juliet Reeder, who was born in Eagle township, this county, January 3, 1840, her parents being Jacob F. and Elizabeth (Lord) Reeder. Her father was born at Zanesville, Ohio, March 11, 1815, and died in Streator, Illinois, August 14, 1896. His wife, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 10, 1822, died March 14, 1902. They were married in Ottawa and had a family of four daughters and five sons: Joseph O., who is living near Munster, this county; Mrs. Shafer; Cynthia, who resides near Spokane, Washington; Oscar, who is living in Kangley, this county; William, who died at the age of thirty years; Mary, whose home is north of Streator; Mitchell, who is living in Chicago; Adella, also of Streator; and Charles, who resides in Kangley. The father came to Illinois in 1829, locating in Pekin. In 1835 he removed to Eagle township and in 1840 went to Wisconsin, locating near Monroe, where he resided until 1848, the year in which the state was admitted to the Union. He then returned to this county and bought a farm in Eagle township, comprising two hundred acres of valuable land, on which he spent his remaining days. He made his own wagons and farming tools and possessed considerable mechanical ingenuity. His business interests were ably managed and he was a typical pioneer citizen, who contributed in substantial measure to the progress of this part of the state. His political views were in accord with Jacksonian democracy.

Upon their home farm Mr. and Mrs. Shafer reared their family of four children. Jason D., born July 26, 1860, was graduated in the high school of Streator with the class of 1879 and in 1880 went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he studied medicine for three years. On the day on which the class passed its final examination—May 4, 1883—he died. Frank B., born May 30, 1864, married Lillie McCall and is now engaged in the banking business in Oskaloosa, Iowa. Lloyd, born September 14, 1868, married Lillian Scott and resides in Streator. Zelma, born February 9, 1872, is the wife of Dr. G. A. Dicus, who is practicing in Streator.

Mr. Shafer continued to reside upon the home farm until February 26, 1900, when he removed to Streator, where he now lives, making his home at No. 403 South Bloomington street. He served as supervisor for twelve years while living in Eagle township, was school director for many years and was a trustee of the Streator high school. The children have all been given excellent educational advantages and are graduates of the high school of Streator. Mr. Shafer is one of the worthy pioneer settlers of this part of Illinois, having located here when game was plentiful and when Indians were yet occasionally seen. The country was largely unimproved and it remained to such enterprising and progressive men as the subject of this review to develop the farming resources of the state and find in its agricultural possibilities the success which was to reward his labors.

C. A. COLLINS.

C. A. Collins, now living retired, was in former years an active representative of business life in Utica, being connected with various mercantile interests here. In more recent years he has invested in land in North Dakota and elsewhere and his investments and a goodly bank account enable him to enjoy life without recourse to further labor. He has been a resident of La Salle county for almost a half century, having arrived here on the 7th of April, 1858, at which time he took up his abode in Waltham township. A native of Vermont, he was born on the 11th of October, 1839, and resided there until nineteen years of age, during which period he acquired a good public-school education. He then came to La Salle county, where he has since made his home, and on the trip accompanied his father, Harmon Collins, who at one time was the owner of four hundred acres of valuable land in Waltham township, where he successfully engaged in general farming up to the time of his death, which occurred in that township about thirty-one years ago. He had served in the state legislature of Vermont and was also interested in the political issues and questions of the day, giving his early allegiance to the whig party, while later he joined the ranks of the republican party.

C. A. Collins of this review is now the only representative of the father's family in La Salle county, and as stated, was a young man of nineteen years at the time of the arrival in Illinois. He afterward purchased a farm in Waltham township and for a long period was identified with agricultural interests, owning and operating a

good tract of land from 1858 until 1885, during which period he placed his fields under a high state of cultivation, his practical and progressive manner of tilling the soil resulting in good crops, for which he found a ready sale on the market. As his financial resources increased he extended his business efforts to other lines. For twenty-seven years he has been a resident of Utica, having taken up his abode here in December, 1885, at which time he purchased a home in the village. Since that time he has built a fine new residence on the bluff in Clark's fifth addition to Utica and is now most comfortably situated in life. He now leases his farm, which comprises the northwest quarter of section 35, Waltham township. After taking up his abode in Utica he conducted a dry-goods and grocery store for a time and for a year and a half was engaged in the lumber business. He has in recent years invested in land in North Dakota and elsewhere and his property holdings are now valuable. All of the moves that he has made in the business world have been prompted by sound judgment and keen business sagacity and nearly all have resulted advantageously.

Mr. Collins was married August 7, 1862, to Miss Mary J. Sanger, who came to La Salle county with her parents about 1859 when thirteen years of age. She was a daughter of C. O. Sanger, who removed from Plattsburg, New York, to this state and took up his abode in Waltham township, La Salle county, where he engaged in farming for a number of years. His death, however, occurred in Nebraska, in 1890. Unto our subject and his wife have been born two daughters. The elder, Mrs. Frank Briteman, is residing in Utica, where her husband was engaged in the cooperage business for a number of years but is now located on a farm in Montana. They have one son, Leonard Henry Briteman. The other daughter is Mrs. N. J. Cary, of Utica, and they have two sons, Clarence and Clark B., aged respectively nineteen and sixteen years.

In his political views Mr. Collins is a republican and while keeping well informed on the questions of the day, as every true American citizen should do, he is nevertheless without ambition for public office. Socially he is connected with the blue lodge of Masons at Utica. The family are all members of the Methodist church. The years of his residence in this county are many and throughout the entire period his work has been honorable and his motives upright. While not without that ambition which is so desirable as a spur to active and consecutive effort, he has not sought great wealth and with sufficient to supply him with life's comforts he is now contented to

leave the more arduous duties of a business career to others and enjoy in his pleasant home the fruits of his former toil.

J. S. LOCK.

J. S. Lock, a farmer and stockman residing on section 22, Farm Ridge township, was born in La Salle county, December 24, 1857, his parents being Jacob and Angeline (Wampler) Lock, both of whom are now deceased. The father died about 1878, when sixty-one years of age, and his widow, long surviving him, passed away in March, 1906, at the age of seventy-six years. They came to La Salle in 1856 from Preble county, Ohio, and both were natives of that state. They located first in Vermillion township, La Salle county, and about thirty-five years ago removed to Farm Ridge township, where Mr. Lock carried on general agricultural pursuits, prospering as the years went by, until at the time of his death he owned about three hundred and fifty acres of land, which was rich and productive. In fact he was regarded as one of the leading farmers of his locality and moreover was a breeder of good stock, including cattle, horses and hogs. His political support was given to the democracy. In his family were two sons and a daughter: J. S., of this review; W. W., a resident of Farm Ridge township; and Belle, who is residing upon the old homestead.

J. S. Lock was reared in this county, mainly in Farm Ridge township and to the public-school system is indebted for the educational privileges he enjoyed in his youth. When not busy with his text-books his time was largely given to the work of the fields, so that he early became familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops. Ambitious to secure property of his own he has made judicious investments and now owns and operates an excellent farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 20, Farm Ridge township. Here he is raising and breeding good stock, having fine grades of horses, cattle and hogs and he finds this branch of his business quite profitable. He is an excellent judge of stock of all kinds and his careful management of his business interests has resulted beneficially.

Mr. Lock was married to Miss Mary Mullen, a daughter of Patrick Mullen, who is represented elsewhere in this work. Their children are now seven in number, six sons and a daughter, all of whom were born in Farm Ridge township, namely: William Henry, who is now working for

others; James Edward, Neal, Walter, Thomas, Jacob Earl and Mary Altha, all at home.

Socially Mr. Lock is a member of Hampton camp, M. W. A., of Grand Ridge, and he is a communicant of St. Columbia's church at Ottawa. There have been no exciting events in his life yet his history is not without interest as is that of every man whose career is characterized by qualities of integrity and industry, who is loyal in citizenship and progressive in his relation to all that pertains to general welfare and improvement.

P. J. FOLEY.

P. J. Foley has for ten years served as mayor of Seneca, which position he is filling at the present time and his long continued service is indication of the trust reposed in him by his fellow townsmen, who recognize in him the essential qualities of the competent and trustworthy official. He has given to the town a public-spirited and practical administration and while opposed to the useless expenditure of money he believes in progress and does not countenance economy to the extent of sacrificing the interests of the city. Concrete walks, macadamized streets, electric lights and other modern improvements indicate his progressive spirit and many evidences of his devotion to the welfare of the town may be found.

Mr. Foley was born in Marseilles, January 13, 1858, a son of Edward Foley, who removed to La Salle county about 1855, settling in Marseilles. He assisted in railroad work but was killed on the railroad in May, 1858, the family removing to Seneca about three years after the father's death.

P. J. Foley, whose name introduces this review, spent the greater part of his youth in Seneca and attended the common schools and afterward the Morris Normal School. After completing his common-school education he taught for four years during which time he held a first-grade certificate, afterwards he attended the Morris Normal School at Morris, Illinois. At the completion of his normal course he was appointed principal of the Seneca north side school, holding the principalship for four years, and subsequently taught for one year in Iroquois county, Illinois. In 1885 he was appointed postmaster of Seneca under President Cleveland and filled the position for four years. In 1889 he turned his attention to merchandising, opening a new stock of goods and building up an excellent trade. In 1893 he was once more appointed postmaster by President Cleveland and again served for the regulation

term of four years. Mr. Foley has always been an influential factor in public affairs in the town and in 1890 was elected president of the village in which capacity he served for two years, after which he entered the postoffice. In 1898 he was again elected president of the village board and has served continuously since. He retained his mercantile interests until 1903, when he sold his store and is now engaged in the real-estate and insurance business. He has done more toward building up and improving the town than any other resident here and without invidious distinction may be termed the foremost citizen of Seneca. He has been instrumental in introducing many improvements, including the concrete walks and street paving, electric lights, water works and sewerage systems and his efforts have been most effective in advancing the general progress.

In 1897, in Minnesota, Mr. Foley was married to Miss Lizzie Mathews and unto them have been born six children, of whom four are living, Edward, Henry, James and Sadie. They lost two, one who died in infancy, and Ellen Emily, who died at the age of two and a half years. Mr. and Mrs. Foley were both reared in the Catholic faith and are communicants of the church. Mr. Foley belongs to some benevolent and fraternal orders, including the Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen, Toilers lodges and other fraternal insurance orders. He has always been identified with the democracy and as a delegate to county and state conventions his opinions carry weight, while in local councils his support is often a decisive element which gives direction to the trend of public thought and action.

BENJAMIN D. BREWSTER.

The name of Brewster is so well known in La Salle county that the subject of this review needs no introduction to the readers of this volume, and he of whom we write is a prominent and active factor in business circles, his intense and well directed energy proving strong elements in the successful conduct of industrial, commercial and financial affairs in Peru.

He was born in the city which is still his home, November 24, 1864, the son of Theron D. Brewster, the honored founder of Peru, who left the world better because he lived, having so exerted his talents and directed his energies that public progress was promoted, while the general good was materially advanced. A native of Connecticut, he was born in Salisbury, Litchfield county, on the 29th of February, 1812, and was descended from Puritan ancestry. His parents



THE LEWIS PUB. CO. CHICAGO

Theron D. Brewster

were Daniel and Asenath (Canfield) Brewster, who were also natives of Connecticut. The mother died when her son Theron was a youth of sixteen years, and the father passed away in December, 1835. He was a successful agriculturist and the son received his preliminary business training in the fields, but thinking to find other occupation more congenial, when he had completed his education in the academy at Westfield, Connecticut, he determined to make his way to what was then the frontier. Accordingly in 1835 he came to Peru, where he accepted a clerical position but after six months was summoned home to his father's deathbed, and following his demise Theron D. Brewster gave his attention to the settlement of the estate until the fall of 1836. Returning to Peru, in 1837, he laid out Ninawa addition to the city and became a real-estate dealer and operator. In 1843 he embarked in merchandising, forming a partnership with Herman Baldwin that was continued for three years. On the expiration of that period he began dealing in grain and erected a large warehouse on the bank of the Illinois river, carrying on an extensive and remunerative business as a member of the firm of Brewster & Beebe. Five years were devoted to that pursuit, at the end of which time Mr. Brewster became a factor in commercial circles as a dry-goods merchant in partnership with E. Higgins. His business activities touched many lines of commercial and industrial interests and all felt the stimulus of unfaltering diligence, wise judgment and keen determination. In 1856 he became the president of the stock company which owned and sank the Peru coal shaft, the coal field being worked with good results for about seventeen years. In 1852 the firm of T. D. Brewster & Company was formed and bought out Messrs. Tuller, Pitts & Dodge, who had been manufacturing plows on a limited scale and had conducted a small machine shop. The Peru City Plow Factory was then established, with Mr. Brewster as manager and he continued as the executive head of the business until 1882, when, on account of advanced age, he retired. The business was then re-organized as a stock company and is now conducted under the style of the Peru Plow & Wheel Company. All through the years Mr. Brewster had continued to deal more or less in real-estate and his last years were devoted entirely to the management of his property interests. He managed with great ability the sale of property which he bought of the heirs of his uncle, Lyman Brewster, a pioneer of this county, who owned much of the land upon which Peru now stands. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Peru and

served as its president during its existence of twenty years. He was also largely instrumental in securing the extension to Peru of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad and was one of its first directors.

In early manhood Theron D. Brewster was married to Miss Phoebe Mann, a native of Pennsylvania, the wedding being celebrated in 1844. Five years later Mrs. Brewster passed away leaving a son and daughter, and later Mr. Brewster wedded Miss Margaret Jones, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Of this marriage two sons and two daughters are yet living. The old family homestead, which is a substantial and imposing brick residence, two stories in height and surrounded by well kept grounds, is one of the time-honored old landmarks of Peru. It was erected in 1841 by Mr. Brewster and has since been one of the notable homes of the city. He continued to occupy it until called to his final rest, March 2, 1897. In the meantime he had put forth effective labor for the city in matters of direct and important bearing upon its material prosperity and progress, upon its political status and its intellectual and moral development. Although not a member of the church, his religious views were largely in accord with the teachings of the Congregational denomination and he was generous in his contributions to church and charitable work. When the republican party was formed he joined its ranks and continued one of its stalwart advocates and prior to its organization he was a whig. In 1838 he held the office of town trustee and for seventy years was a member of the board of education of Peru. He was the first mayor of the city, elected in 1851, again in 1852 and for a third term in 1854, and his administration of public affairs during a critical period in its history was attended with results entirely beneficial and provocative of much good for Peru. As long as the city stands it will credit him with much of its early and substantial progress and its development along lines that work for good citizenship and for civic virtue and pride.

Benjamin D. Brewster, a son of the father's second marriage, began his education at the usual age in the city schools of Peru and afterward attended Bryant & Stratton Business College in Chicago, Illinois. He entered upon an active business career as a traveling salesman in the employ of the Western Clock Manufacturing Company, of La Salle, which he represented upon the road for three years. On the expiration of that period he went to New York city, where he spent two years in the employ of the Times Stamp Company, and in 1893 he came again to Peru. He has since been identified with the real-estate

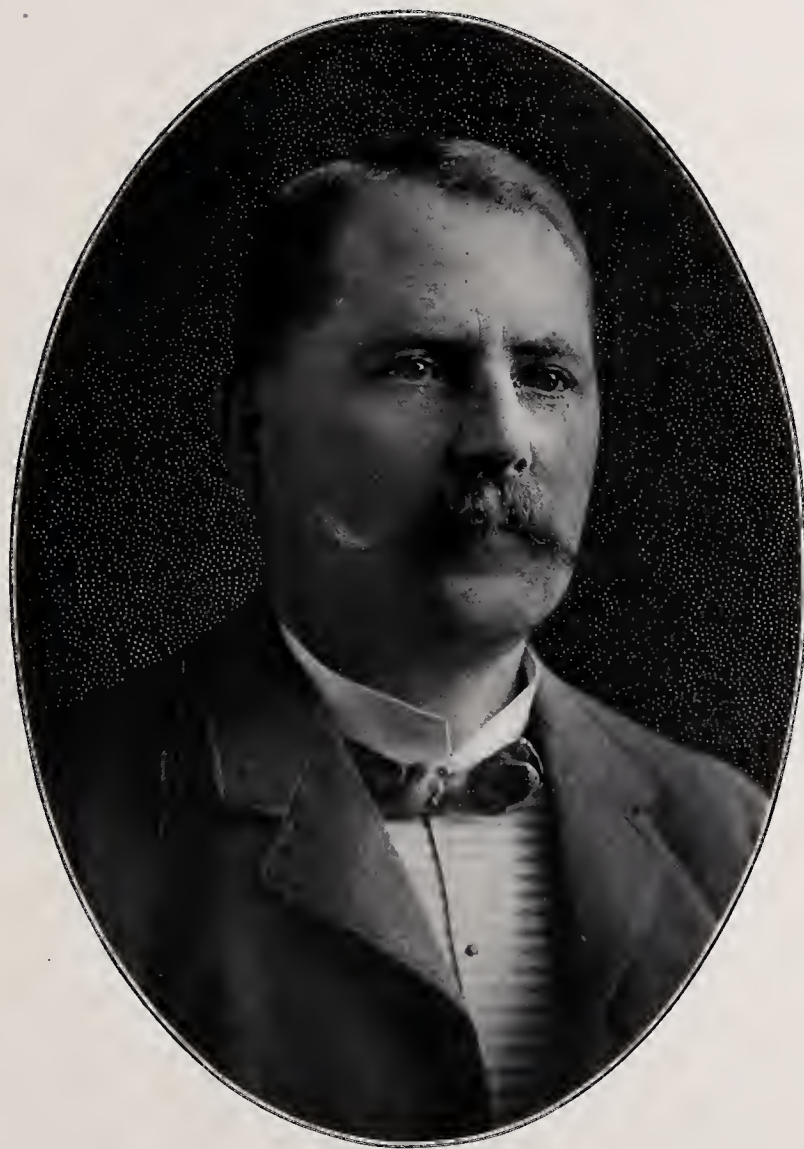
and loan business, which was established by his father and in this direction has a large clientage, handling much valuable property and placing many large loans. He is also a stockholder and director in the Peru Plow & Wheel Company, which has had a very prosperous existence and is one of the leading productive industries of this part of the country. A branch house was established sometime ago in Council Bluffs, Iowa, known as the Peru Plow & Implement Company, of which Mr. Brewster is a director. He displays many of the strong business qualities that were characteristic of his father. He has the power to co-ordinate forces and produce results and in matters of business judgment is seldom at error.

HENRY SCHUESSLER.

Henry Schuessler, a pioneer in the line of industrial activity, the value of which cannot be over-estimated, as it has introduced a new field of enterprise into the business life in this country, is now closely associated with commercial and industrial interests in Peru in connection with the National Sheet Metal Company. He was born in Germany, in 1854, and acquired his education and learned the machinist's trade in his native land. He there began the manufacture of metal novelties. In seeking a new field of labor he came to America in 1891, locating first in New York, where he engaged in the same line of business until 1899. That year witnessed his arrival in Peru, where he became superintendent of the American Nickeloid Company. He was the first one to introduce into this country the methods used for the manufacture of metal novelties in Germany, and in 1901 he was instrumental in establishing the National Sheet Metal Company. He had been the manufacturer of metal novelties in Berlin, Germany, and had sent large amounts of goods to America. Believing that he saw an excellent field for enterprise of this character in the new world, he crossed the Atlantic and time has demonstrated the wisdom of his views. The National Sheet Metal Company is the successor of the Peru Sheet Metal and Novelty Company, which was organized in 1902 for the purpose of plating sheet metal, particularly zinc and tin, and for the manufacture of metal novelties. The capital stock is sixty thousand dollars. The company has a large plant, the building being seventy by eighty feet, a two-story solid brick structure with basement, bordering the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, while the Illinois river, navigable from St. Louis to Peru, is about two hundred feet south of the

building. The Illinois Central Railroad is also in close proximity, so that excellent shipping facilities are secured. The basement and both floors of the building are used for the conduct of the business, the basement being utilized for storage purposes, while on the main floor is a buffing room, containing four patented buffing machine of one thousand pounds' capacity each. These machines do the work of polishing and finishing more satisfactorily and a hundred times faster than it can be done by hand and the machines were invented by the superintendent and are a complete success. The plating room of the establishment is unsurpassed anywhere in the world, having a capacity of six thousand pounds per day, which can easily be increased at little expense to ten thousand pounds. There are dynamo, engine and boiler rooms, shipping rooms, chemical cooking room, casting and finishing rooms, a press and a die room. The entire building is lighted by the company's own electric light plant and the company is also in possession of a private water supply as well as being connected with the city mains. The entire cost of the building and equipment is about forty-five thousand dollars. The output of the plant is now extensive and finds a ready sale on the market. The officers of the company are: Charles F. Neureuther, president; George Soedler, vice president; Henry Ream, treasurer; P. Brauns, secretary; and Mr. Schuessler is the technical manager. The company employs on an average of thirty hands, and the first year its output amounted to eighty thousand pounds, or equal to ten thousand dollars. This has been increased each year and the output for 1905 was over one hundred thousand dollars, or equal to one million pounds of plated metal. Mr. Schuessler gives his entire attention to the business and is a man of superior skill in the line of his chosen undertaking. There are only two of these factories in the United States, and he established both of these. He certainly deserves much credit for introducing into America the methods employed in this line of work in Germany, and in this respect he is a pioneer in the industrial activity of the new world.

In 1878 Mr. Schuessler was united in marriage to Miss Hermina Rochan, and unto them have been born four children, Josie, Harry, Irene and Louisa. Although a recent acquisition to industrial circles in La Salle county, having made his home here for only seven years, Mr. Schuessler has almost from the beginning been accorded a position of prominence in business circles, for which he is well qualified by reason of his thorough understanding of the trade in all its technical and practical workings and also by reason of his thorough reliability and enterprise in his



HENRY SCHUESSLER.

business affairs. He well merits the success which has come to him since he crossed the Atlantic and undoubtedly his labors will be crowned with still greater prosperity as the years go by.

FRITZ WORM.

Fritz Worm, president and treasurer of the German American Portland Cement Works located in La Salle, is thus closely associated with the productive and industrial interests of this city and his life record is another proof of the fact that it is the young men who are the leaders in business circles today, controlling enterprises, modern institutions, new business interests and carrying forward to successful completion whatever they undertake. Mr. Worm is a native of Hamburg, Germany, and is the only one of his father's family who came to America. He acquired a good education in the schools of his native country and in early life accepted a position with the Portland Cement Company, of Hamburg, which sent him to America in 1899 to establish business in this country. He first located in Chicago, but about a year later came to La Salle. There is American, German, Belgium and English capital to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars invested in this enterprise, of which Mr. Worm is now president and treasurer. He purchased over three hundred acres of land located east of the city of La Salle, and there established their present large plant, installed the latest improved machinery and now furnish employment to about three hundred workmen. The product is high grade Portland cement called Owl cement and the capacity is now over one million barrels annually. The plant is operated day and night, there being two working shifts. This is one of the large industries of La Salle and is an important factor in the business activity and prosperity of the city. Alfred Ersbe is secretary of the company and with Mr. Worm constitutes the executive head of the house, Mr. Worm acting as secretary of the company until 1901, when were entrusted to his care the additional duties of treasurer and he thus served until 1903, when he became vice president and treasurer. In 1904 he was chosen president and treasurer and is filling these positions at the present time.

Mr. Worm had obtained a thorough, practical working knowledge of the business while in Germany and came to America with a thorough understanding of the trade. He is one of the rising young business men of the times, being well educated and a master of his business in principle and detail. He is constantly seeking

new opportunities for the enlargement of the scope of activity in connection with this enterprise and was wrought along modern lines, producing the most desired results.

In his political affiliation Mr. Worm is independent. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and also the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and holds membership in the Deer Park Country Club, of which he was at one time a director. He is yet a young man and it does not require the gift of prophecy to realize what the future has in store for him, for he has already demonstrated his possibilities, has given proof of his laudable ambition and his recognition of opportunities. He is a splendid representative of that class of foreign-born citizens whom America is continually attracting to her shores by reason of the possibilities that here exist and with the determination and enterprise which are characteristic of people of his nationality he has made for himself a prominent position and an honored name in industrial circles in La Salle.

ELTON BRUMBACH.

Elton Brumbach, actively and successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising in Rutland township, has one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 13, constituting a neat and well improved farm. His birth occurred upon this farm November 26, 1844. His father, Henry Brumbach, was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, in the year 1800, while the grandfather, David Brumbach, was of German ancestry and became one of the early residents of the Old Dominion, where he spent the remainder of his life. Henry Brumbach resided in Virginia until eighteen years of age, when with his mother and the family he removed to Licking county, Ohio. There he was married in 1824 to Miss Elizabeth Pitzer, a native of Ohio, born in Licking county. The young couple began their domestic life there and remained residents of the Buckeye state for five years, when in 1829 they came to Illinois, making the trip overland with Green's company to La Salle county. Much of the land was still in possession of the government and in 1833 Mr. Brumbach entered a claim where his son Elton now resides, becoming the owner of three hundred acres. He went to the land office in Chicago in order to secure this property and found there a small village with comparatively few improvements. Several years passed before it was incorporated as a city and many people at that time believed that there were a number of other towns in the

state which would exceed it in population and importance as a commercial and industrial center. Elton Brumbach now has in his possession the old original patent which was issued to his father and was signed by Martin Van Buren, then president of the United States. The father opened up and developed the farm, being one of the first settlers of his locality. Not a furrow had been turned in the fields, but soon the track of the shining plow was manifest and the labor of sowing the seed and cultivating the crops was carried on until rich harvests were garnered. He continued in business as an active farmer until his later years and continued to reside upon the old homestead property until his death, which occurred in 1885, when he was eighty-three years of age. He had survived his wife for some time, her death having occurred in 1869, and they were laid to rest in the Brumbach cemetery.

Elton Brumbach, whose name introduces this review, spent his youth under the parental roof and attended the common schools. He remained with his father until the latter's death and cared for him in his declining years. He was early trained to habits of industry, enterprise and economy and the lessons which he thus learned in youth have borne rich fruit in later years in his active business career. As he grew in years and strength he more and more largely relieved his father of the work of the farm and for many years has managed the old homestead.

As a companion and helpmate for life's journey Mr. Brumbach chose Miss Cordelia S. Cates, to whom he was married in Rutland township on the 3d of January, 1867. She was born in Van Buren county, Michigan, but was reared in La Salle county and is a daughter of Sirruden S. Cates. Mr. and Mrs. Brumbach commenced their domestic life upon the farm which he still owns. He erected a large residence there, also good barns and other outbuildings. He fenced and tiled the place, dug a deep well and put in a wind pump. He has made many other permanent and substantial improvements, transforming the farm into a model property and continued to reside thereon until 1901, when he purchased his residence in Marseilles and took up his abode in the town but continued to give his time and attention to his farming interests and kindred business. In connection with the development of his land he also raises and feeds stock and this proves an important source of income.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Brumbach have been born two children: Cora Belle, the wife of L. W. Long, one of the prominent and prosperous farmers of Miller township; and Burton, who

married Miss Bessie Gallup, a daughter of Rinaldo Martin Gallup and a sister of John S. Gallup, a leading farmer of Miller township, whose life history is given elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Burton Brumbach have one child, Belle E. The son is carrying on the old home place for his father.

Mr. Brumbach is independent in his political views, supporting the candidates whom he regards as best qualified for office regardless of party affiliation. He has served as road commissioner and township trustee, believing in good schools and the employment of competent teachers and as a member of the school board has labored earnestly and effectively for the cause of public instruction. He has frequently been a delegate to county conventions. He and his wife attend the Universalist church. All through his entire life he has been a resident of La Salle county and has seen it change from a wilderness and swamp to one of the rich agricultural districts of the state with here and there thriving towns and enterprising cities, in which the hum of industry is continually heard. He has rejoiced in what has been accomplished and has co-operated in many movements for local progress. He is well known in Marseilles and in Ottawa and is a worthy representative of a prominent and honored pioneer family, the name of Brumbach having been closely and honorably associated with the annals of this section of the state through more than seven decades.

WILLIAM HOWE.

William Howe, of Streator, who has been identified with the development of the coal resources of La Salle county, is a native of England, his birth having occurred in Bath, Somersetshire, on the 31st of January, 1839. His parents were Thomas and Sarah (Moore) Howe, also natives of England. The father was engaged in the nursery business. Both he and his wife were members of the Church of England and his death occurred in Bath in 1857, when he was fifty-eight years of age. His widow afterward came to America and died in 1884, at the age of eighty-two years, at which time she was residing in Streator. In the family were five children, three sons and two daughters, and with the exception of William Howe of this review all have now passed away.

In taking up the personal history of William Howe we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in Streator and La Salle county because of his activity and the scope of his business interests. He

was only fourteen years of age when he started out in life for himself. Leaving home he went to South Wales, where he worked in the coal and iron mines until he was twenty-one years of age. Thus he gained practical knowledge of a business which has ever been utilized by him as a source of revenue.

Thinking that he might enjoy better opportunities in the new world, he came to the United States in the fall of 1859 and was first employed as a fireman in a flourmill at Mendota, Illinois. After a brief period, however, he secured employment in the coal mines at Kewanee, Illinois, and was engaged in similar work at various points in this state, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland. In the spring of 1871 he came to Streator and helped to open No. 1 coal shaft. The following fall he entered the service of the Vermillion Coal Company to prospect for coal and subsequently represented different companies in the same capacity. He eagerly embraced every opportunity for business advancement and in 1876 joined John Hillier and James Jones for operation in the coal fields near Cornell, Livingston county, Illinois, business being carried on under the name of the Cornell Coal Company. His two partners withdrew during the first year and Mr. Howe carried on the business alone until 1878, when he returned to Streator. He was for thirteen years, from 1869 until 1882, with the Vermillion Coal Company, since which time he has sunk and operated three coal shafts—the Prairie Creek, the Howe and the Howe Coal Company shaft. He is superintendent of the work at the present time and is known as one of the leading representatives of coal interests in this part of the state.

On the 1st of February, 1868, Mr. Howe was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Richards, who was born in England, August 9, 1849, the wedding being celebrated in Morris, Illinois. They have become the parents of six children: Mary, born January 15, 1869; Willie, who was born July 7, 1871, and died September 30, 1872; Lillie, born November 12, 1872; Charles H., August 21, 1874; Margaret, October 19, 1876; and Clara Pearl, who was born December 27, 1882, and died October 20, 1890. Mrs. Howe was a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Giddins) Richards, both of whom were natives of England. The father died in Braidwood, Illinois, at the age of fifty-eight years, and the mother still makes her home there. They came to this country in the '50s, locating in Pennsylvania, whence they afterward removed to Morris, Illinois, and subsequently to Braidwood.

In his political affiliation Mr. Howe is an earnest republican. He belongs to Edina lodge, No.

391, I. O. O. F., of Streator and also to the Congregational church. Without any extraordinary family or pecuniary advantages to aid him at the outset of his career, starting out in life at the early age of fourteen he has depended entirely upon his own resources and has made steady progress toward the goal of prosperity. He has met difficulties and obstacles but has worked his way steadily upward, overcoming all impediments in his path by determination and unfaltering purpose.

GEORGE SARGENT.

George Sargent, a general farmer and stockman residing on section 33, Deer Park township, is numbered among the native sons of La Salle county, his birth having occurred in Waltham township, in 1858. His parents, Henry and Ann (Climpson) Sargent, natives of England, were married in that country and became residents of La Salle county about 1843 or 1844. The father was employed by Mr. Clark at Utica in the grain and cement business and afterward with the money that he had acquired with his own labors, diligence and economy he purchased a farm on section 22, Waltham township, in the center of the township and there he continued to make his home, successfully carrying on general agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred November 19, 1897, when he was eighty years of age. Both he and his wife were natives of Sussex, England, born near Brighton, and Mrs. Sargent passed away March 6, 1897, at the age of seventy-nine years. Mr. Sargent has served as school director of his district and was interested in public progress. He did not seek office, however, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs and although he had only fifty cents when he landed at Utica, he died a prosperous farmer, having become the owner of a good tract of land, which he placed under a high state of cultivation. In his family were seven children, of whom two are now deceased, Henry C., having died in Waltham township, in August, 1898, while Mrs. Mary Baker passed away in Ottawa in the spring of 1899. Previous to that time there had not been a death in the family for forty-two years, although one son had died before the birth of George Sargent of this review. The other surviving members of the family are: James W., who is living in Tonica, Illinois; Charles, a resident of Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. Carrie Madison, of Grand Ridge; and Mrs. Elizabeth Hess, of Waltham township.

George Sargent was reared in Waltham township, where he made his home for forty years, mainly devoting his time and energies to general farming. At length, however, he sold his property there and in 1898 purchased his present farm on section 33, Deer Park township. This is a well improved tract of land. Mr. Sargent erected the house and buildings on eighty acres lying north of the home. He operates the farm, raising good chops and having a well improved property, which in its excellent appearance indicates his careful supervision and progressive methods.

On the 5th of August, 1885, Mr. Sargent was married to Miss Emma L. Bennett, who was born in Deer Park township, a daughter of George Bennett, of Utica township. Mr. and Mrs. Sargent have become the parents of three children: Wilber H., twenty years of age; Jetta N., aged eighteen years; and King George, fourteen years of age.

In his political views Mr. Sargent is a republican and is now serving as commissioner of Deer Park township, to which office he was elected in the spring of 1906. He also served as road commissioner for six years in Waltham township, was school director for eighteen years and for one term township trustee. The official duties thus devolving upon him have ever been faithfully discharged and at all times he has been progressive in citizenship, while in his business life he is honorable and straightforward, carefully conducting his interests so that his efforts have made him one of the prosperous agriculturists of his community.

DAVID DAVIS.

David Davis, who became a resident of La Salle county in 1858 and continued to live within its borders until he passed away in Earlville, April 8, 1900, was a man of such genuine personal worth that his good qualities impressed all with whom he came in contact and at his demise he left behind many friends who deeply regretted his death. There was allotted to him almost the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten, for his birth occurred September 24, 1831. A native of Wales, his parents were John and Maria (Davis) Davis. The father was a saddler by trade and died in early life, leaving two children, David and Rachel, the latter now the wife of L. B. Stark, of Licking county, Ohio. Following the death of her first husband Mrs. John Davis came to the United States in 1840 with her parents, six brothers and three sisters. Her brothers were John J., Thomas J.,

David J., Henry J., Evan J. and Frederick J. Davis and her sisters were Rachel, Mary and Jane Davis. She became a resident of Licking county, Ohio, and there was married again, becoming the wife of Elias Jones, by whom she had four children, Mary Samuel, Elizabeth and Jane, all now deceased. The son died while serving as a soldier of the Civil war.

David Davis of this review spent the first nine years of his life in the little rock-ribbed country of Wales and was then brought by his mother to the United States, the family home being established upon a farm in Licking county, Ohio, where he remained continuously until 1858. He then removed to La Salle county, Illinois, being induced to take this step by the fact that his uncles had already located here. He settled in Freedom township and worked on his uncle Henry's farm for about ten years. Carefully saving his wages, he was at length enabled to invest in land and became the owner of eighty acres, constituting an unimproved tract in Freedom township. This he soon placed under a high state of cultivation and as the result of his economy, thrift and indefatigable energy he was enabled to add to his property from time to time until his place consisted of two hundred acres. He ever followed improved methods, utilized his opportunities to the best advantage and was regarded by his friends and neighbors as one of the most substantial agriculturists of the community. Whatever he undertook he carried forward to successful completion and as the years passed he developed a splendid farm, on which he continued to engage in the tilling of the soil until the spring of 1897, when he retired and removed to Earlville, where he made his home until his death. He there enjoyed a well earned rest from further labor, the fruits of his former toil supplying him with the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

On the 24th of February, 1876, Mr. Davis was married in Freedom township to Miss Martha Wiley, who was born in that township, January 2, 1845, her parents being Charles and Seraphina (Greenleaf) Wiley, who were early settlers of the county, arriving here in 1844. They came from Maine and were representatives of old New England families. They had five children, of whom Mrs. Davis is the only one now living. The others were: Samuel C.; Henry; Mary Ann, who died at the age of thirteen years; and Laura, who died at the age of eleven years. Mrs. Davis was reared and educated in La Salle county, spending her girlhood days upon her father's farm and remaining at home until she gave her hand in marriage to David Davis. Theirs was a happy married life, which con-



Henry Thomas & Co. Engrs.

David Davis

tinued over twenty-four years. They labored together earnestly and persistently, Mrs. Davis carefully superintending the household affairs, while her husband carried on the work of the fields, and at length when their united efforts had brought them a handsome competence they retired to enjoy life in ease and comfort in Earlville.

In his political views Mr. Davis was a stalwart republican, thoroughly in sympathy with the principles of the party, yet he did not seek nor desire public office. Fraternally he was connected with the Masonic lodge and exemplified in his life the beneficent spirit of the craft. He was called to his final rest on April 8, 1900, and his death was the occasion of deep and widespread regret, for the community thereby lost a worthy citizen, his neighbors and acquaintances a faithful friend and his wife a devoted husband. He occupied an enviable position in public regard and many years will have elapsed ere he will be forgotten by those with whom he was associated. Mrs. Davis still makes her home in Earlville, where she is widely known. In religious faith she is a Universalist and is interested in all measures and movements for the moral development of the community.

JACOB S. VOORHEES.

Jacob S. Voorhees, making his home in Streator, is the owner of a valuable farm of one hundred and ninety acres which he rents and in former years was extensively engaged in dealing in grain and stock. His birth occurred in Somerset county, New Jersey, September 30, 1831, and he was educated in the public schools while spending his boyhood days under the parental roof, his parents being Christopher B. and Mary Beakman (Skillman) Voorhees. The father, also a native of Somerset county, died September 17, 1858, when fifty-eight years of age, and the mother has likewise passed away. In their family were five children, all of whom are yet living: John S., who was born November 25, 1829, is now residing in Tazewell county, Illinois. Jacob S. is the next of the family. Martha B., born September 20, 1834, is the widow of L. Hodson and resides near Forrest, Illinois. Mary H. was born September 29, 1839. Isaac, born December 25, 1846, is a farmer living near Forrest. It was in the year 1854 that the father came to Illinois, locating east of Streator, where he purchased wild prairie land. He was one of the pioneer settlers of the county and devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits until his life's

labors were ended in death. He held membership in the Congregational church and in early life was a Jacksonian democrat but afterward gave his political allegiance to the republican party.

Jacob S. Voorhees was reared and educated in the place of his nativity and came west to Illinois with his parents when a young man of about twenty-three years. He afterward returned to New Jersey, however, and was married there on the 31st of January, 1856, to Miss Anna Maria Allen, a daughter of Joseph K. and Euphemia (Bennett) Allen, both of whom were natives of New Jersey. The father was a farmer by occupation and spent his entire life in New Jersey. Mr. Voorhees returned with his bride to Illinois and for many years was closely associated with agricultural interests here. In fact he is numbered among the pioneer farmers of this part of the state and he placed his land under a high state of cultivation, the richly improved fields bringing to him golden harvests. He owned at one time a very valuable farm of three hundred and twenty acres, but sold a portion of this. Later he bought other land and he now owns one hundred and ninety acres, which is a valuable property. This he rents, the income therefrom bringing to him a goodly annual sum. He was well known as an extensive grain and stock raiser, having fed and shipped thirteen carloads of stock in a single year. He had two hundred and fifty acres planted to corn one year which yielded sixty bushels to the acre.

Mr. and Mrs. Voorhees are the parents of seven children: Mary, the widow of Edward Modes and a resident of Streator; Laura, at home; Lametha, the wife of Moses Baird, who is living in California; Vena; Amelia, the wife of O. B. Ryan; Joseph Allen and Walter.

In his political views Mr. Voorhees is a republican, but has never sought or desired public office. He has lived a life of integrity and usefulness, successfully managing his business interests, basing his principles and action upon strict adherence to the rules which govern industry, economy and fair dealing.

JOHN W. CLEGG.

John W. Clegg, numbered among the enterprising business men of Ottawa, conducting a plumbing and heating establishment at No. 229 West Main street, is a native of Oldham, Lancaster, England, where he was born in 1853. The history of his business career is a record of unfaltering activity, ready adaptability and careful

management. His education was acquired in Oldham, England, and he became a resident of the new world in 1864. For forty years he has been connected with the plumbing and heating business and for thirty-two years has been a representative of this line of activity in Ottawa. He embarked in business in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, afterward came west to Illinois, settling in Chicago, where he remained for five years. On the expiration of that period he went to La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he continued in business for two or three years and subsequently came to Ottawa in 1874. Here he entered the employ of the Ottawa Gas Company, S. B. Gridley being at the head of the plant at that time. He continued with that firm for eleven years and then started in business for himself, occupying the basement of the Opera House Block, where he continued for two years. He afterward removed to the Sherwood Block, having as a partner at this time J. M. Dougherty, their connection continuing for twelve years lacking one month. While that partnership was maintained they took some very large contracts for installing plumbing and heating apparatus, doing the work in this line for the woman's building at La Salle county asylum, the Cutting building at Joliet, Illinois, in the Sherwood home on the bluff at Ottawa, in the high school at Marseilles, the high school at Ottawa and the east side schoolhouse of Ottawa, also in the residence of Frank Neff in Marseilles and the residence of Walter D. Strawn in Ottawa. In fact they received and executed the contracts for some of the most important work in their line in this part of the county and from a very small beginning built up an extensive and profitable business. On severing his connection with Mr. Dougherty, Mr. Clegg began alone and is now at No. 229 West Main street. He does plumbing of all kinds, house heating and steam and gas fitting, not only in this city but throughout the county and this part of the state. He installed the plumbing and heating plants for the St. Columbus school, the Stanton Hotel in Wenona, Illinois, and the Milton Polk House in South Ottawa. He also put in the highest priced bath room in the county in the Matt House in La Salle.

Mr. Clegg was married to Isabella E. Bowles, of Ireland, and they have four children: Margaret, who is a graduate of the high school; Samuel, a steam fitter; Isabella; and William. Mr. Clegg belongs to Occidental lodge, No. 40, A. F. & A. M.; Shabbona chapter, No. 37, R. A. M.; Ottawa commandery, No. 10, K. T.; Ottawa lodge, No. 41, I. O. O. F.; and of the last named is a past noble grand. He is, at the present time, the oldest member of Undine Hose Company of the Ottawa fire department and is ex-

president of the Illinois State Firemen's Association. He and his family are members of the Episcopal church and the family residence is at the corner of Congress and Grafton streets. For almost a third of a century Mr. Clegg has been well known in industrial circles in Ottawa and his standing in business is an unassailable one because of his activity, his skill and integrity.

WILLIAM HOCHSTATTER.

William Hochstatter, one of the prominent and prosperous farmers of Troy Grove township, whose name is honored because his life has been well and worthily spent, has been a resident of this locality from his boyhood days to the present time. His father, Theodore Hochstatter, was born in Prussia near Cologne, coming of a family of farming people of the middle class, who owned a tract of land of seventeen acres there. Being too short of stature to be sent to the army and tiring of his native country, he started for America, where he believed that better privileges and opportunities might be enjoyed. He arrived in Chicago in June, 1846, after fifty-three days devoted to the voyage and to travel across the country. He made his way at once to Lockport, Illinois, and for a brief period was employed on the canal, taking in exchange for his work a bale of cotton cloth. He became ill with ague, however, and had to leave that position. He then gave the cloth to a stage driver to pay passage for himself and friend to Peru, La Salle county, where his friend made a location. Mr. Hochstatter being ill with the ague, was compelled to pawn his clothing for his board and on his recovery hired out as a farm hand for seven dollars per month to a Mr. Hess, who was a resident of Bureau county, Illinois. He afterward worked for a Mr. Ferguson in Troy Grove township, La Salle county, for ten dollars per month and left that position in order to act as a farm hand for Esquire Thornton of the same township, who paid him twelve dollars per month for his services. Later he secured a position with a Mr. Shedd for fourteen dollars per month. All this time he saved his money, living frugally and economically, and at length he purchased from the government a tract of land of one hundred and twenty acres on section 8, Troy Grove township.

It was at that time, after securing his farm, that Mr. Hochstatter made further preparations for having a home of his own by his marriage to Miss Christina Kratz, a Prussian girl, who came over on the same ship with Mr. Hoch-



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM HOCHSTATTER.

statter and indeed it was on shipboard that the courtship began. Following his marriage he built a rude house of slabs, in which he lived for four years, and then erected a more modern and substantial though small residence, fourteen by sixteen feet. It was in this home that most of his family were reared. There were three sons and a daughter: John, now living in Nevada, Missouri; William; Helen, now Mrs. Sondgeroth, living in Troy Grove township; and Peter, who owns a large ranch in Roswell, New Mexico.

The first farm of one hundred and twenty acres which the father purchased proved not to have a good title and the claim was bought up by a speculator. Mr. Hochstatter was then forced to move off, after which he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in section 27, Troy Grove township, investing in this property in 1856. After building a house thereon he removed to the farm in 1861. The land was wild and uncultivated and he had to break the prairie and start in business life anew. Many a man of less resolute spirit would have been utterly disheartened and discouraged, but with characteristic energy and determination he set to work to retrieve his lost possessions. He lived in the first house which he built upon the place until 1874, when he erected a fine modern residence at a cost of three thousand dollars. It was while living there that the children left the parental roof and started out in life on their own accounts. As the years passed by Mr. Hochstatter added to his property, making judicious investment in real estate until he became the owner of seven hundred and forty acres of land which was devoted to general farming and stock-raising. He annually produced large crops and much stock and became one of the wealthiest men in the township. He was also one of the most charitable residents of the locality. He had himself risen from poverty to riches and he was very generous in his assistance to others who had to start out in life as he did, giving always freely of his means to those in need. He was a devout and zealous Catholic, helped to build the early church here and was for twenty years a school director, the cause of education finding in him a warm friend.

It was upon the old homestead in the second house which was builded there that William Hochstatter was born and reared. His education was acquired in one of the old-time school houses such as were common upon the frontier and he worked at farm labor through the summer months, or in fact from the time of early spring planting until crops were harvested in the late autumn. On the 26th of October, 1875, he was

united in marriage to Miss Eva Sondgeroth, of Troy Grove township, a daughter of Conrad Sondgeroth. This marriage was blessed with nine children: Catharine, who became the wife of Albert Schwendeman and died at the age of twenty-three years; Christina, who married Joseph Hawk and lives in Benton county, Indiana; Peter, who wedded Gertrude Suglerman and resides in Troy Grove township; Alma, the wife of J. P. Pitstick, whose home is in Benton county, Indiana; Henry, Helena, Margaret, Benjamin T. and Eva, all at home.

William Hochstatter was given a small sum of money (five hundred dollars) by his father, with which he made the first payment on one hundred and sixty acres of land in Troy Grove township. With characteristic energy he began its cultivation and improvement and in connection with farming that property he also cultivated rented land. As his income increased he added to his possessions from time to time until now he owns six hundred and forty acres in Troy Grove township, one hundred and sixty acres at Tampico and three hundred and twenty acres in Benton county, Indiana. He has bought and sold many farms and other property and has usually realized a goodly sum for the investment. He has made all of the improvements upon his farms and was one of the first men in this part of the state to see and recognize the value of drainage and to utilize it in the improvement of the land. He made considerable money in feeding stock in past years but is not now engaged in this business. He is the highest tax payer in the township, his property holdings being extensive and valuable. He takes an active interest in scientific farming and buys and uses all kinds of modern machinery, farm tools, etc.

About two years ago Mr. Hochstatter was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who had been to him a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey. He is now practically living retired from active business but still gives his attention to the supervision of his invested interests and is a man of keen discrimination and sound judgment. In his political affiliation he is independent and has served as assessor for three terms and as school director since the age of twenty-two years. In his religious faith he is a Catholic. His life has been actuated by honorable principles and characterized by manly conduct and as the years have gone by his persistent, earnest efforts and his business integrity have been crowned with a measure of success which makes him one of the most prosperous residents of this section of the state. He deserves much credit for what he has accomplished, for with small assistance from his father he has

worked his way steadily upward and his life is an illustration of the fact that prosperity will come as the reward of persistency of purpose.

ANDREW P. DAHL.

Andrew P. Dahl, living on section 25, Mission township, is one of the few early settlers still residing in La Salle county and is classed with the prosperous farmers, owning and operating one hundred and sixty acres of land which constitutes a good farm. He has lived in the county since 1866 and belongs to that class of representative and valued citizens that Norway has furnished to this portion of the state. He was born in Stavanger, November 10, 1841, and there spent his boyhood and youth, acquiring a good education in his native language, but in English he is self-educated. He was a young man of twenty-five years when he determined to leave his native country and make his way to the new world, taking up his abode in Pontiac, Livingston county. He worked at farm labor until the fall, when he went to Grundy county and he has since been a resident of this part of the state, identified with its agricultural interests.

Mr. Dahl was married in Norway, La Salle county, in 1867 to Miss Ellen Johnson, whose birth occurred in Rutland township, this county. Following their marriage they settled upon a farm in Grundy county, which Mr. Dahl rented for five years and his earnest and persistent labor in that time brought him capital sufficient to enable him in 1873 to purchase his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 25, Mission township, although the tract which came into his possession then bears little resemblance to the farm of the present day, for at the time of his purchase it was entirely destitute of improvements. He moved onto the land, first living in a little shanty, where he remained for a year or two, when he was enabled to add better improvements. He has since erected a large two-story residence, good barns, a granary and corn cribs, has dug a deep well and put in a wind pump and has all the latest improved machinery on the farm for the care of the fields and the harvesting of the crops. He has drained his land by placing many rods of tiling upon it, has fenced the fields and in fact has made this a modern farm property, lacking in none of the equipments of the model farm of the twentieth century. He is also a stockholder in the Farmers Grain & Elevator Company at Millington.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Dahl have been born six children. Their sons, Peter A. Dahl, a young

man, is upon the home farm, while Joseph P. Dahl is now a farmer of Hamilton county, Iowa, and John O. is a farmer in Miller township. The daughters are: Melinda, at home; Martha, living with her brother Joseph in Iowa for a short time; and Ida, also under the parental roof.

Politically Mr. Dahl has always been a republican, staunch in support of his party and for seven years he served as road commissioner. He believes in good roads and in good schools and has been an able member of the school board, standing for progress in public education. He and his wife and daughters are members of the Fox River Lutheran church and he has served on its board of trustees. His residence in Illinois covers forty years, during which time he has watched with interest the events which have occurred that have been epochs in the history of La Salle county. He has been an industrious and diligent man, careful in his farm work and now has a neat and well kept place as the result of his untiring industry. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to establish a home in America, for the hope that led him to come to the new world has been more than realized. He has not only gained prosperity here but has won many friends as well and is thoroughly content in his present surroundings, enjoying the respect and good will of all who know him.

JOHN E. SEEPE.

John E. Seepe is connected with commercial interests in Peru as proprietor of a grocery store and is one of the native sons of this city whose business record is well known and commands for him the confidence and respect of his fellow townsmen for what he has accomplished. He was born in 1869, and is a son of William Seepe, a native of Germany, who died in Peru, in 1892, when fifty-nine years of age. His wife, Mrs. Mary Seepe, is still living in Peru. In their family were eight children, of whom six are yet living, as follows: William, a resident of Davenport, Iowa; Mary, the widow of Jacob J. Croissant, of Peru; Mrs. William Hundt, of Peru; Mrs. W. A. Pannech, whose husband is mayor of La Salle and is represented elsewhere in this volume; John E.; and Mrs. F. L. Dauber, of Peru.

John E. Seepe acquired his education in the public schools of his native city and his youth passed without incident of special importance, his time being devoted to the duties of the school-room and the pleasures of the playground. He worked in the grocery store of William

Holly when still a youth, and afterwards was with his brother-in-law, Jacob J. Croissant. Sometime afterward he entered the employ of James Cahill, and in 1894 he began business on his own account at the corner of Fourth and Putnam streets, where he continued until 1898, when he removed to his present location at the corner of Fourth and Fulton streets. Here he has built up a good business and he carries a large and well selected line of staple and fancy groceries, which, in their attractive arrangement and reasonable prices, have won a liberal patronage.

In 1896, in Peru, Mr. Seepe was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Loekle, a daughter of Edward Loekle, of this city. They have two children, Walter E. and Marie K. Mr. Seepe is not active in politics, yet is not without a deep interest in community affairs and has co-operated in many measures for general progress here. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the Mystic Workers. He is the oldest active member of the fire department, being president of the Liberty Fire Company and his aid may always be counted upon to further those interests which are a matter of civic pride or which contribute to municipal honor and progress.

FRED W. EADES.

Fred W. Eades, deceased, who was for many years a respected and honored business man of Streator, contributing in substantial measure to the improvement and upbuilding of the city through his business activity and enterprise, was born in Marcellus, New York, October 11, 1841, his parents being James and Mary (Wilson) Eades. The father was born in Ireland and when nineteen years of age came to America. The first money which he earned in this country was sent to his mother and sister that they might pay their passage to New York. After several years spent in this country James Eades was united in marriage to Miss Mary Wilson, who was born in the Empire state. She survived her marriage for only about five years and Fred W. Eades was the only child of that union. The father afterward married Miss Julia Farnham, who is yet living in Streator. His death occurred, however, in Streator when he was seventy-one years of age. For a number of years he was engaged in the coal trade but spent his last days in honorable retirement from further business cares.

Fred W. Eades spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the state of his nativity and acquired

his education in the public schools there. He was married at Hannibal, New York, on the 25th of February, 1869, to Miss Ermie J. Dykeman, who was born in Bethel, New York, April 19, 1849, a daughter of William E. and Margaret (Andrews) Dykeman, who were likewise natives of that state, the former born in Brutus and the latter in Bethel. Mr. Dykeman, whose natal day was April 19, 1823, lived to the ripe old age of almost eighty-three years, passing away in Streator, January 9, 1906. He was a farmer by occupation and remained a resident of New York until 1905, when he sold his property in the east and with his wife came to Streator to spend his last days. Fraternally he was a Mason and his political support was always given to the democracy. His widow, who was born April 4, 1828, is still living in Streator. In their family were two sons and a daughter, namely: Mrs. Eades; Palmer B. and Emmett W.

For about a year after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Eades remained residents of New York and in 1870 came to Streator, where he established a hardware business. In 1871 he built the first brick building on Main street and therein conducted a hardware business up to the time of his death, covering a period of thirty years. He was thus numbered among the leading merchants of the city, his business activity proving a potent factor in the commercial progress and upbuilding of the community. He was in the coal business for twelve or thirteen years and his enterprise and careful management combined with his keen discernment and industry proved strong elements in winning a gratifying measure of success.

In community affairs Mr. Eades was also actively and helpfully interested and served as supervisor of Bruce township for sixteen years. He was also chairman of the town board for many years and he owned the lot where the new Masonic Temple is now being built, Mrs. Eades having sold this to the Masons in 1905. She still owns the brick building which he erected more than a third of a century ago in which he carried on the hardware business for so many years. He became a Mason in Hannibal, New York, being initiated into Hannibal lodge, No. 550, A. F. & A. M., and was demitted to Streator lodge, No. 607, A. F. & A. M., joining the latter on the 3d of February, 1875. He was elected worshipful master of this lodge in December, 1876, and re-elected in December, 1879. He was also a member of Streator chapter, R. A. M., of which he was chosen high priest in December, 1881, and because of his high standing in Masonry he was buried with all the honors of the craft. His political allegiance was given to the democracy and

at all times he was loyal to his honest convictions and upheld every movement or plan which he believed was beneficial to the city.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Eades were born five children: Mabel J., now the wife of Robert Ackerman, of Irving Park, a suburb of Chicago; Harry E., of Chicago, who married Lois Woodruff and has one child, Fred W.; Jessie M., the wife of David M. Marshall, by whom she has one son, Richard Eades Marshall; Cora B. and Fred C., who are at home. The husband and father passed away February 11, 1901, and the community lost thereby a valued citizen, the Masonic fraternity a loyal representative, his associates a faithful friend, and his family a devoted husband and father. He enjoyed in full measure the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact and his name figured prominently for many years in business circles in Streator. He was at all times thoroughly reliable and honest, so that he left to his family not only a comfortable competence but also the priceless heritage of an untarnished name. Mrs. Eades still resides in Streator with her two youngest children and is a member of the Goodwill church. She has long had many friends here and occupies an enviable position in social circles.

WILLIAM H. GOCHANOUR.

William H. Gochanour, well known in La Salle county, not only as a representative general farmer but also as a manufacturer of syrup, raising sugar cane on an extensive scale and producing the manufactured product after the most modern and approved methods, has for the past four years practically lived retired owing to ill health. At the present writing he has two hundred and forty acres of valuable land in this county and also one hundred and twenty acres in Iowa, and his property is proof of a life of activity and enterprise guided by sound judgment.

His life record began on the 20th of December, 1840, in Licking county, Ohio, his parents being Jonathan C. and Lucy (Ritter) Gochanour, both of whom were natives of Virginia. The former is of German lineage and the father is still living at the very venerable age of ninety-two years, there being five generations living at the present time. His wife, who was the daughter of a southern planter, passed away in 1895, in her sixty-third year. In their family were eleven children, nine of whom still survive as follows: William H., of this review; Mathias, who is represented elsewhere in this work; Mrs. Amanda Larry, a resident of Iowa; Angus, of Cass county, Iowa; James, of Otter Creek town-

ship, this county; John, also of this township; Mrs. Jane Marsh, of Iowa; Mrs. Ann Johnson, of Otter Creek township; and Edward, of the same township.

William H. Gochanour is indebted to the public schools of La Salle county for the educational privileges he enjoyed and which prepared him for life's practical duties. He was only about four years old at the time of the removal of the parents from Ohio to Illinois, the family home being established in Otter Creek township. Here he was reared, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist as he aided his father in the work of the fields.

On the 25th of December, 1861, Mr. Gochanour was united in marriage to Miss Orilla J. Brock, who was born in Otter Creek township, December 18, 1845, and is a daughter of Solomon and Jane (Moon) Brock, both of whom were natives of Virginia. Her father was among the earliest settlers of Otter Creek township, coming here in 1831 and locating in the midst of the great prairies of Illinois, his house at that time being nine miles distant from any other human habitation. The farm upon which he lived contained six hundred and forty acres, and he was one of the first farmers in this part of the state to do a profitable business in the raising of cattle. In politics he gave his support to the republican party and its principles. The maiden name of his wife was Jane Moon, and she was a sister of A. B. and Reese Moon, early settlers here. The children of Solomon and Jane (Moon) Brock were as follows: Eleanor; Evan, deceased; Reese, who was killed in the battle of Hartsville, in the war of the Rebellion; Philander; Sylvester; Calvin L., for four years a soldier in the Civil war; Mary M. Hopple, of Nebraska; Orilla J., now Mrs. Gochanour; Angeline; and Lily D. Mr. Brock passed away December 25, 1858, aged sixty-two years, and his wife died May 7, 1854, at the age of forty-four years.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Gochanour began farming on his own account, having first purchased sixty acres of land. He turned his attention to the raising of sugar cane and engaged that business for forty-two years, having made during this time two hundred thousand gallons of syrup. In 1870 and again in 1885 he sent to the agricultural department at Washington, D. C., a sample of his syrup and the report of this department showed that his product was the best made in the United States. He always used the Cook evaporator in making his goods and his processes were in accord with the latest improved methods. As the years have gone by he has made judicious investment in property and is now



W. B. Lockanour
[Signature]

the owner of three hundred and sixty acres of valuable farming land, which he has placed under a high state of cultivation and to which he has added many modern improvements. Since his retirement from active business his sons operate the farm. He also has an extensive apiary and has found the culture of bees to be not only profitable but pleasant as well. This work has received close attention from him and he has made a study of the subject in order to secure the best plans for handling the bees and the product of the hive. He is well known as a bee culturist and in addition to his varied interests on the farm he owns a fine business block in Letts, Louisa county, Iowa, with a plate glass front of ninety-five feet.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Gochanour have been born five children, of whom four are now living: Willis Elliott, who is residing in Otter Creek township; Ella Dell, the wife of Henry Gebo, of Montana; Orlando Reese, who is married and resides on the home farm; and Elmer Lee, who resides in Iowa, looking after the property there.

Mr. Gochanour votes with the democracy, having always been a stalwart champion of its principles and his fellow townsmen have frequently called him to public office. He was assessor of Otter Creek township for two terms and his assessment stood without change. He accepted this office at the urgent solicitation of friends, being always averse to accepting official preferment but in citizenship he is known to be loyal and progressive. He has a wide business as well as social acquaintance and has gained favorable regard along both lines. He is now one of the most prosperous and representative citizens and farmers of Otter Creek township with a business which is at once a credit to his ability and an indication of a well spent and enterprising life.

REV. PAUL BRAUNS.

Rev. Paul Brauns, a gentleman of ripe scholarship and broad erudition, who since 1900 has been pastor of the Zion Evangelical church at Peru, was born in Hanover, Germany, January 27, 1864. His parents were the Rev. Otto and Johanna (Kleinschmidt) Brauns, natives of Hanover. The father is a pastor in the city of Hanover at the present time although he has reached the age of eighty-one years. He is a man full of vigor and strength although he has now advanced so far on life's journey and his influence is of no restricted order.

Rev. Brauns of this review acquired a liberal education in various institutions of learning in his native city and country, and was graduated from the gynosium in Goettingen, in 1881. In the same year he came to America from Bremen on the steamer Rhine of the German Lloyd Line, landing in New York after a twelve days' passage. He went direct to St. Louis, Missouri, where he entered the Concordia Seminary, pursuing a theological course, being graduated in 1884. On leaving college he returned to Germany and after visiting his parents, studied for nearly one year at Leipsic. Having received a call from St. Mattacus Evangelical Lutheran church, of Chicago, Illinois, as assistant minister, he returned to the United States and entered upon his active duties in that connection in 1885. After filling the pastorate for five years he again returned to the fatherland, spending nearly a year in Europe, but in 1891 made his way again to Chicago, where he organized the Concordia Evangelical Lutheran church, and in 1893 built the large church edifice at the corner of Belmont and North Washtenaw avenues, remaining in charge of the congregation there until 1895. In May of that year he severed his connection with the synod of Missouri, Ohio and other states and joined the Evangelical synod of North America. He then organized the Epiphanias Evangelical Lutheran church at the corner of Roscoe boulevard and Claremont avenue, in Chicago, where he was successful in establishing a large church membership and Sunday-school. He has been very popular wherever he has lived and labored and is a gentleman of pleasing personality and ripe scholarship, a logical reasoner, a fluent and forceful speaker, possessing oratorical powers of a superior order. His influence is ever exerted on the side of right, justice, truth and development and every movement for the moral or intellectual advancement of the community in which he lives finds him a staunch supporter. He keeps well informed on the current questions and issues pertaining to the city, state and nation and being a man of independent thought and opinion ever supports the public measure or the men best qualified for official position.

On the 15th of September, 1886, Rev. Brauns was married to Miss Elsie Ruhland, a daughter of the Rev. Frederick Ruhland. She was born in Buffalo, New York, but was educated in Germany and by her marriage has become the mother of four children but only two are living, Paul and Walter:

In the year 1900 Rev. Brauns came to Peru and took charge of the Zion German Evangelical church, which was formerly called the First Eng-

lish and German Evangelical Lutheran church. It was founded in 1852 and is located at the corner of Sixth and Grant streets. Since he has taken charge he has increased the membership to much larger proportions and in 1905 many improvements were made on the church, which added largely to the capacity, building an extensive addition to the rear of the church, putting in new windows and installing new heating apparatus. A steel-metal ceiling was built and the entire structure covered with a slate roof at an expense of about ten thousand dollars, so that the congregation now has a comfortable and commodious church home. In 1902 the church celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. Rev. Brauns now belongs to no synod, having withdrawn from the synodical relations. He labors untiringly, zealously and in consecrated manner, however, for the moral development of his fellowmen and the dissemination of religious truths and principles, and his influence has been an effective factor for righteousness.

JOHN F. BUCHNER.

John F. Buchner, who since 1904 has filled the position of recorder of deeds in La Salle county, was born upon a farm in Carroll county, Indiana, November 21, 1864, and is of German lineage. His parents were John and Catherine (Ruegamer) Buchner, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father emigrated to America in 1849 and the mother in 1851 and they were married in Allentown, Pennsylvania. Subsequently they became residents of Indiana and in 1867 removed to Peru, Illinois. Soon after they took up their abode in La Salle, where the boyhood days of John F. Buchner were passed. The German tongue was spoken in the household and he early became familiar with that language as well as with English. He has been a resident of Illinois from the age of three years and his education was acquired in the public schools of La Salle, completing the high-school course with the class of 1879.

At the age of fourteen years, on account of the illness of his father which necessitated his providing for his own support, he secured a position as errand boy with the De Steiger Glass Company at La Salle. Later he entered the factory with the idea of learning the trade of glass-blowing, but soon afterward the company failed. In 1883 he went to Streator, where he carried out his intention of learning the glass-blowing trade and from that time until 1905 was employed by the Streator Bottle & Glass Company, holding vari-

ous positions and at times acting as assistant superintendent of the factory. He mastered each task assigned him and his capability won him promotion with its incident increase in wages as his capability was demonstrated.

Interested through all the years of his manhood in questions of labor and political importance and in the success of the republican party, the cause of which he espoused on attaining his majority, he was elected a member of the city council of Streator, Illinois, from the first ward in 1899, and for three consecutive terms was continued in that position, an honor of which he has every reason to be proud, from the fact that he was the first republican to be elected from that ward since the division of the city into its present form. In 1904 additional political honors came to him through his election to his present position, that of county recorder of deeds.

While living in Streator, Mr. Buchner was married on the 16th of October, 1888, to Miss Louise Bertiaux, a daughter of one of the pioneer window-glass workers, who came to this country from France. Three children grace this marriage, Albert, Ernest and Louise, aged respectively fourteen, twelve and five years.

Mr. Buchner is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Royal Arcanum, the Modern Woodmen and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He joined the first mentioned in 1903, the second in 1899 and became a Modern Woodman and an Eagle in 1904. He has also been a member for twenty years of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada. The same thoroughness which has characterized his business life has been manifest in his official service and he brings to bear in the discharge of his duties an industry and close application which expedite matters and make him a capable official.

HUGH A. JENNETT.

Hugh A. Jennett is a retired farmer living at No. 208 Sixth street in Streator. He was born in County Louth, Ireland, his parents being Mathew and Marcella (Hallagan) Jennett, who were likewise natives of the Emerald Isle, but spent their last days in La Salle county, the father passing away at the venerable age of ninety-three years, while his wife had reached the age of eighty-two years at the time of her death. In their family were twelve children, of whom eight are now living, as follows: Ann, the wife of Anthony Kane; Hugh A.; Patrick H.; James; Mathew; Thomas; Elizabeth; and William. The parents were married in Ireland and came to the



JOHN F. BUCHNER.

United States in 1849, crossing the ocean in a sailing vessel which was seven weeks in making the trip to New Orleans, whence they proceeded up the Mississippi river to St. Louis and then up the Illinois river to Peoria, whence they made their way by wagon to Putnam county, there residing from the spring of 1850 until 1859. In the latter year they removed to La Salle county and the father purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land nine miles west of Streator. Eighty acres of this land had been improved and Mr. Jennett was identified with the early settlement and development of Putnam and La Salle counties. He resided near Henry while in Putnam county. The family attended Father Terry's Catholic church after coming to La Salle county, both being communicants of the Roman Catholic faith. In his political affiliation Mathew Jennett was a Jacksonian democrat.

Hugh A. Jennett has spent almost his entire life in Illinois. He was educated in the public schools and was reared under the parental roof, early becoming familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil and developing a farm. When twenty-three years of age he started in business for himself as a farmer and later bought land in Osage township. From time to time he added to this property, making judicious investments in farm lands until he owned eight hundred and twenty acres in Illinois, three hundred and twenty acres in Nebraska and one hundred acres in Dakota. In 1893 he left the farm and purchased a home in the city of Streator, where he now resides. He has valuable property interests, as mentioned, and his farm lands return to him a handsome income. In 1895 he was collector of Osage township and his political allegiance has always been given to the democracy. In his religious faith he is a Catholic. During an active business career he has always lived in this part of the state and his extensive property interests indicate judicious investments, wise business judgment and keen discernment.

ARTHUR M. BARACKMAN.

Arthur M. Barackman, a dealer in coal for a number of years and now a flour and feed merchant at Streator, was born in Reading township, Livingston county, Illinois, March 30, 1868, his parents being Milam J. and Frances (Good-year) Barackman. The father represents one of the old families of this section of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Livingston county, September 26, 1842. His parents, James and Ellen

(Moon) Barackman, were both natives of Kentucky and, being left an orphan when only four years of age, their son Milam J. was reared by his uncle, Albert Moon. Daniel Barackman, the paternal great-grandfather of Arthur M. Barackman, was one of the earliest settlers of Reading township, Livingston county, and was a native of the Blue Grass state. He died in the year 1864. Jacob Moon, the maternal great-grandfather, was born in Virginia and after some years' residence in Ohio took up his abode in Reading township, Livingston county, Illinois. Daniel, the only brother of Milam J. Barackman, died at the age of nine years and his two sisters are Mrs. Cary, of Normal, Illinois; and Mrs. Ellen Latham, of Saginaw, Michigan.

At the age of eighteen years Milam J. Barackman left his uncle's home and continued his education, which up to this time had been pursued in the public schools and in Lombard University at Galesburg, Illinois, but with the outbreak of the Civil war he put aside his text-books to join the country's service and enlisted as a member of Company D, Twentieth Illinois Infantry. His guardian, however, withheld his permission for him to be mustered into the service on account of his youth, but the young man was not to be deterred in this way and after two weeks he re-enlisted, joining Company C, Forty-fourth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, Colonel Noblesdorff commanding, for three years' service. No further obstacle intervened to prevent his active co-operation with his regiment, which started in pursuit of General Price, and later he participated in the battles of Pea Ridge and Perryville, Arkansas. He also participated in the battle of Stone River with the Army of the Cumberland under General Rosecrans and because of his meritorious service in that engagement his name was placed upon a special roll of honor of non-commissioned officers, to whose daring and fidelity General Rosecrans felt much indebted and thus acknowledged publicly. Subsequently Mr. Barackman was on active duty at Chickamauga and Mission Ridge with the Twentieth Army Corps under General McCook and he was injured in the hotly contested battle of Stone River, losing his right eye. It was not until 1864, however, when his regiment veteranized, that the matter came before the notice of the proper authorities, who refused to allow him to re-enlist as he desired to do. He was accordingly mustered out and honorably discharged at the Marine Hospital in Chicago.

Following his return to his old home in Reading township, Livingston county, Mr. Barackman became a coal operator and for thirty years was identified with the business, when he was suc-

ceeded by his son, Arthur M. Barackman. He was also interested in farming and owns a finely improved homestead of four hundred acres in his native township. Through his operations in the coal fields he did much for the development of his part of the state. For some years he was the president of the Barackman Coal Company and was the senior partner of the firm of Barackman & Son, who for a period conducted a grocery business in Streator. From time to time he has made investment in property and his holdings are now extensive and profitable. His political allegiance is given the republican party and he is a member of Streator Post, No. 68, G. A. R.

In 1866, Milam J. Barackman wedded Miss Frances W. Goodyear, of Parkville, Missouri, who died in 1871, leaving a son and daughter: Arthur M. and Eulola F., the latter now the wife of Albert Finchman, of Streator. In 1876, Mr. Barackman wedded Alice C. Tetlow, of Ottawa, Illinois, and the children of this marriage are Harry E., Guy B., Jessie F., William G. and May Barackman.

Arthur M. Barackman spent his boyhood days in his father's home and attended the public schools until he had completed the high-school course in Streator. When twenty-one years of age he joined his father in his mining operations three miles from this city and the M. J. Barackman & Son Mining Company was formed. He continued in business with his father from 1889 until 1903 and has since been alone. He still deals in coal and in the fall of 1904 he extended the field of his business operations by establishing a flour and feed store in Streator, where he has secured a liberal patronage.

On the 10th of May, 1902, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Barackman to Miss Ella P. Hoessel, who was born in Wenona, Illinois, August 2, 1870. They have four children: Milam Goodyear, Hazel B., Mildred Park and Marjory. Mrs. Barackman is a daughter of John A. and Mary A. Hoessel, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father died in February, 1905, at the age of seventy-nine years, and his widow is now living in her seventy-fourth year, spending her days with her children. They were married in Virginia in 1850 and celebrated their golden wedding in Aurora in 1900. Mr. Hoessel came to this country in 1843, when a young man and, locating in Virginia, there followed the cabinet-maker's trade, which he had learned in his native country. In the '50s he removed from the Old Dominion to Illinois, made his own furniture and was engaged in the furniture business in Wenona and Streator.

Mr. Barackman is a member of Streator lodge, No. 607, A. F. & A. M. He has always lived

in this portion of the state, the family removing from Livingston county to Streator in his boyhood days, since which time he has been associated with business interests here as coal operator and dealer and now as a flour and feed merchant. Early coming to a realization of the value of industry and perseverance in the active affairs of life he has worked along lines that have produced most advantageous results and is now a substantial citizen and one who is regarded as a valued factor in business circles.

HON. FRANCIS BOWEN.

Hon. Francis Bowen, now living a retired life in Sheridan, was for many years actively connected with farming interests in La Salle county and has been a prominent representative of the republican party in his portion of the state. He has resided in the county since 1863. His birth occurred in the city of Troy, New York, July 27, 1841. His father, John Bowen, was born near Troy in Washington county in 1810 and having arrived at years of maturity was married there to Miss Eliza Pine, a native of Troy. John Bowen was well known as a farmer and business man of that locality, where he resided until his removal to Illinois. He purchased land in Mission township, La Salle county, and was also the owner of farm lands in Wisconsin, his possessions in that direction being very extensive.

Francis Bowen was reared in New York and educated in the common schools. When a young man he came west to Illinois and located on a part of his father's land. He then broke and opened up a farm, entering this in connection with his brother, Harvey Bowen. They carried on agricultural pursuits together for about ten years, owning some eight hundred acres of land. At length Francis Bowen purchased the interest of his brother and continued farming on his own account. He erected a commodious and tasteful residence, tiled and fenced his land and made the farm one of the best properties of this section of the county. In connection with the tilling of the soil he engaged extensively in raising and feeding stock and became widely known in this direction. He continued in active agricultural pursuits until about 1900, when he turned the place over to his son and removed to Ottawa, purchasing a residence there in which he lived retired.

Mr. Bowen was married in Mission township in 1867 to Miss E. C. Verbeck, who was born in Mission township, La Salle county, a daughter

of Henry Verbeck, a native of Pennsylvania and one of its early settlers. There are two sons: Lyell F., who married Iva Smith and is farming the old home place; and A. P., who is with his brother on the old homestead.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Mr. Bowen has been a stalwart advocate of the republican party and has been a prominent factor in local political circles, his opinions often being a decisive element in matters of party policy. In 1878 he was elected to the legislature and served on several important committees during his connection with the house. He has filled the office of supervisor for ten or twelve years, has also been township trustee and has served on the township committee, while frequently he has been a delegate to the state conventions. In the fall of 1905 he removed from Ottawa to Sheridan and has recently completed a commodious and beautiful home. Mr. Bowen has controlled extensive and important business interests in a manner that has resulted in success and is therefore well enabled to spend his declining years in retirement from active business.

EDWIN C. ALLEN, JR.

Edwin C. Allen, Jr., engaged in real-estate operations and in the control of farming interests, owning and managing several farms, makes his home in Ottawa and devotes his attention mainly to his properties. A native of the county seat, he is a son of Edwin C. Allen, Sr., who is represented elsewhere in this work. Educated in the public schools, throughout his business career he has been identified with interests in Ottawa and La Salle county. He is a stockholder and director of the National City Bank of Ottawa, which was organized and for many years conducted by his father, and at the same time he handles real estate but gives the greater part of his attention to the supervision and management of his own private property interests. He owns much valuable real estate in this county and also has some holdings in other states. He spent four years in Nebraska, where he was engaged in farming and in the stock business with headquarters at Hastings.

Mr. Allen was married to Miss Mary Cox, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Cox, of Hastings, Nebraska, who are now residents of Chicago. Two children, Margaret and Helen, have been born of this union, both natives of Ottawa. The family attend the Congregational church and Mr. Allen gives his political allegiance to the republican party. He is a typical business man

of the times, alert and enterprising, and aside from his business interests also finds time to cultivate some of the subtler graces of character outside of commercialism.

THEOPHILUS TOTEL.

Theophilus Totel, a farmer living on section 21, Wallace township, was born in a small village in Belgium, on the 29th of February, 1856. His father, John Totel, was a native of France but was engaged in teaching in Belgium at the time of the birth of his son Theophilus. In his youth John Totel was a poor boy but received a free education and prepared for the ministry. He was married in France and after teaching for four or five years he came to America and took up his abode in Ottawa in 1860. He then purchased eighty acres of land in Wallace township, where he made his home until his death. He had been here only a short time when the Civil war broke out. His children were small, his wife was in a strange country and could not speak English and he thought it was a duty to his family that he should remain at home. He was drafted, however, but hired a substitute at a cost of eighteen hundred dollars, friends loaning him the necessary amount. He engaged in preaching to some extent in La Salle county, although he never received any remuneration for his services in this way, giving his work for the good of the cause. He was a Protestant Evangelical minister and his influence was a valued factor in the moral progress of the community. His death occurred at Baker, Illinois, where he went on Saturday to preach the succeeding day. He was taken ill there and died on the 7th of February, 1904. He was a well educated man and a good Christian and his labors in behalf of the work of the church were far-reaching and effective, so that his memory remains as a blessed benediction to many who knew him. Though not much of his time was given to farming yet from a small start on eighty acres, where he built his first home, he developed good business success and at the time of his death owned three hundred and twenty acres, constituting a well improved and valuable farm property. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Deugnat, and was also a native of France. She made her home upon the farm until her death, which occurred May 28, 1905, when she was seventy-one years of age, and John Totel was seventy-five years of age at the time of his demise.

In the family were six children, of whom five are yet living, namely: - Theophilus, of this review; Mrs. Delphine Fraikin, who is living in Wallace township; Samuel, who resides upon a farm in Wallace township; Mary and Alfred, who are upon the old homestead. The third member of the family also bore the name of Mary and died at the age of one year.

Theophilus Totel was only a small boy when his parents came to America. He made his home upon a farm and attended the common schools, learning to read, write and speak French from his father. As his age and strength permitted he aided more and more largely in the work of the fields, early becoming familiar with all the duties connected with the development of the fields from the time of early spring planting until crops were harvested in the late autumn. In October, 1879, he married Miss Louise Dolder, who was born in Serena township, this county, and is a daughter of Daniel Dolder, deceased, an early resident of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Totel have one son, Samuel, who is twenty-four years of age and assists his father in the development of the home farm.

Mr. Totel owns one hundred acres of land, which he purchased in 1880 and which was formerly known as the Ruger farm. There was a small frame house upon the place but few other buildings and altogether the property was in rather a dilapidated and run-down condition. He has rebuilt and enlarged the house and has also built large barns and corn cribs and other buildings, and has one of the finest homes in the township. He is a general farmer, engaging in the raising of grain and also making a specialty of registered Percheron horses. In his farm work he is progressive and enterprising, carrying forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes and his property has been developed along modern lines of progress until it is now a valuable tract of land. Like his father, Mr. Totel is a republican but he has never held nor aspired to office. He is a member of the Protestant Evangelical church and is a gentleman of genuine personal worth, well informed on the questions of the day and keeping in touch with the trend of current thought and modern progress.

SMITH H. OLMSTEAD.

There was much in the life of Smith H. Olmstead which remains to his family and his friends as a cherished memory. He possessed in large measure many of those sterling traits which find place in the ideal manhood. His life embodied

the spirit not only of justice but often times the nobler attribute of mercy, and in all of his business dealings he was found thoroughly reliable, his industry being coupled with integrity and his perseverance with a consideration for the rights of others. Such a life history is well worthy perpetuation in the annals of this county that it may serve as a source of encouragement and inspiration to others. Moreover Smith Howland Olmstead was a native son of Freedom township, La Salle county, born of the marriage of Hiram D. and Eleanor (Harding) Olmstead, in whose family were three sons: Charles H., Judson H. and Smith H. The father, who in the days of his boyhood and youth was a resident of New York, removed from that state to La Salle county when it was a pioneer district, taking up his abode in Freedom township. He followed agricultural pursuits for many years, converting a wild tract of land into richly cultivated fields, and in later years he retired from active farm life, established his home in Ottawa.

It was upon the old family homestead that Smith Howland Olmstead was born July 8, 1850, and at the usual age he entered the public schools, where he mastered various branches of learning, while in the summer months his attention was devoted to farm labor, so that he early became familiar with the duties and tasks which fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He continued to assist his father up to the time when he was twenty-five years of age and in the meantime he gained an excellent knowledge of business methods and had already made a good start in business life. He was married at that time and he found in his wife an able and faithful assistant. His business affairs were carefully managed, his investments were judiciously placed and as the years passed by he became possessed of a large estate as the result of his enterprise and determination and the assistance of his estimable wife. He was always interested in his work, never regarding it as drudgery or performing it with a half-hearted zeal. He carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook and neglected no task however important. He mastered his business in principle and detail and his sound judgment and unfaltering perseverance enabled him to accomplish what many a man of less resolute spirit would have undertaken with half-hearted purpose, resulting in failure.

On the 30th of December, 1875, Mr. Olmstead was united in marriage to Miss Hattie F. Ford, a native of Freedom township and a daughter of Seth F. and Elizabeth (Frye) Ford, the former born in 1809 and the latter in 1815. Both were natives of Massachusetts and, arriving in



S H Olmstead



MRS. H F OLMSTEAD.

this county in 1850, took up their abode on the farm which is now owned by Charles T. Mosey. They had six children, of whom five yet survive, namely: Fidelia, the widow of J. J. Hutchinson, of Washington county, Kansas; Caroline, the widow of Hartson E. Billings, of Washington county, Kansas; Myra S., the wife of F. A. Barker, of Parsons, Kansas; Mrs. Olmstead; and Florence E., the wife of Isaac G. Parish, of Freedom township. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Olmstead were born five children, of whom two died in infancy, while three are yet living. Myra, born in 1878, became the wife of William Gregg, November 20, 1897. Burton C. Olmstead, born in 1880, wedded Olive, daughter of Lewis Warren, of Serena township, November 30, 1898; and Frank D. was born in 1885. The sons assist their mother in the management of the home farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Olmstead were alike interested in public affairs relating to the general development and upbuilding of the county and although he managed important business interests he never neglected his duties of citizenship nor failed in the performance of any public service entrusted to him. He voted with the republican party and held the offices of road commissioner, assessor and school director. His friends recognized his genuine personal worth and fidelity to the best interests of his community and were always anxious to secure his service for a public cause. All who knew him respected him, for his life was permeated by those principles of conduct and ideals of citizenship which in every land and clime command confidence and respect.

Mrs. Olmstead, since her husband's death, has managed the farm property and displays excellent business and executive ability and keen sagacity. She is the only woman of Freedom township who has been honored with the office of school director, in which capacity she has served for a number of years. She was born in Freedom township, March 28, 1852, and has always resided here, so that her life record is well known and its character is indicated by the fact that her warmest friends are numbered among those who have known her from girlhood, while the circle of her friends is almost co-extensive with the circle of her acquaintance. She is an earnest Christian woman, holding membership in the Methodist church, and she belongs to several different societies, including the Grange, the Royal Neighbors, the Women's Relief Corps and the Farmers Institute. She was a delegate to the Illinois State Sunday School convention at Bloomington, at Elgin and at Belleville and was a delegate to the state convention of the Women's Relief Corps at its session held in

Springfield in 1904. She was also a delegate to the Illinois State Farmers Institute held at Mount Vernon, Illinois, in 1900, was chosen vice president of the La Salle County Farmers Institute upon its organization at Mendota. She has also been a delegate to the Illinois State Grange at its meetings at Springfield and at Joliet. She is the largest policy holder in the Freedom Mission & Serena Farmers Insurance Company. The poor and needy find in her a most helpful friend and she withholds her assistance from no one whom she deems worthy. She has likewise done much for the material improvement of the county, having in the past twenty years erected twenty-three good buildings on her three farms, which comprise four hundred and eighty-nine and a half acres of valuable land. It was on the 17th of August, 1886, that she was called upon to mourn the loss of her husband, who passed away a short time subsequent to the thirty-sixth anniversary of his birth. The blow was an almost unbearable one to friends as well as family and upon the widowed wife fell the additional burden of rearing her children, a duty which she has nobly accomplished. All who know her esteem her for the possession of her splendid business ability and her many womanly qualities which endear her to her friends and win her the favorable regard of all with whom she comes in contact.

HENRY L. HOSSACK.

Henry L. Hossack, who in the capable control of various business interests has become one of the substantial citizens of La Salle county, now living a retired life, was born near Lockport, Illinois, on the 27th of April, 1842, his parents being John and Martha (Lens) Hossack. He was brought to La Salle county by his parents in 1850, when a youth of but eight years and was educated in the Ottawa schools. He started out in business life as a grain and lumber merchant and was thus engaged for many years, handling those commodities on a large scale and thus conducting a profitable business. He shipped five hundred thousand bushels of grain to Chicago in one year. He was also engaged in the real-estate business in the west, handling lands in Kansas, Nebraska and California, spending two years in the last named state. Seven of the Hossack family were in the grain trade at one time. Henry L. Hossack established the first bottling works in Ottawa, bottling mineral water, pop and ginger ale and having a depot in Chicago for the delivery of

mineral water. About 1886 he owned a steamer which was used for pleasure trips on the Illinois river. A man of resourceful business ability, he has turned his attention to many interests and has carried forward to successful completion whatever he has undertaken, being thoroughly reliable in his trade transactions, while his enterprise and industry have been the salient features in his success.

Mr. Hossack was married to Miss Medora Tuttle, a native of Oneida county, New York, who came to La Salle county in 1860 with her father, James Tuttle, a well known cattle man. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hossack have been born three children: Emma D., now the wife of John Moore, who is engaged in merchandising in Lisbon, Illinois; Fannie B., who died at the age of seventeen years; and Henry L., who attended the Lawrence school in Chicago and is now farming near San Antonio, Texas. In 1901, Mr. Hossack was called upon to mourn the loss of his first wife and since that time he has married Alice Jennings, of Ottawa.

He owns fine property in this city which yields him an excellent income, including the Fisher Meyer store building. In politics he is a republican and has been a member of the city council for three terms. He has also served as assistant supervisor and in the public offices to which he has been called has always been found loyal and faithful. Mr. Hossack belongs to Seth C. Earl post, No. 56, G. A. R., of Ottawa, and is entitled to membership by reason of his active service in the army. He enlisted in 1864 as a member of Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Volunteer Infantry, with which he served for six months. He was elected captain and was stationed in Missouri and Kansas, doing guard duty. Both he and his wife are members of the Congregational church and are held in high esteem in the city of their residence. Their home is at No. 521 Pearl street and its hospitality is generously extended to those who know them. Mr. Hossack has led a busy and useful life and the rest he is now enjoying is well earned.

FRED A. KOEHLER.

The industrial interests of Peru find a worthy representative in Fred A. Koehler, who is now numbered among the successful business men of the city, where as a contractor and builder he is enjoying a large patronage and contributing in substantial measure to the upbuilding and progress of the community. His labors have been an important element in its architectural adorn-

ment and aside from his business occasionally he has figured in public life in the city as a supporter of all progressive interests. He was born here March 8, 1862, a son of Albright and Elizabeth S. (Burkhart) Koehler, both of whom were natives of Germany, the former having been born in Michaelstadt, Hessen, and the latter in Oppergimper, Baden. They were married in Peru, in 1858, the father having come to the United States in 1852, while a year or two later his parents also arrived.

The paternal grandfather, Dr. George Koehler, was a physician and for many years was successfully engaged in practice in Peru, Henry and Chicago, Illinois. The year 1854 witnessed the arrival of Albright Koehler in Peru, where he conducted a drug store until after the outbreak of the Civil war. His patriotic nature being aroused, on the 14th of November, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company K, Fifty-third Illinois Infantry but was soon promoted from the ranks, on account of his knowledge of drugs and medicine, to the more responsible post of assistant surgeon. In the fall of 1862 he was discharged from the army because of ill health. On again locating in Peru he resumed the drug business and at different times was a resident of Mendota, Peoria, Henry and Wenona, Illinois, after which he again came to Peru and gave his attention to the painter's trade for a considerable period. He was for a number of years justice of the peace and his decisions were strictly fair and impartial, winning him "golden opinions from all sorts of people." He was worthy exemplar of the Masonic lodge and enjoyed the unqualified regard of his comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic. He passed away December 1, 1891, at the age of fifty-three years, eight months and fifteen days. Mrs. Koehler, whose birth occurred August 8, 1838, came to Peru with her parents, John and Mary Ann (Ehrlacher) Burkhart, in 1851. Her father was a mechanic and died in Peru, in 1857, while her mother passed away in this city in 1881. Mrs. Koehler still survives her husband and of their six children, four are living, Louisa W., Fred A., Leopold W. and Minnie J. The deceased members of the family were George C. and Emma M. H. Koehler.

The boyhood days of Fred A. Koehler were uneventfully passed, his attention being given to the duties of the schoolroom and the pleasures of the playground until he was fourteen years of age, when he entered upon an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade, spending three years in that manner. In 1885 he began business on his own account as a member of the firm of Utz, Sperber & Koehler. After six or seven years that partnership was dissolved and Mr. Koehler has since

been alone in business, making for himself a creditable name as a leading and skillful contractor of the city. He erected the Masonic Temple, Turner Hall and many fine residences as well as public buildings. His workmanship has always been of the highest character and his thorough and practical understanding of the trade enables him to carefully direct the labors of those whom he employs. He is thoroughly reliable in his business undertakings and his efforts have resulted in financial success.

In 1882 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Koehler and Miss Elizabeth Whickert, of Peru, a daughter of August and Lena (Erb) Whickert, natives of Germany. They became the parents of five children: Elma, deceased; Fred W., who is attending the Chicago College of Dental Surgery; Edith, who has also passed away; Walter; and Irene. Mr. Koehler belongs to the Society of the Turnverein, the Peru Rod and Gun Club and the Knights of Pythias lodge. He is also an honorary member of the Peru fire department and usually exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the democracy but does not consider himself bound by party ties. Diligence and enterprise have been his chief characteristics through an active business career, which has extended from his fourteenth year to the present time and resulting therefrom has come a success which is as honorable as it is gratifying.

CALEB W. CAMPBELL.

Caleb W. Campbell, a representative of a pioneer family of La Salle county, now engaged in the milling business and in the shipment of grain at Ottawa, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1839. His parents were Abel and Eliza Jane (Woodward) Campbell. The father, who was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1809, passed away in Iowa, June 7, 1894, at the age of eighty-four years. He came to Illinois in 1851, locating first in Putnam county, whence in 1855 he removed to La Salle county, locating in what was then Grand Rapids township but is now Fall River township. He first bought land at six dollars per acre, thus acquiring a quarter section. It was wild prairie on which not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made, but he began its cultivation and erected thereon a frame residence, having, however, lived in a log cabin while in Putnam county. He was one of the worthy pioneer settlers of La Salle county, contributing to its general improvement and development. After residing here for a time he bought twenty acres of timber land and

he engaged quite extensively in the raising of wheat, for which he found a good market in Ottawa, the city having been for many years one of the leading exporting points for grain in the country. In community interests Mr. Campbell took an active and helpful part. He served as supervisor for many years and was school director for a long period. He was also a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and did all in his power to promote the moral development of the locality. His political support was given to the whig party. His wife, who was born in 1816 in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, died in Iowa, November 3, 1895. They were married in Pennsylvania and became the parents of fourteen children, of whom ten are now living, namely: Caleb W.; William, who is married and makes his home in Iowa; Hamilton, living in Iowa; John, a resident of Streator, Illinois; Albert, of Kansas; Morgan, who is living in Dakota; Newton, who makes his home in Nebraska; Mary, the wife of J. Reader, of Missouri; Jane, the wife of Jacob Overmeyer, of Oklahoma; and Alice, the wife of Taylor Gye, of Iowa. One brother, Walker, served in the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Infantry as a member of Company G and gave up his life for his country. A son and two daughters of the family died in infancy.

Caleb W. Campbell, whose name introduces this review, acquired his early education in the public schools of Pennsylvania and of Illinois. When twenty years of age he started out in life on his own account and when twenty-two years of age was married on the 24th of December, 1861, to Miss Mary Roena Gillham, who was born in Madison county, Illinois, February 24, 1842, and was a daughter of John and Mary (Atchison) Gillham. Her father was born in Madison county, Illinois, and died at the age of fifty-eight years, and her mother was a native of Kentucky. Mr. Gillham came to La Salle county in 1850 and purchased a quarter section of land, for which he paid six dollars per acre. He then devoted his attention to farming, converting the tract of raw prairie into one of rich fertility, on which he made substantial improvements. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Gillham were born five children: Adeline, the wife of R. Case, now living in Iowa; Orsmess, who resides in Iowa; John, also of Iowa; Lucy, the wife of A. Farnham, of Colorado; and Mrs. Campbell.

Mr. Campbell had been reared to the occupation of farming and on starting out in life for himself chose the same occupation. He devoted his time and energies to that work until 1891, when he sold his land in Fall River township, this county, and bought land in Iowa. In 1897,

however, he embarked in the milling and shipping business and has since been connected with the grain trade in Ottawa. In this enterprise he is a partner of C. A. Caton. For some time Mr. Campbell was upon the road selling the products of the mill, but now remains in Ottawa in the supervision of the business, which has reached extensive and profitable proportions. He is a man of untiring industry and perseverance and carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

In 1903, Mr. Campbell was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 9th of October of that year. By this marriage had been born five children: Nellie L., the wife of John Brownfield, of Ottawa, by whom she has two children; Oscar L.; E. Burdette, who is living in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Henry H.; and Lura B., who married Andy Patterson and resides in Streator, Illinois.

Mr. Campbell, while living in Fall River township, served as a township officer for nine years, being at different times treasurer, general overseer and road commissioner. In politics he is an unfaltering republican, believing firmly in the principles of the party. For forty years he has been a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church and for thirty-seven years has been superintendent of the Sunday-school. His life has been upright and honorable, his actions prompted by worthy motives, and his record proves that success and an untarnished name may be won simultaneously.

FRED ROUX.

Fred Roux, whose home is on section 19, Wallace township, is engaged in general farming and stock raising and feeding. Both branches of his business are proving profitable and he is therefore meeting with well merited success. He was born in Waltham township, this county, on the 13th of November, 1863, his parents being Joseph and Mary (Burno) Roux, both of whom were natives of France. The father was born in Alsace, on the 12th of November, 1831, and departed this life in 1906. The mother, whose birth occurred May 20, 1833, is still living. Joseph Roux served in the French army during the Crimean war for seven years and three months. In 1856 he came to America and, making his way to La Salle county, Illinois, owned and resided upon a farm in Serena township until 1862, when he removed to Waltham township. The following year he bought land

in Wallace township, whereon he made his home until his life's labors were ended in death. His wife came to the United States when eight years of age with her parents. She was a daughter of Louis Bruno, who settled in Serena township in 1841 and continued to make his home there until called to his final rest. Mr. Roux was reared in the Catholic faith but later became a member of the Protestant church. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and he filled a number of township offices, the duties of which he discharged with promptness and fidelity. In the family were nine children, Fred being the third in order of birth. The family record is as follows: Jane, who died at the age of thirteen years; Ida, the wife of a Mr. Gutell, of Storm Lake, Iowa; Fred, of this review; Julia, the wife of Amos Gutell, of Dwight, Illinois; Louis, a farmer of Serena township; Mary, the wife of James Mitchell, of Fall River township; Julius, who enlisted in 1894 in the United States regular army and went to the Philippines during the Spanish-American war, and is now in Porto Rico; Henry, a farmer of McHenry county, Illinois; and Clara, the wife of Charles Mitchell, of Waltham township.

In the country schools Fred Roux began his education and remained at home with his parents until twenty-eight years of age, during which time he became thoroughly familiar with farm labor in all of its departments, working in the fields from the time of early spring planting until the crops were gathered in the late fall. He was married on the 15th of February, 1893, to Miss Margaret Mitchell, a native of Ireland and a daughter of James Mitchell, deceased. Her mother, however, is still living and makes her home with a son-in-law, Robert Fullerton, in Wallace township. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Roux have been born six children, who are yet living: Mary, Walter, Ida, Howard, Albert and Florence. One child died in infancy.

Throughout his entire life Mr. Roux has carried on general agricultural pursuits, and is now the owner of five hundred and seventy-five acres of good land, upon which are many modern improvements. He carries on general farming and feeds about two carloads of cattle every year. He also makes a specialty of raising draft horses, and his stock-raising interests as well as his cultivation of crops bring him a good return. He is active and enterprising in all of his work, possessing the determination which enables him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he tries. He is thoroughly reliable in his business dealings and his commercial integrity stands as an unquestioned fact in



FRED ROUX.

his career. He is likewise well known as a supporter of many movements relating to the welfare of the community. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and for fifteen years he served as road commissioner. He is likewise drainage commissioner for Waltham and Wallace townships and is school director, having acted in that capacity from the age of twenty-one years. He is now a candidate for nomination for county sheriff and if he wins the election will undoubtedly receive a large democratic vote, such is his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen, all of whom speak of him as "a fine fellow." He is banker for the Modern Woodmen camp, No. 5764, and the Woodmen Hall has been built on his farm. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, and all who know him esteem him for his genuine worth. Having spent his entire life in this country his record is well known to his fellowmen, and the circle of his friends is almost co-extensive with the circle of his acquaintances.

JAMES P. AWBREY.

James P. Awbrey, one of the intelligent and enterprising agriculturists of Dayton township, living on section 17, was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, on the 30th of March, 1844. His parents were Thomas and Sarah (Dove) Awbrey, who were likewise natives of the Old Dominion and spent their entire lives there, the father passing away when sixty-nine years of age and the mother at the age of seventy years. Thomas Awbrey was a farmer by occupation and upon the old homestead in Virginia James P. Awbrey first opened his eyes to the light of day. He spent his younger years there, remaining at home until he had reached the age of twenty-three, and as it was necessary for him to go to work when he was quite young his educational privileges were accordingly limited.

In 1867 he sought a companion and helpmate for life's journey and was married to Miss Angeline Heavner, who was born in Virginia, August 15, 1841, a daughter of Wells and Delilah (Slater) Heavner, natives of Virginia. The mother died in the Old Dominion and the father afterward came to Illinois. In the year of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Awbrey removed to La Salle county, where he worked by the month as a farm hand for a year in Rutland township. He then rented land in that township until twelve years ago, when he came to Dayton and bought one hundred and twenty-three acres of land where

he now resides. The place was largely run down when it came into his possession and the buildings were old and were not in a state of good repair. Mr. Awbrey at once commenced the work of improvement and has erected a new residence and has fair outbuildings, all being placed here by himself in the last twelve years. He has also tilled his fields and brought the land to a state of rich productiveness and has led a life of industry and thrift, resulting in the establishment of a good farm. He carries on general agricultural pursuits and has always been a man of diligence and enterprise.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Awbrey have been born seven children: C. L., who married Nellie McGriff, and is an employe of the street car company of Chicago; Felix D., who is also a street car company employe in Chicago; Mary, the wife of Thomas Bigford, living on a farm in Dayton township; W. Jay, who is at home; R. D., also at home; Estella, the wife of Frank Furr, of Grundy county; and Mabel, who is under the parental roof.

In his political views Mr. Awbrey is a democrat, but has never aspired to office, in fact has no desire to hold positions of political preferment. He keeps well informed on the questions of the day, political and otherwise, his reading covering the current event, and he is a well informed man, whose life has been honorable and his actions manly and sincere. He has made a study of improved methods of agriculture, gaining broad knowledge from the school of experience, and his efforts have been effective forces in winning him a comfortable competence.

MRS. EMILY L. PERKINS.

Mrs. Emily L. Perkins, residing in Ottawa, is the widow of Lothrop Perkins, who was born in Middleboro, Massachusetts, April 10, 1845. He died in Ottawa, Illinois, September 17, 1884, and thus passed away a respected, worthy and influential resident of the county seat. He acquired a college education in his native state, after which he came to Ottawa and was employed in the First National Bank for a short time. He then turned his attention to the dry-goods business, entering trade in connection with S. B. Gridley, with whom he continued for ten or twelve years, when, on selling out that enterprise, he became connected with the conduct of a lighting and gas plant, his associate being Colonel Cushman. Mr. Perkins continued as general manager of this business up to the time of his death and made it a profitable industry, owing to his

capable management, keen discernment and resolute purpose.

On the 1st of September, 1870, Mr. Perkins was united in marriage to Miss Emily L. Waterman, the wedding ceremony being performed in the home of the bride's parents at Ottawa. She was born in Ottawa, January 14, 1846, and is a daughter of Eri L. and Jane A. (Burgett) Waterman. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Perkins were born three children, two daughters and a son, namely: Jennie C., who became the wife of F. W. Bull, of Ottawa, and now living in Oak Park, Illinois; Mary E., the wife of Frank Follett, of this city; and Lothrop, Jr., who is living in Ottawa.

Mr. Perkins was a very public-spirited man and his interest in the welfare of that city led him to give tangible support to many movements for the general good. He was fire marshal at one time and also supervisor of his township. A very prominent Mason, he held membership in Occidental lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Ottawa chapter, R. A. M.; and Ottawa commandery, No. 10, K. T., while in the consistory he attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. In his life he exemplified the teachings and spirit of the craft and his active and honorable career won him a gratifying measure of success and the good will and trust of his fellowmen. He was faithful in friendship and devoted to his family, and in matters relating to the general welfare he took a deep and helpful interest, so that his death was the occasion of deep and widespread regret when he was called to his final rest.

FREDERICK M. PLAGENS.

Frederick M. Plagens, a shoe merchant of La Salle, who is filling the position of township assessor, has gained a creditable place in the public regard by reason of his capable and efficient public service and his activity and reliability in commercial circles. He is a worthy representative of the German-American element in our citizenship and has found in the business conditions of the new world the opportunities which he sought for continuous and honorable advancement. He was born in Germany in 1861, a son of August and Louisa (Braun) Plagens, who spent their entire lives in the fatherland. In their family were four children, of whom three came to America, but the subject of this review is the only one in La Salle county. His sister Emma is now living in Germany and his brothers, August and John, are residents of the United States.

Frederick M. Plagens spent the first twenty-one years of his life in his native land and then

came alone to America in 1882, settling in La Salle county. He had learned the trade of shoe-making in his native country and followed that trade in this county until 1890, when he opened a retail shoe store on Eighth street in La Salle. He has since conducted the business and is an active, enterprising merchant, whose prudence, economy and energy constitute the basis of his success. He has never become a wealthy man but is in comfortable circumstances and his business integrity and trustworthiness stand as unquestioned facts in his career, so that he has the highest esteem of his neighbors, friends and business associates.

His position in public regard is indicated by the fact that he was elected to the office of township assessor in 1905 and again in 1906 and he was previously, by appointment of Mayor W. A. Panneck, assistant assessor of the city, which office he held for two years. In his social relations he is a Mason and has served as junior deacon and senior warden of the lodge. He also has membership with the Modern Woodmen of America and for seven years has been secretary of the camp. He likewise belongs to the Royal Neighbors and is a member and president of the Home Fraternal League.

Mr. Plagens was married in La Salle, in 1894, to Miss Mary Daehn, who was born in America and is a daughter of Louis Daehn, of La Salle. They have two children, Louis and Frederick, both born in this city.

When Mr. Plagens was re-elected assessor by a large majority he said, "I am more than pleased at the work of my friends. I will serve the people well and faithfully during my term of office," and this promise he has kept in letter and spirit. He has the safe, substantial qualities of an honorable business man and capable public officer and there are in his life record lessons worthy of emulation, for with no capital save his spirit of enterprise and a pair of willing hands he came to the new world to find in its business conditions the opportunities he sought and by progressive stages he has worked his way upward to a prominent place in business, social and political circles and in the regard of his fellowmen.

JAMES C. REYNOLDS.

James C. Reynolds, living on section 28, Deer Park township, was one of the first white children born in La Salle county and his family and that of his wife have been very prominent in the history of this section of the state for many years. Mr. Reynolds first opened his eyes to the light

of day in the old fort on Cedar creek in La Salle township, June 27, 1832. His parents, Martin and Elizabeth (Hitt) Reynolds had settled on a farm on section 30, Deer Park township, in 1829, and were among the earliest settlers of this part of the state, living here when the forests were uncut, when the prairies were covered with their native grasses and when the Indians still used this district as a hunting ground. Martin Reynolds won the friendship of the Indian chief, Shabbona, who warned him of each of the intended uprisings of the Indians. On one occasion the family hurried to the fort in La Salle township, which was commanded by General Brady and it was during the temporary residence of his parents at the fort that James C. Reynolds was born. The ancestral history of the family in America can be traced back to about 1685. Martin Reynolds, father of our subject, was born in Maryland and came of English lineage. He accompanied his father on the removal of the family from Maryland to Champaign county, Ohio, where he was reared to manhood and married Miss Elizabeth Hitt. They removed from Ohio to Illinois, in 1827, making the journey by wagon, their destination being Jacksonville. There Martin Reynolds purchased a farm, which is now a part of the site of the city. Eventually he sold out there and went to Galena, Illinois, engaging in mining for a year in the lead mines. In 1829 he came to what is now Deer Park township, La Salle county. His father, Joseph, however, never left Ohio, and died there, as did his wife.

Martin Reynolds continued to make his home upon the old farm in Deer Park township until 1838. In that year Samuel Hitt, a brother-in-law, came from Maryland, together with Thomas Hitt, another brother-in-law, and with John Wallace and Martin Reynolds they removed to Ogle county, Illinois. They were men of marked progress and enterprise and the four of them built Rock River Seminary, at Mount Morris, in which institution many distinguished men have since been educated. Martin Reynolds continued to reside in Ogle county for six years, or until 1844, when he returned to his farm in Deer Park township, making his home there until his death in 1870, when he was seventy-six years of age. His early political allegiance was given to the whig party and he afterward became a republican. His wife, who was born near Lexington, Kentucky, was a daughter of a Methodist minister, who afterward removed to Urbana, Ohio, and it was while living in the latter state that she became acquainted with Martin Reynolds, to whom she gave her hand in marriage. It was her brother, Caleb Hitt, who named Deer Park. Mrs. Reynolds died during pioneer times, pass-

ing away in this county in 1849. In the family were eleven children, of whom six reached years of maturity. Those still surviving are: Margaret A., who was born in 1820, and married B. T. Phelps, of Independence, Missouri; Caroline, who was born in 1824, and married Joseph S. Gumm, a resident of Kelso, Washington; Elizabeth B., who was born in 1828, and has been married twice but is now a widow residing in California, being there at the time of the earthquake in 1906; James C., of this review; and Robert, who was born in Ogle county, in 1838, and has resided with his brother James for the past twenty years. He has lived in La Salle county since the 1st of January, 1844. Having enlisted as a member of Company C, First Illinois Light Artillery, in 1864, he served until mustered out on the 14th of June of that year.

James C. Reynolds was reared in La Salle county amid pioneer environments and has a definite and correct mental picture of the conditions which existed during his boyhood days, when much of the land was uncultivated and when the work of improvement and progress lay largely in the future. He assisted in the arduous task of developing a new farm and acquired his education in the public schools. In 1858, he was married to Miss Caroline C. Clayton, who was born in what is now West Virginia, January 1, 1833, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Puntney) Clayton. The father was a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, while his parents were natives of England. Mrs. Elizabeth Clayton was born near Baltimore, Maryland, and was married in that state, after which they removed to Virginia. By steamer they proceeded down the Ohio and up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers to Hennepin, Illinois, in April, 1834. Leaving the boat there they made their way across the country to what is now Deer Park township and settled on section 32, their home farm including what is now the site of the village of Deer Park. Here they spent their remaining days, Mr. Clayton, who was born in 1806, having passed away in 1885, while his wife, whose birth occurred in 1804, died in 1871. He had served his township as supervisor, probably being the first one elected to that office in Deer Park township. He was appointed the first justice of the peace of the county but he did not serve. Like the Reynolds family, the Claytons have been very prominent in the pioneer development and later progress of the county and the two family names are inseparably associated with the history, development and upbuilding here.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have been born four children, one of whom, Willis C., died in San Francisco, California, in 1902, at the age of forty-

three years. He had been engaged as a mining expert in the state of Guerrero, Mexico. Those living are: E. J., an expert mining engineer now in old Mexico; George M., a farmer of Deer Park township, who owns and occupies the farm upon which his grandfather lived and who married Miss Althea Miller, of Bloomington, Illinois, by whom he has two children, Louise C. and Helen R.; and Samuel W., of Ottawa, a twin brother of George, who married Miss Letitia Wilson, a native of England, by whom he had four children, all now deceased. George is now serving as supervisor of Deer Park township.

Mr. Reynolds of this review has devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits and has thus provided a comfortable living for his family. He has worked earnestly and untiringly in carrying on the farm, bringing his fields under a high state of cultivation and gathering therefrom rich and abundant harvests. He is the owner of over four hundred acres of land. He has always been a stalwart republican and he served as supervisor of Deer Park township during the period of the Civil war. Few men have more intimate knowledge of the county and its up-building than Mr. Reynolds, who was one of the first white children born here and whose mind as the years have gone by has borne the impress of the early historic annals and of latter-day progress and development. The work which was undertaken by his father has been continued by him and is now being carried on by his sons, so that the name of Reynolds is closely associated with agricultural development, which has been one of the chief sources of income of the county.

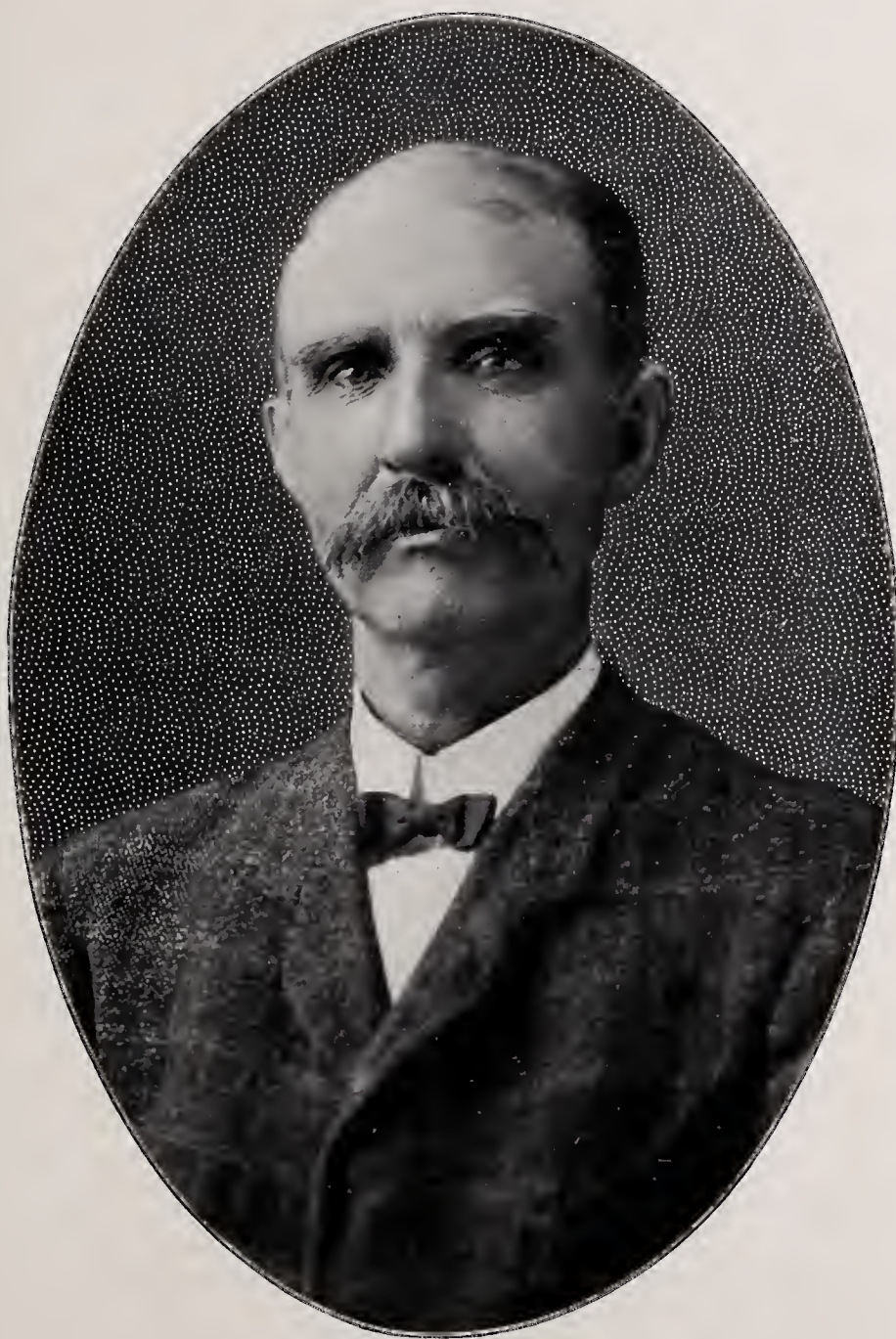
JOHN M. AITKEN.

John M. Aitken, residing upon a farm on section 1, Dimmick township, is a representative agriculturist of his community, carrying on agricultural pursuits along modern lines. He is of Scotch lineage although born near Bristol, England, his father, Nicholas Aitken, being at that time in England with his family, being called there to manage a large glass plant. Nicholas Aitken was born in Dunbarton, Scotland, in 1812, and in early manhood wedded Miss Jane Redpath. He did not come to this country until 1871, since which time he has made his home with his son, John M. Aitken, and is now ninety-four years of age. The Commoner and Glassworker some years ago spoke of him as one of the oldest glass workers in the United States. He was also the first man to build a tank in England. Just before 1840 he was general manager of the Crown

glass factory in Southwick, Durham county, England, and it was there that he built the first tank. His ideas were gained from observing the melting of glaze in the potteries. The idea impressed him strongly and the outcome was that he built the first furnace. Jim King, a blower in the West house, was a snapper at the tank. Just before the introduction of the tank from which other inventors took their cue, Mr. Aitken received a good offer from the McCullys, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to come to America and take charge of their works. He has still in his possession a letter which he received from that firm in 1840 and which he prizes very highly. He did not come to America, however, until 1871. Here he continued his connection with his trade, and in 1891 he was in Fostoria, Ohio, having been called there to mix the batch and watch the furnaces of Secretary of the Treasury Foster's window glass factory. In his family were eight children, all of whom came to America, namely: William, Jane, Nicholas, John, Thomas, Isabelle, George and Margaret.

John M. Aitken acquired his education in the schools of his native country and there learned the glassworker's trade. He was in very limited financial circumstances, when, in 1872, he came to the United States and worked as a glass cutter in Ottawa, La Salle county, and Ravenna, Ohio. From his earnings he saved money, living frugally and economically, and when his financial resources permitted he invested in eighty acres of land in La Salle county. He now owns a large and valuable tract of three hundred and sixty acres in Dimmick township of finely improved land. He has drained the tract by laying many rods of tiling and has placed all of the improvements now seen upon the place. Mr. Aitken is very thorough in all that he does, believing that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well and his farm and home bear evidence of his business ability and enterprise. While working at the glass cutter's trade he was acknowledged an expert and in his farming operations he has been equally successful.

In 1877 Mr. Aitken was married to Miss Jessie Cuthbertson, a daughter of John and Margaret Cuthbertson, representatives of a Scotch family, who located in La Salle county at an early day. Mrs. Aitken departed this life in 1905. Unto this union were born four children. Arthur G. displays marked ability as a machinist and has invented a number of important improvements to various farm implements and machines, including corn cutters and gasoline engines. He married Miss Ollie Fahler, and now lives in Dimmick township. They have two children, Margaret and John. Daisy Belle is at home. Leonora



JOHN M. AITKEN.

is the wife of John Greenshields, a son of Rev. Greenshields. Walter S. is also under the parental roof.

Mr. Aitken is a republican in politics and for twenty years has served as school director, the cause of education finding in him a warm and stalwart friend. He is a Presbyterian in religious faith and for thirty years has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, his affiliation being with Troy Grove lodge, No. 384. His many good traits of character which he has displayed during his residence in this county well entitle him to the good will and friendship which he so uniformly enjoys.

JOHN HOSSACK.

John Hossack was born of Scotch parentage, at Elgin, among the grand old hills of Scotland, December 6, 1806. He spent his early boyhood days among the sturdy people of his native land, obtaining a very limited education. At the early age of twelve years he crossed the Atlantic ocean and entered the confectionery store of his uncle in Quebec, Canada, where he remained until near his majority, when he started business on his own account. He was married in 1833 to Miss Martha Lens. Leaving the confectionery business, which he found unsuited to the development of his ambitions, he engaged in the public works of the Dominion, and for several years was a contractor on the "Long Soo" canal on the St. Lawrence river.

In 1838 he crossed the lakes to Chicago, attracted thither by the proposed building of the Illinois and Michigan canal. Securing contracts upon the canal he continued in that work until the canal funds became exhausted and all work stopped, when, out of necessity, having nearly all his capital tied up in the canal contracts, he opened up a prairie farm in Cook county, near a fine grove, afterwards known as Hossack's grove. He was fearless and outspoken in his love of liberty and sympathy for the oppressed, and the poor fugitive learned that Hossack's grove was an asylum for the down-trodden slave, who was cared for and assisted on his road to freedom.

In 1849 Hossack came to Ottawa and engaged in the lumber trade, shortly afterwards adding the business of buying and shipping grain to Chicago, in a few years becoming one of the heaviest dealers in grain and lumber in the west. The old ferry which was established during the Black Hawk war becoming inadequate to accommodate the increasing trade from the south, he was largely instrumental in securing the build-

ing of a substantial bridge across the Illinois river. Being attracted by the beautiful view from the south bluff, in 1854 he erected thereon a stately residence. He was prominent in every enterprise for the good of the public. The period of his life, however, to which, during the remainder of his days, he referred with the greatest pride was that which marked his connection with the "underground railway." As many as thirteen fugitives from bondage were quartered in the Hossack mansion at one time. It was quite a common occurrence for from one to five poor slaves to find a shelter there, notwithstanding the heavy penalty imposed for such violation of the fugitive slave law, which he on all occasions denounced as infamous and contrary to the laws of God. During this period he became the close friend and associate of William Lloyd Garrison, Owen Lovejoy, Gerritt Smith, John Wentworth, and other men of prominence. More than two hundred negroes are said to have made their way from Missouri and Kentucky to Canada from station to station of the "underground."

On September 4, 1859, Jim Grey, one of three slaves who had escaped from Richard Phillips, a planter living near Madrid, Missouri, was captured in Union county and imprisoned under the state law. As this law had been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court and a man named Root came to Ottawa and took out a writ of habeas corpus before Judge J. D. Caton of the supreme court. The negro was brought to Ottawa on the night of October 19th, and next morning was taken before Judge Caton. The judge discharged him from the custody of the state officials, declaring his arrest to have been illegal, but held him under a writ issued by a United States commissioner, under the United States "fugitive slave law," remanding him to the custody of the United States marshal, to be taken before Commissioner Conreau. Just as Judge Caton had entered the order James Stout arose and moved that the meeting resolve itself into a committee to carry out the law, the Abolitionists understanding it to mean a higher than human law. During this moment of excitement Hossack said: "If you want your liberty, come." And, urging the negro through the passage-way made by other abolitionists to the door and into a carriage in waiting, driven by Charles C. Campbell, the others blocked the doorway, keeping the officer and his posse in the courtroom until the fugitive was safely off. A man willing to aid in slave-power grabbed the lines to stop the horses, but, on Hossack advancing on him with upraised hand, he quickly let loose his hold, and the horses dashed away with "Jim Grey" on his road to freedom.

For his violation of law John Hossack, Dr. Stout, James Stout and five others were indicted by the federal grand jury, and all but two were indicted by the Federal grand jury, and all but two were placed in jail at Chicago. They at first refused to give bail, but most of them were released a few days later on their own recognizance. John Hossack and Dr. Stout were convicted and sentenced to pay one hundred dollars fine and to serve ten days' imprisonment. When asked what he had to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, John Hossack, whose trial took place first, delivered an address to the court, Judge Drummond, which is still remarkable as a great effort and a production of rare power and eloquence. What is also remarkable, is that he possessed the boldness to deliver such an address before a judge of the United States or any other court. During the ten days spent in jail Mr. Hossack was taken out driving by Hon. John Wentworth, mayor of Chicago, and other leading citizens, guarded by Mrs. Foltz, the jailor's wife, and feasted and banqueted by the people of Chicago, who paid the costs in the cases and lionized him and Dr. Stout. Indeed, so much prominence did this address give Mr. Hossack that he was nominated for governor upon the abolition ticket.

In the great struggle to put down the slaveholders' rebellion Mr. Hossack was foremost in assisting the Soldiers' Aid Society in the collection of commissary stores and supplies for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers. He continued in the grain and lumber business in Ottawa until 1873, when he became totally blind and retired from active life. He died November 8, 1891.

His family relations were always of the most enviable character, he idolizing his wife and children, being, in turn, idolized by them. He was the father of eleven children, and lived to see all of them grown to man and womanhood, married and settled in homes of their own. For fifty-four years—from 1833 to 1887—there was not a death in this large family. In 1883 Mr. and Mrs. Hossack celebrated their golden wedding, all of their eleven children, coming from five states, being present.

JOHN O'CONNELL.

John O'Connell, who follows farming on section 34, Dimmick township, was born upon this place forty-eight years ago, his parents being John and Sarah O'Connell, both of whom were natives of Ireland and spent their early lives near Limerick in Limerick county. There they grew to adult age, were married and two sons were

born to them ere their emigration to the new world. In the year 1853, hoping to better his financial condition in the new world, John O'Connell, Sr., came with his family to the United States, landing at New York, where he worked for four months. He then came to La Salle and was employed at railroad labor for eight months. He lived frugally and economically and saved from his earnings a sufficient sum to enable him to engage in farming upon rented land. He bought a farm in 1863 of forty acres in Dimmick township and afterward removed to Putnam county, Illinois, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land. He returned to Dimmick township, however, in 1869 and to his farm he added from time to time as his financial resources increased until at his death, which occurred in 1887, he was one of the large landowners of his community, having five hundred acres of very rich and productive land. Thus year by year he prospered and his life illustrated what may be accomplished through determined and persistent effort. He passed away February 9, 1887. In his family were eight children: Michael, who is living in Arkansas; Dennis, a prosperous farmer of Dimmick township; Hannah, who died leaving a daughter; Cora, the wife of Bernard McGlinn; David, deceased; John, of this review; James, who has also passed away; Sarah, who died in Denver, Colorado; and Timothy, a farmer living in Dimmick township.

John O'Connell, whose name introduces this record, was born and reared upon the farm, which is yet his home, and after attending the country schools became a student in the La Salle high school, while later he pursued a course in the Northern Indiana Normal School, at Valparaiso. Thus he was well equipped by liberal education for the practical duties of life and in his business career has made good use of the knowledge which he acquired. He has always followed farming and is thoroughly progressive, yet practical, in his work and has his farm under a high state of cultivation. He owns two hundred and eighty acres of fine farm land, his residence being on section 34, Dimmick township. This is devoted to general farming and stock-raising and he also has a nursery of sixteen acres upon his place. All branches of his business are proving profitable and he is regarded as one of the successful stock-feeders of this part of the state.

Mr. O'Connell was united in marriage to Miss Mary Welch, a daughter of John and Anne Welsh, representatives of an Irish family, which located in La Salle county about 1853. Their children are six in number: Sarah, Teresa, Celia,

John, James and William. Mr. O'Connell fully appreciates the advantages of education and encourages his children in their school work. He intends that they shall have good opportunities in that direction. In politics he is a democrat and for a number of years served as school director but otherwise has held no public office. In his religious faith he is a Catholic and is now a communicant of St. Patrick's church at La Salle. He represents one of the old, prominent and honored Irish families of his section of the county and is a man whose business reliability is above question.

R. A. SCHMIDT.

R. A. Schmidt, residing on section 19, Dayton township, where he owns four hundred and twenty acres of valuable land constituting a part of his father's old homestead, was born in Ottawa, July 10, 1861, and is a son of R. A. Schmidt, whose birth occurred in Germany. Coming to America alone in 1847, he was afterward married in Detroit, Michigan, to Miss Catherine Grommes, who was also born in Germany, and came to America with her father. R. A. Schmidt, Sr., worked at the tinner's trade in Detroit until 1870, when he came to La Salle county and established his home on a farm in Fall River township, where he lived for five years. He afterward removed to Dayton township and purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land, to which he added from time to time until at his death he was the owner of a very valuable property, comprising six hundred and forty acres. He was extremely successful in his farming operations, carefully managing his business affairs until they resulted in a most gratifying prosperity. His political allegiance was given to the democracy and he was a communicant of the Catholic church. He died upon the home farm December 4, 1899, at the age of sixty-four years, while his wife died in Chicago while undergoing an operation January 31, 1902. Their son, R. A. Schmidt, was the third in order of birth in a family of six children, of whom one died in infancy. The others are: Henry A., who is living on a farm in Dayton township; Emma, the wife of Judson H. Olmstead, residing in Kinsley, Kansas; Otto B., who married Bessie Bragg and lives in Chicago; and Clara, the deceased wife of a Mr. Shrader.

R. A. Schmidt, whose name introduces this record, was educated in the public schools and in a business college in Chicago. He has always made his home on the farm since his father

purchased the property, giving his life to general agricultural pursuits. In addition to tilling the soil he also feeds cattle quite extensively, feeding as high as two hundred head in a year, while at the present writing he has fifty head in his barnyard. His farm is one of the best in the county, he having been offered one hundred and seventy-five dollars per acre for two hundred acres of land. The house is a very commodious and attractive residence and there are also large barns and other buildings for the shelter of grain and stock. The entire place is under a high state of cultivation and presents every evidence of thrift and enterprise. In addition to the management of his property Mr. Schmidt is now engaged in loaning money.

On the 3d of January, 1899, R. A. Schmidt was married to Miss Rosa Bacher, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, November 24, 1869. They have two children, Paul and Walter, aged respectively six and three years.

In his political views Mr. Schmidt is an earnest republican and is serving for the second term as township assessor. He belongs to the Catholic church and is interested in everything that pertains to the welfare of the community along material, political, intellectual and moral lines. He is an intelligent, enterprising man, who reads broadly and thinks deeply, keeping well informed on the questions of the day. In his business affairs he displays keen discrimination, has made judicious investments and carefully managed his interests so as to increase his holdings.

LUMAN A. WILLIAMS.

Luman A. Williams, practicing at the Ottawa bar, was born in Southfield, Oakland county, Michigan, December 28, 1847. He came to McHenry county, Illinois, in the fall of 1865, when a young man of eighteen years and in the spring of 1866 became an apprentice in the Woodstock Sentinel office, of which paper F. M. Sapp and G. B. Richardson were the publishers. He was thus identified with the newspaper interests of the county until the fall of 1870, when he removed to La Salle county, where in connection with H. M. Gallagher he engaged in the publication of the Peru Herald in January, 1871. In 1874 he came to Ottawa, where he has since resided and during much of the time has been a newspaper writer, discussing in this manner many important questions of the day and preparing many able articles which have had an influential effect upon public thought and action.

Mr. Williams' preparation for the bar was made in the office of McDougall & Chapman, where he entered in 1889 and after thorough preliminary reading he was admitted in January, 1892, and has since been a practitioner at the Ottawa bar. He has held nor sought few public positions, having served for two years as alderman, while at other times he has been justice of the peace and police magistrate. He has regarded the pursuits of private life as abundantly worthy of his best efforts and has given close attention to his law practice, which has grown in importance and volume. He invariably seeks to present his argument in the strong, clear light of common reason and sound logical principle.

Mr. Williams was married on the 14th of January, 1875, in Peru, Illinois, to Miss Lizzie Brown, and they have now a son and daughter: Charles A. Williams, a practicing lawyer at Chicago; and Lorena W., the wife of Norman I. Jordan, of Ottawa. For more than twenty-five years Mr. Williams has been a member of Ottawa lodge, No. 41, I. O. O. F., representing that organization in the grand lodge of Illinois. He is also a past officer of the encampment and Patriarch Militant branch of the order. He is likewise a member and past master of Occidental lodge, No. 40, A. F. & A. M. His devotion to his business interests, his loyalty to the duties which devolve upon him and his strong personal traits of character have made him well known and well liked in Ottawa.

ROBERT CHALFANT STRAWN.

Robert Chalfant Strawn, who for a number of years was a prominent and prosperous representative of agricultural interests but spent his last days at Ottawa, where he died February 17, 1889, was born at or near Sandusky, Ohio, September 11, 1825, his parents residing on a farm there. He was a son of Joel and Lydia (Morgan) Strawn, and therefore connected with the same family to which General Morgan belonged. The parents came to La Salle in the spring of 1834, being among the earliest residents of this part of the state, and with the pioneer development and improvement there were associated, taking an active part in the work of general progress. Their home was five miles west of Ottawa. The father was a man of superior intellectual endowments and literary attainments. He was a most earnest church worker, was highly respected for his upright life and fidelity to principle and during his long and active career kept up his reading and was well informed

on all questions of general and current interest. He held various offices, the duties of which he discharged in prompt and able manner, and he owned and conducted an extensive farm. He passed away in 1861, while his wife survived him until 1872. In their family were six children, Abner, James, Isaiah, Mrs. Jemima Emerson, Mrs. Sarah Armstrong and Robert Chalfant. The only one now living is Abner, of 4400 Ellis avenue, Chicago.

Robert C. Strawn was a youth of nine years when, in 1834, he was brought by his parents to La Salle county. He was reared and educated in Illinois and was naturally gifted, particularly as a reader. He inherited his father's literary tastes and was likewise a well informed man, keeping in touch with the world of thought. He followed agricultural pursuits and resided at home up to the time of his marriage, which important event in his life was celebrated on the 4th of February, 1847, Miss Elizabeth A. Rhoades becoming his wife. She was born in Pennsylvania, and came to La Salle county with her mother, her parents being Thomas and Sarah (Collins) Rhoades. Her father died in Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Rhoades afterward brought the family to La Salle county, securing a farm near Dayton. The daughter, Elizabeth A. Rhoades, afterward engaged in the millinery business in Ottawa prior to her marriage. Following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Strawn spent some years on a farm near Lacon, Illinois, and afterward located upon a large farm which they purchased and improved and which was situated about six miles west of Ottawa in Utica township. It is still in possession of the family. For a long period Mr. Strawn gave his time and energies to tilling the soil or supervising the farm work, but eventually he removed to Ottawa and soon afterward he purchased a farm, then known as the Henneberry property, near the city. He also bought his residence at No. 1112 West Madison street, which has since been much improved and is now owned by Miss Lydia Strawn. Mr. Strawn sank an artesian well on the place, it being among the first in Ottawa. About 1882, or 1883, Mrs. Strawn went to Florida, where she purchased a tract of land near Glenwood in Volusia county, and there she and her husband set out an orange grove. For years they spent their summers in Ottawa and their winters in Florida. This property is also still in possession of the family. Mr. and Mrs. Strawn were very fond of travel and visited many parts of the country, gaining an intimate knowledge of this land and its possibilities.

As stated, Mr. Strawn passed away in Ottawa, February 17, 1889, and Mrs. Strawn sur-

vived him until August 14, 1905, departing this life when more than eighty years of age. She was very active up to her seventy-second year, managing her business affairs, in which she displayed great capability. She was also a sincere Christian worker and a lady of marked benevolent and charitable characteristics. During the war she was an active member of the different aid societies and sent many boxes of goods to the soldiers in the south. Both Mr. and Mrs. Strawn were active and devoted members of the Methodist church, taking a helpful part in its work while residing in Utica township, and after removing to Ottawa Mrs. Strawn continued her Sunday-school work in the city. She was also president of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and her influence was a potent element for good. Mr. Strawn gave his political allegiance to the republican party, being one of its staunch advocates after the war. He was classed with the progressive farmers and took advantage of every opportunity for improvement. He raised fine cattle and horses and was an excellent judge of stock, particularly of horses. He adopted the best farm methods and utilized the most improved machinery and in his business affairs and in citizenship was a progressive and enterprising man. Both were held in highest esteem by all who knew them and they gained not only the respect but also the warm friendship and often the deep love from those with whom they were associated.

Mr. and Mrs. Strawn were the parents of four children: Theodore, who is married and has four children; Zetta, who is managing a farm near Clarion, Iowa, belonging to herself and sister Nellie; and Lydia and Nellie, who are occupying the old home in Ottawa. All of the children, with the exception of the oldest daughter Lydia, were born in this county. She now owns the home at No. 1112 Madison street beside her interest in the large farm in La Salle county which is still a part of the Strawn estate.

FRANK E. STATES.

An active and honorable business career has won for Frank E. States the unqualified regard of his fellowmen and he is justly accounted one of the representatives and respected agriculturists of La Salle county, his home being on section 33, Miller township, where he owns one hundred and sixty acres of arable land that has been brought under a high state of cultivation. This is known as the old States homestead, for it became the place of residence of his parents about

1865. The ancestral history shows that the family was established in Pennsylvania in colonial days and Emanuel States, father of Frank E. States, was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, on the 6th of May, 1823, by the marriage of Abraham and Rebecca States. When a lad of twelve years he accompanied his parents on their removal to Marion county, Ohio, where he was reared to manhood and was there married to Miss Elenora Lysinger, whose birth occurred in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1828. In 1861 they removed westward to Illinois, settling in Grundy county, where Emanuel States rented land for a brief period, after which he came to La Salle county, locating in Miller township. He then purchased the farm upon which his son Frank now resides and continued the work of further cultivation and improvement. He built to and remodeled the house, erected a large barn, dug a deep well and placed there a wind pump. He also built cribs and a granary and fenced and tiled the place. He likewise bought more land from time to time and became the owner of two valuable farms in Illinois, together with some land in Iowa. He was widely recognized as one of the prominent farmers of La Salle county and in connection with the development of his place he raised and fed stock. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, called him to various official positions of honor and trust. He was a staunch advocate of good schools and competent teachers and he stood for progress and improvement along material, intellectual, political and moral lines. He reared his family and spent his last years upon the old homestead and was accounted one of the respected and valued farmers of this part of the state. Unto him and his first wife were born twelve children. The mother died April 9, 1876, and the father afterward married Mrs. Elza Coats, of Lewis county New York, who died September, 8, 1897. He survived until the 9th of March, 1899, passing away in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Of the children of his first marriage, six sons and three daughters are yet living.

F. E. States, born in Grundy county, Illinois, December 31, 1863, was reared upon the old homestead farm and pursued his education in the public schools. Through the period of his boyhood and youth he spent his vacations in work in the fields. He was only two years old when the family removed from Grundy county to La Salle county and he continued to work with his father and eventually took charge of the place, succeeding to the old home at the time of his father's death. He has further improved and cultivated the land, has tiled it, has set out a

young orchard, has surrounded the place with well kept fences and has made many permanent and substantial improvements. He also raises pure blooded and high grade stock, including shorthorn cattle, Poland China hogs and good horses and his success as a stock-raiser is one of the important sources of his income.

On the 24th of December, 1889, Mr. States was united in marriage to Miss Rhoda M. Drackley, who was born in this county, August 28, 1867, and is a daughter of William and Cornelia H. (Gaige) Drackley. The father was born in England, May 22, 1835, and his wife in Schenectady county, New York, January 17, 1837. He was one of the early settlers of La Salle county and after many years of active and prosperous connection with agricultural pursuits is now living retired, making his home in Seneca township. Unto him and his wife were born three sons and a daughter and all are yet living. Mrs. States spent her girlhood days in Manlius township, where she was born and by her marriage has become the mother of one daughter, Doris Eleanore States, who was born August 30, 1904.

Politically Mr. States is a republican, never faltering in his allegiance to the party and his interest in good schools has been manifest by his service as a member of and president of the school board for a number of years. He is interested in all that pertains to general progress and his efforts have been a co-operant factor in many movements for the general good. Almost his entire life has been passed in this county and the fact that those who have known him longest are his staunchest friends is an indication of a life of honor, making him worthy the warm regard which is uniformly accorded him.

ALBERT C. BRADISH.

The prosperity of any community, city or town, depends upon its commercial activity, its industrial interests and its trade relations, and therefore the real upbuilders of a town are those who stand at the head of its leading enterprises. In this connection Mr. Bradish is well known as a member of the firm of the Albert B. Bradish, lumber dealers, with offices at the corner of Madison and Fulton streets. He is a son of A. B. Bradish, a native of Vermont, who on removing to the west first settled in Wisconsin. There he enlisted for service in the Civil war and was commissioned captain of a company in the Twenty-first Wisconsin Regiment, with which he served throughout the Civil war. He afterward removed to the west and became connected

with the lumber trade in Atchison, Kansas. Later he returned eastward to Ottawa and is still at the head of the lumber business in this city, although he has now retired from active management. In his political views he has been a life-long republican, unfaltering in his advocacy of the party and its principles, and while living in Kansas he served twice as a member of the state legislature. He was for years very active in political circles, not only in Kansas but also in Ottawa, and he continued an enterprising factor in business life in this city until seventy years of age, when he turned over the management of the lumber trade to his son, Albert C. Bradish, and is now living retired in the enjoyment of a well earned rest. He is a member of the Loyal Legion and of the Grand Army post in Ottawa and has filled various offices in these organizations. He married Miss Katie Clinton, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of a pioneer minister, Rev. Clinton, who went to Wisconsin before the territory was organized. There he spent his entire life, doing missionary work among the Indians. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bradish were born two sons, Albert C. and Cyrus P., but the latter died in 1898, leaving a widow and one son, who still reside in Ottawa. He had also been interested in the lumber business with his father and brother.

The youth of Albert C. Bradish was passed in Atchison, Kansas, where his father was for years engaged in the lumber business and thus from his boyhood days he has had more or less intimate knowledge with the trade which now claims his time and energies. Twenty years ago he became a factor in the business in Ottawa, which was established in 1886 by A. B. Bradish and has been connected therewith continuously since. The enterprise was established on a small scale, but has grown in substantial and rapid manner, the firm dealing in all kinds of lumber, including sash, doors and building materials. The founder of the business, A. B. Bradish, is now retired, while Albert C. Bradish is in charge of the trade. Few men are better informed concerning lumber and its values and for twenty years he has represented the house in Ottawa, his enterprise, keen business discrimination and unflagging diligence being strong and salient features in his success.

Albert C. Bradish was married to Miss Kittie Shaver, of Ottawa, a daughter of George D. Shaver, a native of La Salle county, and they have two daughters, Rachel and Harriett, both at home. The family residence is at No. 631 East Pearl street and the family are members of the Congregational church. Politically Mr. Bradish is an earnest republican but without aspiration

for office. He is quite prominent in Masonic circles, having attained to the degree of Knight Templar in Ottawa commandery. The name of Bradish has long figured prominently in commercial circles in this city and has ever stood as a synonym for progress and prosperity, resulting from close application, keen discrimination and energy. Both father and son have left and are leaving their impress upon the industrial world. They have been connected with the up-building and promotion of the enterprises which add not alone to their individual prosperity but also advance the general welfare of the city in which they make their home.

WILLIAM OREN ENSIGN, M. D.

Dr. William Oren Ensign, a prominent and successful physician, scientist and author of medical papers, is now practicing in Rutland. He was born in Madison, Ohio, June 26, 1841. His paternal great-grandfather, Jacob Ensign, was one of the pioneer residents of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and one of the founders of Pittsfield, that state. The grandfather, William Ensign, was a resident of Dalton, Massachusetts, and became the father of Dr. Caleb W. Ensign, who practiced his profession for many years in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and was also distinguished in political circles there, representing his county in the state legislature. Following his removal to Ohio he was likewise a member of the legislature of that state, where he took up his abode in 1840. He married Miss Orpah Deming, a daughter of Gideon Deming, a merchant of Washington, Massachusetts.

William Oren Ensign acquired his early education in the public schools of his native place and was afterward a student in Grand River Institute at Austinburg, Ohio, and in the preparatory department of Oberlin College. He afterward attended the Madison (Ohio) Seminary, spending considerable time in that institution of learning, which for a period was under the principalship of Julius C. Burrows, now United States Senator from Michigan. Dr. Ensign engaged in teaching for a year, beginning in 1860, when, following the outbreak of the Civil war, he entered the artillery service of the Union army at Cleveland, enlisting for three years in the Fourteenth Ohio Independent Battery. The enrollment bears date August 20, 1861, and he continued with his command until the 19th of August, 1864.

In 1865 Dr. Ensign removed to Illinois, where he engaged in teaching in Livingston county,

and in June, 1866, he entered the office of Dr. Henry A. Almy, of Rutland, Illinois, under whose direction he began preparation for the practice of medicine. Dr. Almy was a graduate of the Albany Medical College and formerly a resident of Hartwick, New York. Dr. Ensign pursued a regular course of lectures in 1867-8, having matriculated in the Charity Hospital Medical College, now the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the medical department of Delaware, (Ohio) University, in which he continued his studies until graduation under the direction of Drs. and Professors Collin S. Mackenzie, Gustave C. E. Weber and D. B. Smith. In the spring of 1869 he returned to Rutland where he has since engaged in the active practice of medicine. He was for several years likewise engaged in the drug trade at Rutland, first in the firm of Damon & Ensign, and later of Ensign & Brother. He holds honorary *adeundum* degrees from the medical departments of the University of Worcester (1873) and the Western Reserve University (1882). He is a member of Woodford County Medical Society, of which he served as president in 1880, and of the La Salle County Medical Society, of which he was instrumental in its reorganization and was president in 1886. He is a member and was one of the founders of the North Central Illinois Medical Association, acting as its president in 1880 and again in 1905, and as its secretary for fourteen years from 1886 until 1899. He is now one of its life members. He received further honors at the hands of his fellow members of the medical profession when in 1882 he was chosen chairman of the committee on practical medicine, and later made a life member in 1887 and president of the Illinois State Medical Society for 1888. In 1891 he was chairman of the section on practical medicine of that organization and in 1892 to 1895 he was chairman of the committee on local medical societies. From 1893 until 1895 he served as chairman of a special committee to prepare a history of the state medical society, such history being published in the transactions of 1895. He was for six years a member of the council of the Illinois State Medical Society, and councilor to the second district, and was chairman of the council from 1902 until 1906. He is a member of the Association of Railway Surgeons, of the American Medical Association and of the International Association of Army and Navy Surgeons, and thus is identified with some of the most important medical organizations of the country, whereby knowledge is promoted and truth disseminated with direct bearing upon the practical work of the profession. He has written for

several standard medical journals and has been a contributor to the Illinois State Medical Society transactions. He prepared a paper on the early organization of the Illinois State Medical Society, which was published in the Medical Standard in June, 1900, and he made reports for the council of that society in 1904, 1905 and 1906. He is a man of broad scientific attainments in the line of his profession, his knowledge placing him with the foremost representatives of the medical fraternity.

Dr. Ensign has broad general information as well, being a man of scholarly tastes and habits. He employs his spare time in the collection of clippings and selections and their arrangement in a methodical manner for reference under the following heads: Agriculture; house and buildings; tools and implements; live stock and animals; business; mechanics and inventions; religious and morals; education; art and science; history; biography; law and politics; defense; medicine and surgery; recreation and miscellaneous. He has a fine and carefully selected library, with the contents of which he is largely familiar, giving him knowledge of important events of the past and present and of the great sociological, economic and political questions of the day.

Dr. Ensign is a distinguished Mason, his identification with the craft dating from 1867. For nineteen years he served as worshipful master of Rutland lodge, No. 477, A. F. & A. M. He became a Royal Arch Mason in November, 1867, and for nine years served as high priest of Rutland chapter, No. 112. He was made a royal and select master in Peru council, No. 12, R. & S. M., in 1870, and became a charter member of Rutland council, No. 52, of which he served as thrice illustrious master for a number of years. He was created a Knight Templar in St. John's commandery of Peru in April, 1872, and became a charter member of Cour de Leon commandery, No. 43, K. T., of El Paso, in 1873, of which he is now the oldest living past eminent commander and has been made a life member. He is likewise a member of the Masonic Veterans' Association of Illinois and is widely known in Masonic circles as one whose life is exemplary of the teachings and tenets of the craft and whose labors have been effective in promoting the growth of the organization. He likewise was a charter member and a past commander of Rutland post, No. 292, G. A. R., and is a past commander of Post No. 232, at Wenona, Illinois. He was one of the organizers of the Big Bend Veteran Reunion Association in 1883 and was its commander for six years.

On the 12th of September, 1869, Dr. Ensign was married to Miss Frances J. Almy, a daugh-

ter of the late Dr. Henry A. Almy, of Rutland, Illinois, and a granddaughter of Dr. Walton Almy, of Toddsville, New York. The children of this marriage are: Herbert S., who is editor of the Rutland Record; William T., an artist at Long Beach, California; Orpha D., a classical graduate of Knox College, class of 1898, now at home; and Bertha A., the wife of C. Bert Sauer, a grain merchant of Dana, Illinois.

Politically Dr. Ensign has always been a republican and is active in the local ranks of the party. He was president of the local board for a time and president of the first school board of Rutland. His activity has touched many lines and his reading covered a wide variety of subjects. For nearly forty years he has been continuously engaged in the practice of medicine and his life has been one of usefulness and honor, his fellowmen profiting by his labors, while the development of his own character has been along lines the worth of which all acknowledge. He is not only a man of scholarly attainments but also of broad humanitarian principles, a fact which is often manifest in his professional service.

THOMAS LARKIN.

Thomas Larkin, a representative and respected farmer of Eagle township, living on section 28, was engaged actively in the cultivation and management of his property from 1862 until about 1903, when he retired from business life and now leases his farm of one hundred and thirty acres. He made all of the improvements upon the place, for it was raw prairie when it came into his possession about forty-four years ago. Mr. Larkin is among the wealthy residents of La Salle county that the Emerald Isle has furnished to this section of the state. His birth occurred in County Galway, Ireland, in 1828, and he came with his father to America in 1849, being then a young man of twenty-one years. He was a son of Edward and Ann (Madden) Larkin. The mother died in Ireland and after residing in Virginia and Minnesota the father came to La Salle county with his son Thomas in 1862, and here made his home until his death, which occurred in 1873. On coming to America, however, the family resided for a time in Virginia and afterward removed to Minnesota, where Mr. Larkin of this review made his home until coming to La Salle county in 1862. In the family were ten children, all of whom came to America, while six are still living, as follows: Edward, who is a resident farmer of Eagle township; Bridget, the wife of Peter Brown, residing in Noble county,



THOMAS LARKIN AND FAMILY.

Minnesota; Ann, who married Morris O'Hern their home being also in Noble county; Eliza, the wife of Richard O'Hern, likewise a resident of Noble county; and Margaret, the wife of Thomas Maroney, who is residing in Rice county, Minnesota. One son of the family, Rev. Father John Larkin, who died in 1890, was the pastor of Holy Innocence church in New York, one of the largest parishes of that city. Mary, who was next older than our subject, became the wife of Michael Carey and resided in Jersey City, New Jersey, but both died some years ago. James, another son of the family, departed this life in Chicago.

As before stated, Thomas Larkin had come to this county in 1862. He had relatives in Osage county, Illinois, and hearing favorable reports of business conditions and opportunities in this part of the state led to his removal to La Salle county. He purchased his present farm, which was then entirely uncultivated and unimproved.

The following year, as a companion and help-mate for life's journey Mr. Larkin chose Miss Delia Conness, to whom he was married in Eagle township in 1863. She was born in County Galway, Ireland, in April, 1840, and in 1847 came to America with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey Conness, who located in Eagle township. Her mother bore the maiden name of Mary Killien and both she and her husband were natives of County Galway. Mr. Conness passed away about twenty-five years ago, while his wife survived him for about ten years. Mrs. Larkin had three brothers, John, Walter and Jeffrey Conness, all of whom became residents of La Salle county and are now deceased. A sister, Mrs. Margaret Connerton, is now residing in Dimmick township.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Larkin has been blessed with ten children, all of whom were born in La Salle county, and six are yet living. Edward, now residing in New Orleans, is there engaged in dealing in mineral water. He is married and has one child. Thomas, Jr., living in Chicago, Illinois, is engaged in the insurance business. Robert E. is a student of law in the office of Lloyd Painter, at Streator. Mary is the wife of Ed Cavanaugh, who is engaged with a traction company in Chicago. Margaret married Thomas Halligan, who is a carpenter residing at Kangley, Illinois. Delia L. attended school at Ottawa for two years and was also a student in Kankakee, Illinois. She was the first teacher in Kangley, Eagle township, and remained in that position for four years after the establishment of the school there. She is a bright and cultured young lady and is now resid-

ing at home. Four children of the family have departed this life, one of whom was John J. Larkin, D. D. S., who died three years ago in La Salle, where he was practicing dentistry. He was a graduate of the dental department of the Northwestern University, and he left a widow, who was the daughter of Hon. J. W. Duncan, of Chicago, and he had a child by that marriage. Walter died in 1901, at the age of sixteen years. The other two children died in infancy.

Politically Mr. Larkin is a democrat and for thirty years has served as school director, acting as clerk of the board much of the time. He is connected with Father Egan's parish in Eagle township, having been reared in the faith of the Catholic church, of which he has always been a communicant. He has now passed the seventy-eighth milestone on life's journey but is still quite a well preserved man. He has been one of the world's workers and his success is attributable to his own efforts and principles, showing what can be accomplished by determination, force of character and diligence. Such a life record should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to those who have to start out in life as he did with limited financial resources.

PAUL RAYMOND CHUBBUCK.

Paul Raymond Chubbuck, one of the younger members of the Streator bar, who has in his profession gained a reputation that many an older practitioner might well envy, is a native son of the city in which he makes his home. His birth occurred here August 29, 1875, his parents being Orvil F. and Nellie E. (Sherbrook) Chubbuck. The father was born near Longpoint, Livingston county, Illinois, and the mother in Syracuse, New York. They were married in Livingston county and Mr. Chubbuck, having studied law, was admitted to the bar but practiced for only a short time. He is now a traveling representative for the Streator Metal Stamping Company. In the family were but two children, Paul R. and Lorena M.

Educated in the public and high schools of Streator, Paul R. Chubbuck afterward studied law under the direction of his grandfather, Orlando Chubbuck, one of the oldest and best known lawyers of La Salle county, and was admitted to practice in the state courts at Ottawa. Subsequently he was admitted to practice in the United States courts at Chicago, and joining his grandfather in the law practice, the firm so continued until the death of the senior partner. Mr. Chubbuck

of this review has since practiced alone. His clientage is now large and of much importance and in addition to this he has varied business interests. He is interested in much valuable real estate, including the Columbia Hotel and Annex and is treasurer of the Streator Metal Stamping Company. He is also president of the Streator Chautauqua Association and is part owner of St. Hubert's restaurant in Chicago. He has ever helped to push forward the interests which have direct bearing upon the welfare and progress of Streator and has firm faith in the city and its advancement.

Mr. Chubbuck is well known in fraternal circles, belonging to Streator lodge, No. 607, A. F. & A. M., and Streator chapter, R. A. M. He held membership in Ottawa commandery, No. 10, K. T., until March, 1906, when he became a charter member of Streator commandery, No. 70, K. T., of which he was one of the organizers. His political allegiance is given to the republican party. He is indebted to Streator for the educational advantages he has received and has great faith in the city, and has found in its conditions the business and professional opportunities which he has sought and which through their improvement have led to success.

HERBERT S. ENSIGN.

Herbert S. Ensign, owner and publisher of the Rutland Record, is a native of Rutland, La Salle county, Illinois, born April 2, 1871, and has spent nearly his entire life there. He pursued his education in the public schools and the Rutland high school, from which he was graduated in 1887. He afterward completed a course in Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and the rank of major of cadets in the class of 1893. He afterward spent two years as military commandant at St. Albans' school in Knoxville, Illinois, and in January, 1896, he took charge of the Rutland Record. In September, 1901, he left this position and leased the Knox County Republican at Knoxville, Illinois, conducting the same for about a year. In March, 1904, he returned to Rutland and purchased the Rutland Record, which he has since edited and published. On his graduation from the high school as a reward for the best work done in the senior year he was given a scholarship at Adrian (Michigan) College and upon his graduation from Knox College he received a commission from the governor of Illinois as brevet major in the state militia, having

held all of the ranks up to and including the position of major in the military department of Knox College.

THOMAS DIMOND.

Thomas Dimond, deceased, who was one of the large landowners of La Salle county, was born in Ireland and died on his farm in Dimmick township, October 15, 1899. He came alone to America when a young man. In Ohio he learned the molder's trade and afterward removed to La Salle county some years prior to his marriage, becoming an early settler in this region. Here he worked as a farm hand, saving his money, and as the result of his frugality, diligence and economy he was at length enabled to purchase land. He invested in farm property in Dimmick township and as his financial resources increased, added to this from time to time until he became one of the extensive landowners in this part of the state, his holdings embracing valuable farms in La Salle county. His home farm comprised six hundred acres and he had three hundred and twenty acres in Hancock county, Iowa. He was also much esteemed and respected, for in all his business transactions he was thoroughly trustworthy, never taking advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen in any trade relation.

Mr. Dimond was married in La Salle, in 1861, to Miss Mary Ann Murphy, who was born in Bureau county, Illinois, a daughter of Richard Murphy, a native of Ireland, who came to America when a young man and settled in La Salle in 1837 or 1838, becoming one of the pioneers of the county. He married Miss Caroline Roe, a native of Maryland, and his death occurred in La Salle. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Dimond were born thirteen children, all natives of Dimmick township and all yet living, as follows: Caroline, who married John Lanning and has seven children, May, John, Ella, Thomas, Caroline, Cassie and Richard; Mary; Theresa; Susan, who is the wife of Henry Webber and has two children, Harry and William; Richard; John; Agnes; Thomas; Edward, who wedded May Wetter; Joseph; Burnetta; Gertrude; and Vincent J. Mrs. Dimond removed to La Salle in 1904.

Mr. Dimond was a democrat in his political views and was for many years highway commissioner, doing much to improve the public roads. He also served as a member of the school board and at one time was president of the township board. He belonged to the Modern Woodmen and the Home Fraternal Society. His life was

one of untiring activity crowned with success and while he never sought to figure prominently in public affairs he was respected as one who accomplished in honorable manner whatever he undertook.

WELCH RICHEY HARVEY, M. D.

Among the able and successful medical practitioners of La Salle county is numbered Dr. Welch Richey Harvey, who is now practicing in Dana. He was born in West Virginia on the 18th of June, 1849, a son of John and Esther (Richey) Harvey. The father was born in Marshall county, West Virginia, in 1809, while the mother was a native of Muskingum county, Ohio. In 1826 John Harvey removed from West Virginia with his family to Kendall county, Illinois, when his son, Welch R., was but five years of age. He spent his remaining days as a farmer in that locality and in Grundy county, Illinois, and was well known as an enterprising, resourceful and prosperous agriculturist. He died in the year 1874, at the age of sixty-four years, while his wife passed away in 1883, when sixty years of age. In their family were four children who are yet living: Benjamin, now a resident of Dana; Dr. Harvey, of this review; and Mary J. and John P., also of Dana. The eldest son, William A. Harvey, died when about forty years of age.

Dr. Harvey pursued his early education in the district schools and afterward attended the Newark Institute in La Salle county, followed by study in a select school at Bristol, Illinois. He made his home upon his father's farm until twenty-six years of age and after leaving home he was employed at farm labor for a time, but thinking to find a professional career more congenial he took up the study of medicine and was graduated from Bennett Medical College at Chicago in the class of 1875. Locating for practice at Marengo, Michigan, he continued there for a year and in March, 1876, came to Dana, where he has since been actively engaged in practice. He also opened a drug store in 1881 and afterward added a stock of general goods. He is now conducting his commercial interests and at the same time continues actively in the practice of his profession, being an able representative of the medical fraternity with broad knowledge concerning the most approved methods of practice and with thorough understanding of the great scientific principles which underlie the profession. He is a member of the State Eclectic Society and also of the National Medical Society.

On the 1st of November, 1875, Dr. Harvey was united in marriage to Miss Jennie M. Rooney, a daughter of Luke and Mary (Cruse) Rooney, who were natives of New England. Her father died in 1865, at the age of forty-five years, while his wife passed away January 19, 1905, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. Mrs. Harvey is a native of Watertown, Wisconsin, and a lady of natural culture and refinement, who presides with gracious hospitality over their pleasant home. They became the parents of three sons but lost their first born, Newton S., who died in the fall of 1877. Frank P., born September 3, 1878, is a physician of Wenona, Illinois, where he has a successful practice. Wilbur R., born October 19, 1886, is a graduate of the Streator high school of the class of 1906.

Dr. Harvey holds membership relations with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias. Although he has many times been proffered political honors and official positions he has always regarded his first duty to his profession and his business and hence has accepted few favors at the hands of his friends. He is justly regarded as a substantial business man and representative of his profession, who adheres closely to a high standard of ethics in both fields of labor and the respect which is so uniformly accorded him is his just due.

ALBERT SCHOMAS.

Albert Schomas, a resident farmer of Waltham township, living on section 25, was born in Warren county, Pennsylvania, and came with his parents to Illinois in his boyhood days. He is a son of Charles and Louisa Schomas, both of whom were natives of France, and after becoming residents of America, lived for a time in Pennsylvania, although they were married in their native country. Removing from the east they settled in Waltham township and the father turned his attention to general agricultural pursuits.

Albert Schomas obtained his education in the country schools and when not busy with his text-books aided in the work of the home farm so that he early gained knowledge of the best methods of tilling the soil. He was the second in order of birth in a family of five children, the others being Charles, Louis, Joseph and Louise. Having arrived at years of maturity he was married to Miss Anna Argus, of Higginsport, Ohio, and they have become the parents

of six children, Julia, Emma, Albert, Louise, William and Marie.

The family home is an excellent farm on section 25, Waltham township, where in connection with the tilling of the soil Mr. Schomas raises fine Percheron horses. This is one of the most productive and best kept farms in Waltham township and in its midst stands a fine country home, together with large barns and other substantial improvements. The place embraces one hundred and sixty acres of rich land and the fields produce the various crops best adapted to soil and climate. Mr. Schomas is known as a thoroughly up-to-date farmer and stockman and is conducting profitable business interests. In community affairs he bears his full part and has put forth effective effort for the public welfare. He favors education and has given to his children the advantages of high-school training. In politics he is a democrat, while in religious faith he is a Catholic.

ISRAEL HUTCHINSON.

Israel Hutchinson, who has lived retired for several years, his home being in Tonica, but still owning a fine farm in Vermillion township, came to La Salle county in the fall of 1837 and has since resided within three or four miles of Tonica, covering a period that compasses almost the Psalmist's allotted span of three score years and ten. He was one of the first settlers in that portion of the country and about 1840 he purchased from the government the farm which he still owns, comprising the southeast quarter of section 32, Vermillion township. There he followed farming for half a century and about twenty years ago removed to Tonica. His life had been given to general agricultural pursuits and to the raising of horses and his well directed labors resulted in the acquirement of success.

Mr. Hutchinson is now one of the most venerable citizens of the county, having been born in Burlington county, New Jersey, February 9, 1818. His father, Smith Hutchinson, who died when his son Israel was but six years of age, was reared in Trenton, New Jersey, and on arriving at years of maturity was married to Sarah Young, who was also born there and lived to be over ninety years of age. In their family were two sons and two daughters, but Israel Hutchinson is the only one now living. One brother preceded him to this county some years and died here about forty years ago.

Israel Hutchinson was reared under the paternal roof and when a young man sought a home in

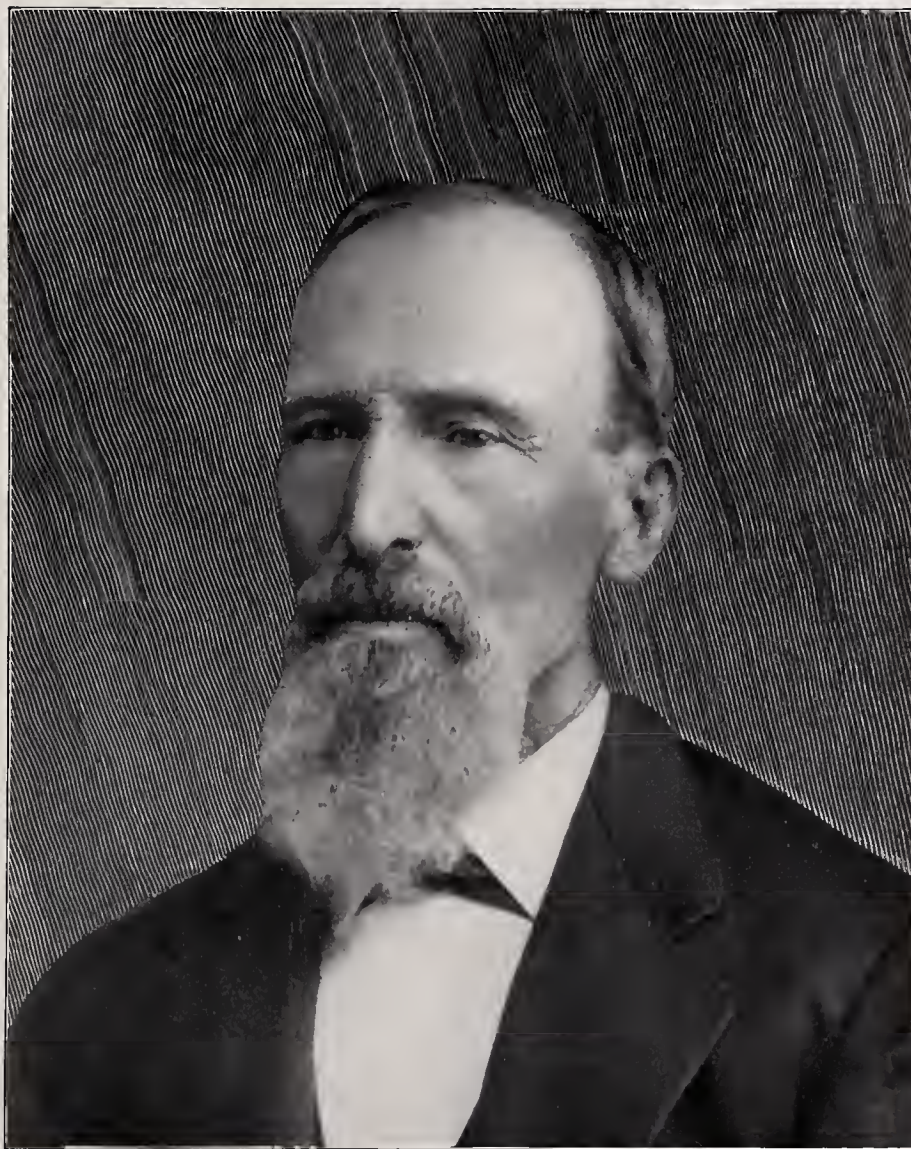
the middle west, thinking to enjoy better business advantages than could be obtained in the older and more thickly settled east. He established his home near Tonica and about 1840 purchased the government land that is still in his possession. Not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made upon the place when he made the purchase, but with characteristic energy he began its development and though he was forced to endure many of the hardships and privations of pioneer life he continued the task of cultivating and improving his fields and in the course of time developed a splendid farm and the years brought him rich harvests and made him a substantial citizen of the community.

In the year in which he purchased this farm Mr. Hutchinson was married to Miss Mary Burgess, a sister of S. S. Burgess, of Tonica. She died in 1875, leaving several children. For his second wife Mr. Hutchinson chose Miss Clara Jones, who died in the fall of 1900. Mr. Hutchinson has four living children: Mrs. Lucy Stanford, of Chatsworth, Illinois; Mrs. Jane Porter, of Kansas; Edward, of northern Iowa; and John, of California. Three of his sons served in the Union army during the Civil war and one was killed while defending the old flag, while another died after the close of hostilities.

In his political views Mr. Hutchinson has always been a stalwart republican since the organization of the party and prior to that time gave his allegiance to the whig party. He has never sought or desired office, preferring to do his public service as a private citizen. He has been a member of the Congregational church for the past forty years and was one of the building committee which erected the new Congregational church in Tonica. Few residents of the county have longer resided within its borders, for almost seven decades have come and gone since Mr. Hutchinson made his way to La Salle county to find here the business opportunities he sought, while as the years have gone by he has borne his share in the work of reclaiming a wild frontier region for the uses of civilization.

EDWARD ATKINSON.

Edward Atkinson, of Streator, a partner in the Acme Coal Company and superintendent of the mine, was born in Ellenboro, England, July 21, 1845, a son of John and Ann (Burrow) Atkinson, who were also natives of England and have now passed away. The father was a mine manager. After losing his first wife he married Ruth Nickson and unto them were born six children,



ISRAEL HUTCHINSON.

of whom only two are now living, Robert and Francis Atkinson.

In the schools of England Edward Atkinson acquired his education and afterward became a miner, following that pursuit throughout the period of his manhood in his native land. Having arrived at years of maturity he was married on the 2d of January, 1869, to Miss Jane Pape, who was born near Workington, England, December 2, 1845, a daughter of William and Mary (Fairbairn) Pape. Her father, who was born January 24, 1808, was of English parentage and died November 15, 1846. It was in 1836 that he wedded Miss Fairbairn, who was born February 16, 1810, was of Scotch parentage and died May 6, 1869. In their family were six children, three sons and three daughters, of whom three are now living, namely: William, who is a sea captain; Ann; and Mrs. Atkinson.

Edward Atkinson with his bride started for America in the early months of the year 1869, landing at New York on the 10th of March. They did not tarry in the eastern metropolis, however, but made their way westward to La Salle, Illinois, thence to Wenona by rail and by lumber wagon to Streator. Here Mr. Atkinson began mining on the hillsides near the city and later he worked for the Vermillion Coal Company, the Godfrey Company and the Chicago & Wilmington Company, his connection with these companies covering in all eighteen years. He was in charge of mine No. 1 for ten years and in 1892, associated with Robert Fairbain, he organized the Acme Coal Company and sunk the shaft where the Acme mine is now found. He has continuously served as superintendent of the mine, which is a good producer and the sale of its output has brought to the owners a gratifying financial return. Throughout his entire life Mr. Atkinson has been connected with mining interests and has both a practical and scientific knowledge of the business, with which he is familiar in all of its departments. He is a lover of fine horses and usually owns several excellent specimens of the noble steed.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson have been born seven children: Robert E. and William S., who died in childhood; Dora Alberta; E. Lee, who is now manager of the Acme Coal Company's shaft; Anna B.; Mattie, who died in infancy; and Mae. The eldest daughter, Dora A., attended the Cook County Normal School at Chicago for one year and was also a student in Chicago University for four years. In 1905 she accompanied her parents on a visit to their old home in England, where Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson spent two and a half months in visiting relatives and renewing the acquaintances of youth. While

abroad, their daughter, Dora, joined a party of young people under the direction of Dr. Felter, of Brooklyn, New York, and visited The Hague, Amsterdam, Brussels, Cologne, made a trip down the Rhine, across the border into Switzerland, visited Geneva and Berne, various points of interest in Italy, Paris, and afterward traveled through England and Scotland.

Mr. Atkinson and his family are all members of the Congregational church, contribute generously to its support and take an active and helpful interest in its work. Mr. Atkinson is a very strong temperance man, having never tasted intoxicants of any kind. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and although he has never sought or desired office he is a progressive and public-spirited citizen, whose assistance and co-operation have been given to many plans and movements for the general good. He has made a creditable success in the years of his business connection with La Salle county, finding that enterprise and labor will gain their just reward in this country, where effort and ambition are not hampered by caste or class. He has worked diligently as the years have gone by, has improved his opportunities and is today a leading representative of industrial interests in Streator.

LOUIS FREEMAN.

Louis Freeman, after many years' active connection with agricultural pursuits, is now living retired on section 10, Richland township. His native state was Ohio, and the date of his birth December 18, 1851. His parents were Conrad and Elizabeth (Krohl) Freeman, and the latter died in 1874, at the age of forty years. Conrad Freeman was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, May 28, 1824, and was a son of John Freeman, with whom he came to America in the latter '40s. John Freeman resided in Ohio for a number of years but spent the last fifteen or twenty years of his life in La Salle county, where he died January 10, 1885, at the age of ninety years, being born in 1795. In his family were three sons, of whom William and Henry came to America, and when last heard of Henry was in the state of Washington, but William is now deceased.

Conrad Freeman, the other brother of the family, was reared and educated in Germany and served for a year or two in the German army. He was a mason by trade and also acquainted himself with the trades of a bricklayer and plasterer. Coming to the United States with his

father, he followed those pursuits in Ohio and for a year or two was thus connected with industrial interests in La Salle county, Illinois, at Tonica. Even after locating on his farm he worked at his trade at odd times. His first purchase of land made him the owner of a farm in Vermillion township but later he returned to Ohio, where he remained for a year or more. He has, however, engaged largely in farming in La Salle county up to the past twenty-five years, during which period he has practically lived retired. In his farming operations he was very successful, making judicious investments in property until he became the owner of four hundred and sixty acres in La Salle county and four hundred and eighty acres in Jackson and Martin counties, Minnesota. He still owns the Minnesota property and three hundred and twenty-six acres in this county.

Conrad Freeman was married in Ohio to Miss Elizabeth Krohl, who was born October 16, 1827, in the same section of Germany where her husband's birth occurred, and died May 13, 1874, at the age of forty-seven years. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Krohl. Her mother died in Germany but her father and two of her brothers, Henry and John, came to America, locating in Ohio, where Henry Krohl, Sr., and his son Henry lived until death. Her other brother, John, came to Illinois and lived in Pike county throughout his remaining days. His children, two sons and two daughters, reside at Mansfield, Illinois, with the exception of the eldest daughter, who is now living in Kansas City. The two daughters, who are cousins of Louis Freeman, each married a Mr. Fairbanks, of the same family to which Vice President Fairbanks belongs.

Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Freeman became the parents of seven children, of whom three are living: Louis; William, who is residing in Vermillion township and married Katie Walter; and Flora, the wife of Fred Fechter, who is residing in Minnesota. They have one son, Fred, Jr. Two brothers and two sisters of the family died in early life, including Leah, who was born November 15, 1849, and died May 14, 1863; and Charles, born April 24, 1854, and also died May 14, 1863. Diedrick, born October 3, 1861, died May 21, 1863. Lydia J., born May 24, 1863, became the wife of George Frey and died December 19, 1882, leaving a daughter, Lydia Julia, who removed to Iowa with her father when about two years of age, married there and afterward removed to Oklahoma.

Louis Freeman, whose name introduces this review, was reared here and attended the district schools. He followed farming until the spring of 1905, when his health failed, owing to an accident. In the meantime he married Miss Mary

Quandt, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of John and Catherine (Wendt) Quandt, who came with their family to Putnam county, Illinois, where their daughter Catherine was reared. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Freeman have been born five sons. John C., born January 2, 1877, wedded Mary Katie Schrupf, and resides in Richland township. He is a farmer and they have one daughter, Viola Susie Christina Freeman; William E., born April 6, 1880, residing in Eagle township, is farming with Fred Willsman. Henry R., born November 23, 1883, is in the employ of William F. Richards, of Eagle township. Reuben C., born October 31, 1886, is working in Putnam county, Illinois. Frederick E., born October 17, 1889, is working with Henry Chesling, of Richland township. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman have also lost three daughters: Anna, who was born January 20, 1881, and died when only six days old; Lydia, who was born September 27, 1882, and died when twenty-one days old; and Katie, who was born and died November 20, 1894.

In his political views Mr. Freeman is a stalwart republican, having supported the party since age gave him the right of franchise. For three years he served as postmaster of Willsman, Eagle township, under President McKinley. He belongs to Richy camp, M. W. A., at Lenore, and is a member of the Evangelical Association of Richland township. Wherever known he is held in high esteem and enjoys the friendship and regard of all with whom business or social relations have brought him in contact.

ARTHUR J. MITCHELL.

Arthur J. Mitchell, business manager of the American Miller, of Chicago, a leading publication of the United States, devoted to milling interests, was born in Ottawa, and is a son of John S. Mitchell, who became a resident of Ottawa in 1833, removing from New York to the middle west. The father was a contractor and was engaged in the livery business in Ottawa, conducting the Clifton House stable. In politics he was a strong and influential republican and was at one time an alderman of Ottawa.

Arthur J. Mitchell pursued his education in the schools of his native city and entered upon his business career as a clerk for the paper now known as the American Miller. In 1874 he removed to Chicago, and since 1876 has been business manager of the paper. This journal is devoted to the milling industry and Mr. Mitchell is also connected in the same capacity with the American Elevator and Grain Trade, a monthly journal devoted to the elevator and grain inter-

ests of the country. Both are published in Chicago, and of both H. B. Mitchell is editor. These are journals well calculated to interest those connected with the milling and grain trades and containing much valuable information bearing upon these subjects, and in control of the business interests of the firm Arthur J. Mitchell shows excellent executive force, keen discrimination and capability in management.

In 1881 was celebrated the marriage of Arthur J. Mitchell and Miss Ella S. Thompson, a daughter of G. L. Thompson, an old druggist of Ottawa. They now have a son and daughter: Arthur H., who was educated in the schools of Chicago and is now connected with the Corn Exchange National Bank of that city; and Grace, who was educated in Chicago and at Somers Academy, Washington, D. C. The family residence is at No. 4820 Kimbark avenue, Chicago, while Mr. Mitchell has his office at No. 315 Dearborn street. He is a member of the Illinois Club and as a business man is a representative of this age of progress and advancement.

CHARLES M. RETZ.

Charles M. Retz, living on section 24, Dayton township, where he owns a well improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres, was born in Serena township, this county, August 29, 1875, his parents being Edward and Rosalie (Rohrer) Retz, both of whom were natives of France. The father was born in Alsace and when seventeen years of age came to America, arriving in La Salle county about 1843. He found here many evidences of pioneer life and as the years passed watched with interest the progress and development of the county. He was in very limited financial circumstances, having but four dollars and a half when he arrived in Ottawa. His lack of funds combined with his diligence and determination rendered immediate employment a necessity and he began driving a mule team on a packet boat on the Michigan and Illinois canal. Later he became a barber in Ottawa and worked at that trade for twenty years, when with the capital he had acquired through his own labors he purchased forty acres of land in Serena township and there engaged in farming. He was very successful in his agricultural pursuits and in his speculations in land and at one time owned thirteen hundred acres. Such a life history well illustrates what may be accomplished by determination and force of character in a country where labor is not hampered by caste or class. He was married in La Salle county to Miss

Rohrer and unto them were born fourteen children, eleven of whom are now living. The father died at Somonauk, this county, when seventy-three years of age, and the mother is still living there at the age of seventy-three years.

Charles M. Retz was educated in the public schools of Serena township and was graduated from the high school at Somonauk. He also pursued a course in Brown's Business College at Ottawa, after which he served as bookkeeper for one year for the firm of Retz Brothers at Melbourne, Iowa. In 1895 he made a trip to France with his parents and devoted six months to a mastery of the language, learning to speak, read and write French. Returning to this country, he purchased his present farm in 1899, becoming owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 24, Dayton township, where he has since lived. A house was the only improvement on the farm, but with characteristic energy he began its further cultivation and development and has built a good barn and other buildings, having today one of the best farms in the township. He is engaged in general agricultural pursuits and though only a young man is considered one of the substantial and progressive agriculturists of his community.

In the same year in which he took up his abode on his farm Mr. Retz was married to Miss Emma I. Miller, the wedding day being September 16, 1897. She was born in Ottawa, this county, August 28, 1873, the only daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Glavin) Miller, who were residents of Ottawa, but both are now deceased. Three children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Retz: Charles E., Arthur Leo and Florence Margaret. The parents are members of the Catholic church and Mr. Retz is a democrat in politics and has been school director in his district. His residence in the county covers the entire period of his life and he is well known, many of his staunchest friends being among those with whom he has been associated from his boyhood, a fact which is indicative of an upright life characterized by high and honorable principles.

TIMOTHY J. O'CONNELL.

Timothy J. O'Connell, representing one of the old and respected families of La Salle county, is now engaged in farming on section 34, Dimmick township, where he owns a fine tract of land of one hundred and seventy acres, which he has brought under a high state of cultivation. His parents were John and Sarah O'Connell, who are mentioned in connection with the sketch

of John O'Connell, Jr., on another page of this work. The father was for many years an enterprising agriculturist of the community and in the face of obstacles and difficulties incident to pioneer life and limited financial circumstances he nevertheless worked his way upward and became one of the large landholders of the county. Reared to agricultural pursuits Mr. O'Connell of this review began his education in the country schools and later had the advantage of courses of study in the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, and in the college at Niagara Falls, New York. Thus five years of his life were devoted to study in these different institutions and his well developed intellectual powers have made him a successful business man, who in the control of his interests brings to bear sound judgment and keen discrimination. He now owns one hundred and seventy acres of rich and productive land in Dimmick township in addition to city property in La Salle. His land is devoted to general farming and stock-raising and the fields are well tilled, while everything about the place indicates his careful supervision. He brings to bear upon all his work intense and far-sighted sagacity. He has traveled quite extensively in the United States, Mexico and Canada.

In his political views Mr. O'Connell is a stalwart democrat and is recognized as a leader in the local ranks of his party. He is now serving as assessor of his township, although Dimmick is a republican stronghold, his election therefore indicating his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen camp and is connected with the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Order of Hibernians and the Knights of Columbus. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in St. Patrick's Catholic church at La Salle.

JACOB SCHAFER.

Jacob Schafer, who since 1867 has resided upon his present farm on section 30, Eden township, is the owner of two hundred and eighty-one acres of rich and productive land and the many improvements upon the place have been put there by the present owner, who is justly classed with the representative farmers of the community. Born in Germany December 24, 1841, he is a son of John Schafer, whose birth occurred in the same country and who came to the United States in 1841. He worked by the day, living in Ohio for nine years and then came to Illinois, settling first in Putnam county and

afterward in La Salle county, where he followed farming. As the years passed by he prospered as the result of his unfaltering diligence, close application and capable management of his business affairs and eventually he became owner of valuable landed holdings of four hundred acres. His political allegiance was given to the republican party as a result of his study and investigation of the questions and issues of the day and the policy of the parties. In his religious faith he was connected with the German Lutheran church and he died in the year 1881, aged seventy-two years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Gingerich, was born in Germany and crossed the Atlantic in a sailing vessel, being six weeks on the water. The children of this marriage are Jacob, Henry, Fred, Mary and Kate, all of whom are living; and John, Charlie, Bernard and Phoebe, deceased.

Jacob Schafer spent the first six months of his life in the land of his nativity and then went to Ohio, where he pursued his education in the public schools. He lived for some time in Ohio, coming thence to Illinois with his parents. He worked at farm labor in his youth, becoming familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops, and he began farming on his own account at the time of his marriage, November 27, 1867. He located on the farm where he now resides, his place being pleasantly and conveniently situated on section 30, Eden township. He began with one hundred and thirty acres of land given him by his father and has since extended the boundaries of his farm by purchase until he has two hundred and eighty-one acres constituting a well equipped farm improved with all modern accessories including the latest machinery and substantial buildings.

On November 27, 1867, Mr. Schafer was married to Miss Lizzie Giese, who was born in Germany and was twenty-two years of age when she came to the United States. Her parents were John and Elizabeth (Balzer) Giese, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father, born in 1809, came to America in 1865 and settled in Putnam county, Illinois, where he followed farming for a time but soon retired from active business life. His death occurred in 1892. In his family were eight children: Martha; Mary Elizabeth, deceased; Elizabeth; Margaret; Lizzie, the wife of Jacob Schafer; Jacob; Mary; and John. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Schafer has been blessed with the following children: Mary, married Fred Gebicke, a cigar manufacturer, who has for several years engaged in business at La Salle. Mr. Gebicke has been in ill health for some years and is at



JACOB SCHAFER AND FAMILY.

present at the Eastern Illinois Hospital at Kankakee. They have one child, Rudolph. Mrs. Gebicke and son are now making their home with Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schafer. The others of the family are John, who married Kate Linker and is farming in Eden township; Theodore, who wedded Maggie Bruch and is engaged in general agricultural pursuits in Arkansas; Lizzie, who married William Gingerich, a resident farmer of Eden township; Anna, the wife of John Pletsch, a farmer of Whiteside county, Illinois; Rudolph and Adolph, twins, who at the age of twenty-five years are living at home and assisting in the operation of the farm.

Mr. Schafer is a republican, firm in his advocacy of the party and he and his wife are members of the German Lutheran church. Long a resident of this county, he has been closely associated with its agricultural interests and has made steady progress in a business which he thoroughly understands and to which he has brought to bear sound, practical judgment.

WILLIAM H. SMALLEY.

William H. Smalley is connected with commercial circles in Streator as a dealer in agricultural implements. A native son of Illinois, he was born in Ransom, November 6, 1875, a son of Reuben S. Smalley, who for many years was identified with agricultural interests. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1837, a son of Nathaniel and Rachel (Smith) Smalley. His mother died in 1848, when thirty years of age, and in 1850 the father married again. In 1855 he removed with the family to La Salle county, living south of Peru until 1858, when he settled on section 11, Allen township. By his first marriage he had five children and three by the second.

Of this number R. S. Smalley acquired a fair education, which he completed in the schools of Peru and later engaged in teaching through twenty winter terms. Much of his life, however, has been devoted to agricultural pursuits and he became the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 11, Allen township, and one hundred and twenty acres in Iroquois county. Selling his land in Iroquois county, this state, in 1891, he purchased the northeast quarter of section 11, Allen township, La Salle county. His son Walter is now living upon the old homestead in this county, while the father, having retired from active farm work in the fall of 1905, is living in Streator in the enjoyment of a well earned rest. R. S. Smalley was married April

4, 1866, to Louisa Jennings, a daughter of Levi and Emily Alice Jennings and a native of La Salle county, born in Brookfield township, February 9, 1843. Four children were born of this marriage: Walter J., born February 10, 1868; Minnie L., who was born June 22, 1870, and died November 16, 1870; Frank G., who was born June 19, 1871, and died March 25, 1872; and William H., born November 6, 1875. Mr. Smalley has voted with the republican party since its organization and on the 27th of August, 1862, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Infantry, with which he served until June 6, 1865. He was with Sherman on the memorable march to the sea and in the Carolina campaign and proceeded on to Richmond and to Washington, where the regiment participated in the grand review on the 24th of May and later was discharged. He did effective and valorous service in defense of the Union. At Elk River, Tennessee, the company was called upon to storm a blockade and Mr. Smalley was one of nine to volunteer to perform this arduous and dangerous task. Six of the number lived to receive a medal of honor granted by the United States congress, Mr. Smalley being among those who won this insignia of bravery. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and he had three brothers who were soldiers in the war, John S. and James H. serving in the Fifty-third Illinois Infantry, and Elmer in Company C of the First Artillery.

The maternal grandparents of William H. Smalley came from Beaver county, Pennsylvania, to La Salle county, Illinois, in 1832, and settled on section 8, township 32, range 5, south of Marseilles. In 1850, Levi Jennings removed to another farm, where he died April 23, 1851, aged fifty-one years, while his wife, who was born September 23, 1808, died June 2, 1880. In the family were ten children, two of whom were born in Pennsylvania and the others in La Salle county, Illinois. Following their removal to this county the mother was alone with her two children in the house in 1833 when fourteen Indians entered. She thought they wanted her children, as they kept pointing to them, but she treated them so well that they went away without molesting the little ones.

William H. Smalley supplemented his preliminary education by three years' study in Wesleyan Academy at Bloomington, Illinois, and two years' study in Grand Prairie Seminary at Onarga, Illinois. His education completed, he went upon the road as a traveling salesman, selling agricultural implements and carriages. He was thus engaged from 1898 until August, 1904, during which time he became thoroughly conversant with the trade. He then left the

road and embarked in business on his own account and is now well known in commercial circles in Streator as a dealer in agricultural implements, having a well equipped store and carrying a large line of goods. He receives a liberal patronage owing to his straightforward business methods and earnest desire to please his customers and from the beginning his trade has constantly grown.

On the 2d of September, 1904, Mr. Smalley was married to Miss Florence Rankin, the wedding being celebrated in Ottawa. Mrs. Smalley was born in Streator July 3, 1880, a daughter of Ralph and Mary Rankin, natives of Scotland and England respectively. Her father was a coal miner in his native country and following his emigration to the new world he became a resident of Streator in 1876, and was here engaged in merchandising for a number of years, being well known in business circles in La Salle county. He is a member of Finley lodge, No. 182, K. P., and his political support is given to the republican party. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Rankin were born five children: Ralph, William, Mrs. Smalley, Minnie and Earl. Mr. and Mrs. Smalley now have one son, Elliot Everil.

In his political views Mr Smalley is a republican and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He belongs to Streator lodge, No. 607, A. F. & A. M., and is exalted ruler of Streator lodge, No. 591, B. P. O. E. Although yet a young man he has attained an enviable position in business circles and his ambitions and enterprise are such as to warrant the prophecy that he will steadily advance in his business career, winning both prosperity and an honorable name.

CYRENIUS A. DAVID, M. D.

This is an age of specialization. Few men in professional or business life attempt to attain equal proficiency in all lines bearing upon a business, and this is especially true in the medical profession, where, after gaining a knowledge of the general principles and methods of practice, the physician frequently concentrates his energies upon some special department of his profession, gaining a knowledge and skill that could not be attained if he did not concentrate his energies upon a single line of work. Dr. David has gained prominence in connection with the treatment of diseases of the rectum, and with offices located at No. 74 Madison street, Chicago, is enjoying a large patronage. For thirty years he has been a representative of the medical fraternity of that city, prior to which time he engaged in the

practice of medicine and surgery in La Salle county.

A native of Illinois, Dr. David was born in Richland county, April 25, 1845, and when two years of age accompanied his parents on their removal to Grundy county, where they lived until 1862. In the paternal line he comes of French Huguenot ancestry, while in the maternal line he is of German lineage. His more specifically literary education was acquired in Fowler Institute, in Kendall county, Illinois, and with broad general learning to serve as a foundation upon which to build the superstructure of his professional attainment he entered Rush Medical College, at Chicago, from which he was graduated in the class of 1869.

Dr. David then located for practice in Northville, La Salle county, and afterward removed to Sheridan. No physician in that part of the state enjoyed a larger or more remunerative practice, but all this was preliminary to his greater success in his chosen field of specialization. He early turned his attention to one class of diseases, those of the rectum, and has directed his study and research along that line. In 1875 he established an office in Chicago for the practice of his specialty and subsequently, in order to further perfect himself in this work, pursued a medical course in the University of New York, from which he was graduated in the class of 1882. Then removing to Chicago Dr. David became a member of the Illinois Medical Association and was sent as a delegate to the American Medical Association in 1875. Dr. David has spent the best years of his life in the study of his practice and specialty and he has attained an eminence in this line that places him in the foremost ranks of the profession. He has thoroughly acquainted himself with the methods of practice, as utilized by others, and at the same time has given to the world new ideas and processes as the result of his individual study, investigation and experiment. He has practically abolished old methods of torture and substituted therefor a human and rational treatment. His reward has been most marked not only in a financial way, but also in recognition of the value of his work by the profession and the gratitude of his patients. He has become recognized by the profession at large as an authority on rectal diseases and their treatment and has built up a splendid practice, patients coming to him from all parts of the country. During the greater part of his residence in Chicago Dr. David has associated with him in his work Dr. F. B. Ives, under the firm name of Ives & David.

In 1870 was celebrated the marriage of Dr. David and Miss Anna A. Knight, a daughter of

Bradley Knight, and a granddaughter of James Knight. Mrs. David was reared in Adams township, La Salle county, and by her marriage has become the mother of one son and one daughter: Vernon C., who is a graduate of the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, and who will soon complete a course in Rush Medical College, of Chicago; and Geraldine, who is now a university student.

Dr. David belongs to the La Salle County Association and maintains a lively interest in all that pertains to the county which witnessed his initial efforts in his profession and saw the dawning of his present successful career. He likewise belongs to the Illinois Club and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while in Masonry he has taken the various degrees of the York rite and attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite. He is president of the Citizens League, an association which is doing much for municipal reform and progress, and he is recognized as a public-spirited citizen, who in the line of his profession and other works as well has made his life of value to his fellowmen.

THOMAS S. FLANNIGAN.

Thomas S. Flannigan, a farmer and stock-raiser, somewhat widely known as a breeder of shorthorn cattle, lives on section 31, Richland township, where he owns and cultivates a quarter section of land. He also has one hundred and sixty acres on section 32 of the same township and his farming interests, owing to his intense and well directed energy and sound business judgment, have made him one of the substantial citizens of the community. He came to La Salle county in October, 1852, when twelve years of age. He was born in Queens county, Ireland, in 1840, his parents being Edward and Margaret (Magee) Flannigan, who came to Ottawa in 1850 and there resided for a number of years. The father died on a farm north of the city in 1859, and his widow afterward removed to the vicinity of Munster, purchasing a farm in Eagle township, the station being located on one quarter of her land. She afterward became a resident of Chicago and subsequently became a member of her son Thomas' household, dying at his home on section 32, Richland township, in 1886, at the age of seventy-six years. In the family were seven children: William, who is now living retired at Streator; Edward and Barney, both deceased; James, a farmer living near Artesia, South Dakota; Mrs.

Mary Dwyer, who is a widow and makes her home in this county; and Mrs. Johanna Hopkins, who is also a widow and lives in Watertown, South Dakota.

The other member of the family is Thomas S. Flannigan, who, as before stated, arrived in La Salle county in October, 1852, when twelve years of age. He resided for some time in or near Ottawa and for two years worked at farm labor. He afterward herded and drove cattle for Eli Strawn, remaining in his employ for four years. He had practically nothing to start in life with save strong determination and earnest purpose. These, however, proved an excellent capital, whereby he has steadily advanced from a humble financial position to one of affluence. Having married, he purchased a farm on section 32, Richland township, in 1865, and resided there for thirty-eight years, while for the past three years he has lived at his present home on section 31 in the same township. Both farms are splendidly improved and indicate in their excellent appearance the careful supervision and progressive methods of the owner. Mr. Flannigan has always followed general farming and during thirteen seasons he operated a threshing machine and corn sheller. In this business he was in partnership with Thomas Flahwin, a farmer living near Garfield. With the exception of two years, 1861 and 1862, spent in Colorado, during which time he was engaged in gold mining, Thomas S. Flannigan has resided continuously in this county since his arrival here when a young lad, and the years have been witness of a life of industry and enterprise resulting in success.

In November, 1865, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Flannigan and Miss Mary Ann Howard, who was born in Louisiana in 1846, a daughter of Thomas and Bridget (Kelly) Howard, who came to La Salle county in 1849, locating in Eagle township. They both died there, the father in 1874, when fifty-six years of age, and the mother in 1898, at the advanced age of eighty-four. In their family were five children: Peter, now deceased; James Howard, a farmer of Eagle township; William, who is living in Farmer City, Illinois; and Mrs. Catherine Flannigan, a widow residing on the old homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Flannigan have ten children, who are living: Edward, who is married and follows farming on section 32, Richland township; Mrs. Katie Sennett, of Streator; Bernard, at home; William, who is married and lives in Wenona, Illinois; Maggie, Helen, Annie and Joseph, all at home; James, a telegraph operator in Indiana; and Lizzie, at home. They also lost four children: Mary, Mary Agnes and two who were named Thomas.

In his political views Mr. Flannigan has been a stalwart republican since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He has served as tax collector and school director and is now one of the commissioners of Richland township. Community affairs are of interest to him and his efforts in behalf of general improvement have been far-reaching and beneficial. He is a member of St. John's Catholic church of Lostant and is neglectful of none of his duties relative to the church or to citizenship and at the same time he successfully controls extensive and important business interests, making him one of the prosperous agriculturists of his community.

W. H. RAWLING.

Among the venerable citizens of La Salle county eminently worthy of representation in this volume because of long and well spent lives is numbered W. H. Rawling, who has reached the age of eighty-one years. He was born August 28, 1825, in Indiana, his parents being William H. and Laura (Lewis) Rawling, who occupied a farm in that state. The son spent his boyhood days there, acquired his education in the public schools and remained at home until twenty-nine years of age, when he removed to La Salle county. Here he first worked on a farm for Alexander Roe, whose daughter he afterward married. Ambitious to secure a farm of his own, in 1855 he purchased eighty acres of land, whereon he has since made his home. There was an old house and barn on this farm, called the Halfway place and supposed to have been the rendezvous of a band of horse thieves. Mr. Rawling at once began to improve his newly acquired property and to it he afterward added fifty-three and a third acres. He has resided here continuously since and the excellent condition of the farm with its modern improvements and well tilled fields is the result of his perseverance and enterprise.

In 1856 was celebrated the marriage of W. H. Rawling and Miss Ann E. Roe, who was born in this county and is a daughter of Alexander and Sina Ann Roe, who were early residents of this county. Mrs. Rawling was called to her final rest in 1877, when forty-eight years of age, and Mr. Rawling afterward married Eliza Jane Giles, who died in 1899. He has had four children, of whom two are now living. William Hamilton Alexander Rawling, who married Phoebe Tucker and lived in Freedom township, died at the age of thirty-six years. Eliza Ann is the wife of Willis Clark and lives in Grundy

county, Illinois. Frank E., born April 16, 1864, remained at home until twenty-one years of age, after which he spent a few years in the west. Twelve years ago he returned to the old home farm, which he now operates for his father. He was married in 1890 to Miss May Wilkinson, a daughter of John and Eliza Wilkinson, the former now a resident of Wedron, while the latter is deceased. Frank E. Rawling and his wife have three children: Inez B., Carrol and Anna. Lewis E. Rawling, the youngest of the father's family, died at the age of twenty-six years.

In his political views Mr. Rawling of this review has always been a republican, but has refused to hold office, believing that ample opportunity comes for good citizenship in the private walks of life. He is a member of the Universalist church. A man of large build and strong mind, he possesses a wonderful memory and has intimate knowledge of the early history of the county, being able to relate many most interesting incidents of pioneer life, for his residence here covers a period of more than a half century.

REV. DONALD KENNEDY CAMPBELL.

Rev. Donald Kennedy Campbell, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Ottawa, was born in Glencoe, Pictou county, Nova Scotia, and is of Scotch lineage, his parents having come to the new world from the Highlands of Scotland. He has one brother who is a physician at Clinton, Illinois.

Rev. Campbell spent his boyhood days on the home farm and attended the country schools, receiving such advantages as the public institutions of learning of his time and district afforded. At seventeen years of age he became a student in the high school of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, where he remained for a year and then spent four years in Delhousie College, in Halifax. His theological course was pursued in Princeton Seminary and since his ordination to the ministry he has filled various pastorates including the old Leacock church in Pennsylvania, in Joplin, Missouri, in Mason City, Litchfield and Pontiac, Illinois, and at South Chicago church in Chicago. On the 1st of January, 1902, he accepted the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church at Ottawa, which under his guidance and instruction has had a steady and substantial growth. He is a man of energy, an earnest, zealous preacher and talks on gospel subjects as one who thoroughly believes what he preaches. Even those who oppose him in doctrine respect



W. H. RAWLING.

him for his sincerity and his influence has been of no restricted order.

Rev. Campbell was married to Margaret J. McGillivray, who was born in Nova Scotia and was a daughter of a Highland Scotch preacher. They had four children: Robert B., an attorney of Pontiac, Illinois; Anna McGillivray, who is now a teacher in Whiting, Illinois; Gordon H.; and Arthur Wallace, who are engaged in the abstract, real-estate and insurance business in Arkansas. The wife and mother died in February, 1897, and Rev. Campbell has since married Miss Louisa Scott, of Bloomington, Illinois. They had two beautiful children, Henrietta and Donald K., but they died in 1905 and 1906 respectively, just thirteen weeks apart. The present Mrs. Campbell was a teacher in Evanston, Illinois, for several years and is a lady of culture and refinement, who has been of much assistance to her husband in his chosen field of labor. Rev. Campbell is one in whom nature and education have vied to make an interesting and cultured gentleman, while through the development of his talents and his consecration to his work he has become an able representative of the Presbyterian clergy, and in his work has not been denied the full harvest nor the aftermath.

JOHN R. KNOX.

John R. Knox, who for a number of years has been engaged in the livery business in Streator, is a son of Thomas and Isabella (Pringle) Knox and was born March 2, 1854, in Melbourne, Australia, during a temporary residence of his parents in that country. The family numbered six children. The father's birthplace was on a farm called Brotherstone on the banks of the river Tweed in view of Dryburgh Abbey, which is the resting place of Sir Walter Scott, and in sight of Melrose Abbey, Scotland. He was born February 6, 1819, and while still a young man emigrated to Canada, where he was engaged for a time in agricultural pursuits. On the 2d of May, 1851, he was united in marriage to Miss Isabella Pringle, who was born December 25, 1830, and is a daughter of Alexander Pringle, who resides in the vicinity of Brotherstone farm in Scotland. In the year 1852 they sailed for Australia, in which country Thomas Knox engaged for a time in gold mining. He prospered in that undertaking and subsequently removed to Whitby, Ontario, where his capital was employed in the business of merchandising. After a successful business career his declining years were spent in Streator, Illinois, where he

passed from this life August 17, 1891. His widow still resides on the old homestead.

John R. Knox accompanied his parents on their various removals, spending his boyhood days under the parental roof. On the 22d of January, 1877, was celebrated his marriage to Miss Eva Belle Edgecomb, a daughter of William and Eunice (Spaulding) Edgecomb, of La Salle county, Illinois. She was the second daughter in a family of three children. Her father was born in Pennsylvania in August, 1833, and the mother in New York in September, 1836. They were married in Ottawa, Illinois, in 1852, and Mrs. Edgecomb passed away in 1861, while Mr. Edgecomb is still living on the old home place in La Salle county.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Knox have been born six children, four of whom are still living: Guy W., born October 26, 1877; Earl C., August 13, 1879; John T., March 21, 1882; and Inez F., June 17, 1888. Only the youngest daughter remains at home. She is a recent graduate of the Streator high school. The eldest son, Guy, at an early age entered the railroad business and is now employed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company as traveling auditor on the Aurora division with headquarters at Aurora, Illinois. Earl entered the electrical engineering business and is employed by the Western Electric Company, being located in New York city. John, who is in the dental profession, has offices in the city of Providence, Rhode Island.

Mr. Knox has for a number of years been engaged in the livery business in Streator, where a liberal patronage is accorded him, his business proving profitable. His residence in La Salle county dates from 1888, and he is widely known here.

JOSEPH W. EDWARDS, M. D.

Dr. Joseph W. Edwards, of Mendota, engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery along scientific lines, for which he is well qualified through a liberal preparatory course, was born in Washington, D. C., June 30, 1832. His parents were William and Sarah (Hyde) Edwards. The father, a native of Cambridgeshire, England, came to the United States in 1830. He was a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church and was also a brick-maker, possessed of expert knowledge and ability in that line of manufacture. He it was who accomplished the damming of the Potomac and the completing of the Potomac basin, which had been unsuccessfully attempted by others. He displayed special genius

in determining the temper of earth, being able to ascertain by simply crumbling the earth in his fingers the amount of fire which different clay could stand and what it would require to temper it and make it a marketable commodity for the manufacture of brick. He died in January, 1881, at the age of eighty-four years, while his wife passed away in 1886, when eighty-six years of age.

Dr. Edwards, their fifth child, acquired his academic education at Mount Vernon in Jefferson county, Illinois, and subsequently matriculated in McKendree College in Lebanon, St. Clair county, Illinois. His more specifically literary education being thus completed he entered upon the study of medicine as a preparation for a life work, becoming a student in Rush Medical College of Chicago, from which he was graduated in the class of 1854. He then entered upon practice in Mendota, Illinois, and continued until, in response to the country's call for troops, he enlisted in the Fortieth Illinois Infantry under the command of Colonel S. G. Hicks. He was appointed assistant surgeon, receiving his commission at Springfield, where he was mustered in. He joined his regiment in Fort Pickering at Memphis, Tennessee, and continued with the Army of the Tennessee, serving until the completion of the Vicksburg campaign. He was also in active service until after the capture of Atlanta, when on account of disability he resigned in September, 1864.

Dr. Edwards then returned to Mendota, where he was married in 1854 to Miss Harriet E. Higgins, who was born in New York and was a daughter of M. Higgins. Their children are: Hiram, who is now in Aurora, Illinois; Harriet E., the wife of Walter H. Packert, who is living in Salina, Kansas; Maud, the wife of L. H. Bryan, a resident of Two Harbors, Minnesota; William, of Chicago, who is connected with the postal service; and Arthur, who is a practicing dentist in Princeton, Illinois.

Throughout the period of his professional career Dr. Edwards has practiced in Mendota, covering more than half a century, save for the interval of interruption caused by his service in the Civil war. He has always maintained a foremost place in the ranks of the medical fraternity and his ability has been constantly augmented by reading and investigation that has kept him in touch with the onward march of progress—nowhere more marked than in the practice of medicine. He has ever maintained a high standard of professional ethics and has enjoyed the favorable regard of his professional brethren as well as the general public. In the line of his profession he is connected with the

North Central Medical Association, of which he is a life member, the Illinois State Medical Association and the American National Medical Association. Fraternally he is a Mason and is a past master of the lodge, past high priest of the chapter and past eminent commander of the commandery. A republican in his political views, he served as school director for many years, was a member of the first board of aldermen of Mendota and has served in that capacity several times since. He is indeed a public-spirited citizen, standing for progress and improvement in municipal affairs; is a liberal contributor to churches; and is an advocate of all that pertains to material, intellectual and moral advancement in the city with which he has so long been identified, and where he is a most honored resident.

WILLIAM H. KNOWLES.

William H. Knowles, proprietor of an iron foundry and machine shops, is thus intimately associated with industrial life in Ottawa. He was born in Detroit, Michigan, in 1856. His father was a contractor and builder. Both he and his wife are now deceased, but there is one living daughter who resides in Omaha. William H. Knowles remained in his native city until he became a resident of Chicago, Illinois, about 1870. He was educated in the public schools and was for a number of years connected with commercial interests. He traveled for about twelve years, representing the stationery business of the John Morris Company. He has for some years been connected with the iron foundry and machine shops which are now conducted under his name and are located at the corner of Jackson and Fulton streets in Ottawa. The plant is one hundred and fifty feet square and employment is furnished to from thirty to forty men. This plant was established by William Stormont, father-in-law of Mr. Knowles, probably about forty-five years ago as a foundry and machine shop, while now a general contracting and jobbing business is carried on. Mr. Stormont came to America from Belfast, Ireland, and throughout his entire life was engaged in the same line of business, establishing the foundry in Ottawa at an early period in the industrial development of the city and continuing actively in trade until his death, which occurred in 1894, when he was seventy-six years of age. His family numbered eight children, all of whom are now deceased with the exception of Mrs. Knowles. Her brother, William G. Stormont,

was connected with his father in the business until his death.

Mr. Knowles came to Ottawa in 1892 and has since been identified with the foundry and machine shops of which he became the proprietor after the death of his father-in-law. He is now at the head of the business, which is conducted under his name. He manufactures clay working machinery, which forms an important department of the business and in addition he conducts a regular iron foundry and machine shops, doing various kinds of iron work. He is assisted in the management of the business by John Hazlett, who has been connected therewith for five years and who has been a resident of Ottawa for thirty years or more.

Mr. Knowles was married in 1885 to Miss Mae Stormont, who was born in Ottawa in 1865. They have become the parents of one son, Frederick S., who is a native of this city and is now thirteen years of age. Mrs. Knowles is an earnest and helpful member of the Methodist church. Mr. Knowles gives his political allegiance to the republican party, while fraternally he is connected with the Masons, having taken the degrees of the lodge and chapter, also of Ottawa commandery, of the consistory, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree, and the Mystic Shrine. As a business man he is alert and enterprising and has earned for himself a splendid reputation by reason of his reliability and determination.

MANLEY B. HASKELL.

Manley B. Haskell was born in Ottawa, November 24, 1852, his parents being William and Martha A. (Batchelor) Haskell. The father was born in Bolton, Massachusetts, in 1815, and the mother in Homer, Cortland county, New York, September 22, 1822. He came to Ottawa, Illinois, in the fall of 1836, locating in Ottawa, where he resided until 1865. He was at first engaged in general merchandising and afterward built the Exchange mill and the City mill, conducting those business enterprises under the partnership name of Haskell & Sample. They also built one of the first foundries in Ottawa and established a tannery, and thus Mr. Haskell was closely associated with the industrial enterprises of his adopted county. He was numbered among the pioneer residents of Ottawa and through the establishment and promotion of a number of business interests contributed in large and substantial measure to the growth and prog-

ress of his adopted city. He died in Streator in 1872, and his widow, still surviving, is now making her home in Kansas City, Kansas. They were married at the home of her father in Freedom township, La Salle county, September 22, 1842, and unto them were born three sons and two daughters, Mary, the eldest, died in infancy; William W., who was born in Ottawa, February 6, 1846, is now residing in Kansas City, Kansas, and is a practical business man of rare judgment, far-sightedness, integrity and capacity for organization. He has an excellent record in Illinois and Kansas for creating and organizing practical movements. He was educated in Ottawa and learned the jeweler's trade. In 1867 he located in Wyandotte, Kansas, and in 1869 returned to Ottawa, where he engaged in the jewelry business as a partner of the man with whom he had learned his trade. He resided in Streator from 1871 until 1886 and then returned to Wyandotte, now Kansas City, Kansas. In Streator he organized a company to build and operate a bottle works, of which company he was president for three years. He was also alderman of Streator. Upon returning to Kansas City he embarked in the hardware business, in which he has since continued, and has done considerable real-estate dealing, laying out the Mount Pleasant addition. He served as state grain inspector in Kansas from April 1, 1891, until April 1, 1893, has been president of the board of trade and is president of the Midland Fire Insurance Company and the National Publishers Association. He was appointed the first state grain inspector of Kansas and upon him devolved the duty of organizing the department. Ellen A. Haskell, the third member of the family, married O. K. Serviss, a business man of Kansas City, Kansas. Charles, born March 9, 1851, is living in Glasgow, Missouri. Manley B. is the youngest of the family. The father was a whig in his political affiliation and was a member of the city council of Ottawa.

Manley B. Haskell was reared in his native city and educated in the public schools, and when twenty years of age, in 1872, began working for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company as station agent. He spent two years in that business, after which he learned the jeweler's trade in 1874. Subsequently he was a train dispatcher for a year, and in June, 1881, he turned his attention to the hardware and real-estate business in Wyandotte, Kansas, in partnership with his elder brother. This business is still being conducted by the brother, and Mr. Haskell of this review is still a partner.

On the 15th of June, 1880, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Haskell and Miss Helen A.

Evans, who was born in Ancona, Livingston county, Illinois, March 2, 1857. Her father was Dr. Edwin Evans, who was born in New Durham, Greene county, New York, October 6, 1821, and as a son of the Rev. William and Harriet (Linsley) Evans, the former a Presbyterian minister. After acquiring an academic education Dr. Evans devoted two years to a college course at Homer, New York, and began preparation for his chosen profession at Owasso, New York. He pursued a course of lectures at Geneva, New York, and afterward in the medical department of the University of New York, from which he was graduated in 1846 with the M. D. degree. He located for practice in Walden, New York, where he remained until 1851, when he came to Illinois, and for four years thereafter followed farming in La Salle county. He then removed to Ancona, where for eight years he engaged in active practice of medicine and later turned his attention to merchandising in Pontiac, where he also speculated in live stock until 1868. That year witnessed his removal to Streator, where he again resumed the practice of medicine and also speculated in town property. In 1872 he retired practically from his profession, devoting his entire attention to dealing in real estate and building business houses on Main street. In later years he attended to no business save the collection of his rents. In 1880 he was one of the incorporators of the Streator Window Glass Company, serving as its president until June, 1884, when he resigned. In 1882 he was one of the incorporators and stockholders of the Union National Bank of Streator, and various enterprises thus felt the impetus and stimulus of his co-operation and keen business discernment. He belonged to the Illinois State Historical Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and took an active interest in both geology and paleontology, making a specialty of the latter and occasionally reading papers before different societies on special subjects. In his later years he made annual trips to the different parts of the American continent not only for the improvement of his health, but also for amusement and to gratify his penchant for gathering fossils and geological specimens. He visited all the principal points of interest in the Rocky mountains, including Yellowstone Park and examining rocks and fossils in all of the southern states and Canada, collecting a large cabinet of paleontological and zoological specimens. In 1849 Dr. Evans married Jessie S. Capron, who was born in Walden, Orange county, New York, April 27, 1831, a daughter of Seth M. Capron, a prominent woolen manufacturer of that place. The death of Dr.

Evans occurred May 5, 1889, and his wife survived until March 24, 1901.

Since the death of Dr. Evans Mr. Haskell has given his time and supervision to the estate, which was a large one and has called for close attention and discriminating business ability. Otherwise he leads a retired life. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Haskell were born two children: Albert C., born in Wyandotte, Kansas, November 26, 1881, died June 25, 1882. Helen A., born September 27, 1883, was married September 17, 1904, to Arthur H. Shay, and lives in Streator. Theirs is one of the finest homes of the city filled with a splendid collection of works of art. Mrs. Haskell was a member of the Callere Club and to the Daughters of the American Revolution. She also belongs to the Presbyterian church, of which she is an active worker, and Mr. Haskell is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, while his political allegiance is given to the republican party. Both Mr. and Mrs. Haskell occupy prominent positions in social circles, while their own beautiful home is celebrated for its generous and warm-hearted hospitality, being the center of many delightful and esthetic social functions.

GEORGE GEE.

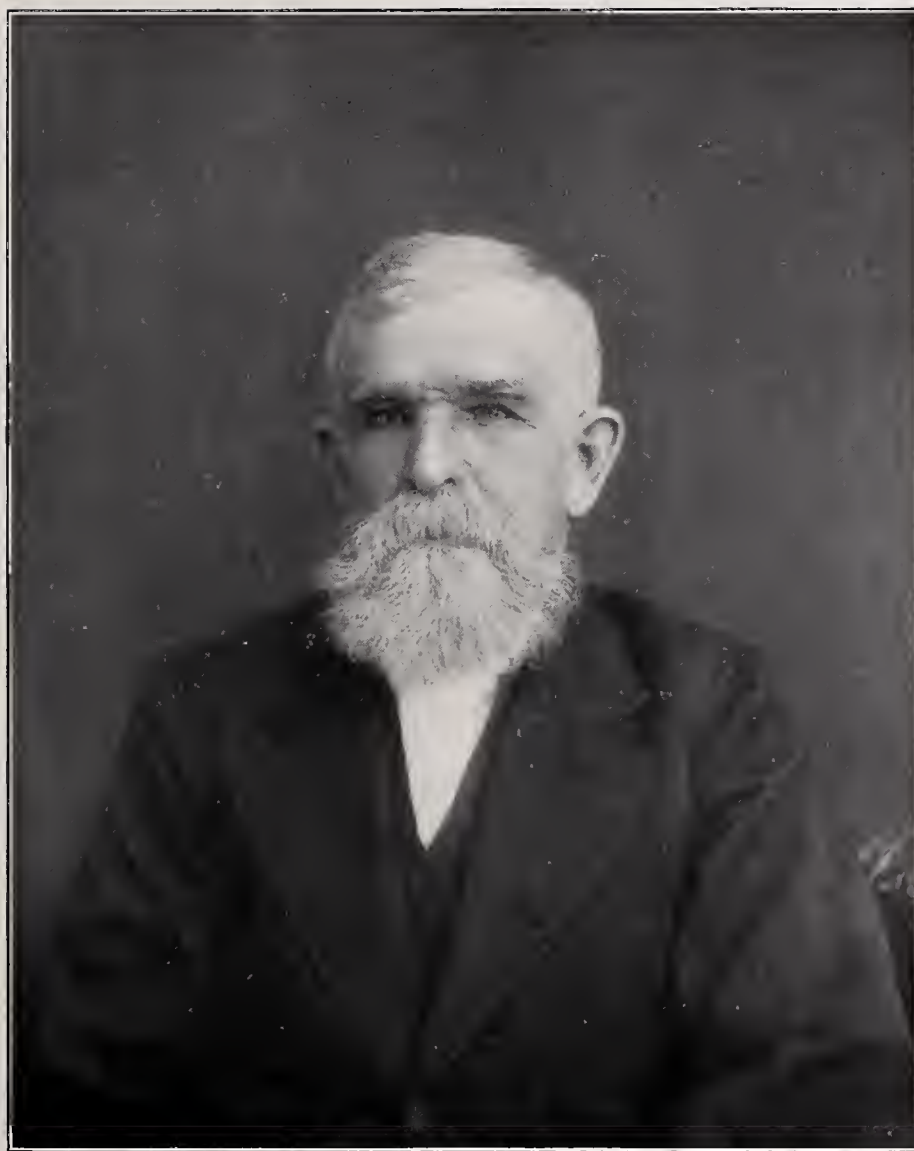
George Gee, who, having retired from active business life, is now residing at Tonica in the enjoyment of well earned rest, dates his residence in La Salle county from the 19th of April, 1849, and is therefore one of its pioneer settlers. He was in limited financial circumstances at the time of his arrival and worked at farm labor for about five years. Today he is the owner of valuable farm property, including three hundred and sixty-eight acres of land in Eden and Hope townships, besides a half section of land in Wright county, Iowa. Mr. Gee was born fifteen miles from Liverpool in Lancastershire, England, in 1821, a son of William and Jane (Grundy) Gee, who were likewise natives of Lancastershire and there died. The father was a weaver by trade. In the family were eleven children, of whom only three are now living: George, of this review; William, who resides at East Lynn, Illinois; and Jane Gee, living in Lancastershire, England.

George Gee had but limited educational advantages or other opportunities of a very helpful nature. He may well be called a self-made man, having gained his success entirely through his own efforts. Thinking to enjoy better business opportunities in the new world than he could hope to secure in his native country, he made





MRS. GEORGE GEE.



GEORGE GEE.

his way to America in 1849, crossing the Atlantic on a sailing vessel which after a voyage of eight weeks dropped anchor in the harbor of New Orleans. He afterward sailed up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers to La Salle, Illinois, in company with Robert Saddleton and his wife, who purchased eighty acres of land, as did Mr. Gee, who was allowed to pay for his tract by his labor, thus getting a start. He worked as a farm hand by the month for five years and then invested his earnings, becoming owner of forty acres, for which he paid six dollars per acre. This same tract today is now worth about two hundred dollars per acre. With this as a nucleus he has added to his possessions as the years have gone by until he is now the owner of three hundred and sixty-eight acres in this county, in Eden and Hope townships, and has also purchased a half section in Wright county, Iowa.

Mr. Gee was married in England, March 21, 1847, to Miss Lovina Anderton, who died in 1877, at the age of fifty years, leaving six children: William, who resides in Storm Lake, Iowa, and is married and follows farming; Jane, the wife of George Packard, of Gage county, Nebraska; John, of Lincoln, Nebraska, who is engaged in the cattle business and who was married but has lost his wife; Mrs. Mary Ellen Rice, who died in Nebraska about ten years ago; Anna, the wife of Edward Reeves, living in Saline county, Nebraska; Nancy, the wife of Charles Morris, who is an architect and builder of Valley Center, Kansas.

After losing his first wife Mr. Gee was married in Tonica December 26, 1880, to Miss Arabell Morris, who was born in Harrison county, Ohio, a daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Hood) Morris, the latter a daughter of Nathaniel Hood, an old resident of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Gee's parents both died in Ohio. Her father was a cooper and wood-worker by trade and thus provided for his family, which numbered twelve children, nine of whom are still living, being scattered in different portions of the United States. This number includes Mrs. Gee, who came to Illinois in 1876 with relatives and has resided here continuously since. By this marriage there is one daughter, Eva M., who was graduated in the spring of 1906 from the high school at Tonica at the age of eighteen years.

Mr. Gee has always supported the republican party, having firm faith in its principles as most conducive to good government. He has served as commissioner of highways and also as school director for several years. In religious views he and his family are Methodists, belonging to the church at Tonica. He has always been a col-

lector of geological, nautical and other interesting specimens and has a very fine collection suitable arranged in cabinets. This has all been secured through the efforts of Mr. Gee and it is one of the finest and the largest private collections in this part of the country. He is a man of broad knowledge, fond of scientific research, and aside from his business life he has made rapid and substantial advance along many lines of education. In his business he has overcome difficulties and obstacles in his path and worked his way steadily upward to successful completion. His residence in this county covers almost sixty years and as one of its pioneer settlers he has been closely associated with its work and upbuilding and has ever been an interested witness of the changes which time and man have wrought.

GEORGE T. LOVE, M. D.

Dr. George T. Love, practicing successfully in Dana with intimate and accurate knowledge of the principles of the medical science as demonstrated by the excellent results which attend his efforts for the alleviation of human suffering, is a native of Gallatin, Tennessee. He was born February 4, 1873, the eldest child of the marriage of Hugh E. and Mary (Myers) Love, who are also natives of Gallatin, where they have spent their entire lives. The father has for many years been engaged in merchandising and has served as one of the trustees of his county. In the family are four children, the younger members being Charles T., a practicing dentist of Gallatin; Hugh O., who is living on the home farm; and Hattie E., still under the parental roof.

Dr. Love acquired his preliminary education in the district schools and continued his literary studies in Gallatin Male Seminary. Choosing the practice of medicine as a life work, he began reading under the direction of Dr. L. Miller Woodson, of Gallatin, and subsequently became a student in the Hospital College of Medicine at Louisville, Kentucky. He was graduated in the class of 1897 and began practice in his home town, where he remained for three years, when he came to Dana, where he has since continued. He has been very successful here and has a practice that is both large and lucrative. He has recently built a new office building which is fully equipped with all modern accessories to facilitate his professional labor. He belongs to the County Medical Society, the North Central Medical Society and the Illinois State Medical Association and keeps in constant touch with the progress that is continually being made by the pro-

fession as investigation, experience and research heighten knowledge and promote efficiency among the members of the medical fraternity. Socially he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and that he is one of its representative members is indicated by the fact that he has filled all of its chairs. Socially as well as professionally he is prominent and has a wide circle of friends in Dana.

JOSEPH C. KUHN.

The name of Kuhn is well known in Grand Rapids township, where its representatives have been found through many years and during the entire period they have stood for good citizenship and for progress in material lines, contributing especially to the agricultural development of the county. Joseph C. Kuhn, whose name introduces this review, was born in De Kalb county, Illinois, in 1869. His father, John Kuhn, was a native of Germany, born in 1833, and in 1864, when about thirty-one years of age, he became a resident of Grand Rapids township. At the time of his arrival here he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of prairie land, to which he has added from time to time as his financial resources have increased until he now has large landed holdings, his possessions aggregating eight hundred acres. His land is valuable and he derives therefrom a very gratifying income. He has now retired from active business cares to enjoy the rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves. He votes with the democracy but is without ambition for office. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church, to which his wife also belonged. Mrs. Kuhn bore the maiden name of Margaret Neusbaum and was also born in Germany. She died in the year 1881. In their family were the following named: John, who wedded Maggie McCormick and is living in Brookfield township; Frank, who married Lois Messiner and resides in Marseilles; Joseph C., of this review; Oliver, who married Bridget Graham and is living upon the old farm; Chris, who wedded Maggie Smith and makes his home in Grand Rapids township; Marie, the wife of Peter Slagutter, a resident farmer of Grand Rapids township; and Agnes, the wife of Frank Geiger, also living in Grand Rapids township.

Joseph C. Kuhn has always been a resident of Illinois, spending the greater part of his life in La Salle county. Here he was reared to the occupation of farming, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot

of the agriculturist, while in the public schools he acquired his education. He worked by the month for three years for his father and then began farming on his own account on section 36, Grand Rapids township. Here he has since carried on general agricultural pursuits and has a well improved property.

In 1895 Joseph C. Kuhn was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Lyon, who was born in the southern part of the state and in her early girlhood days came to this county, where she acquired her education in the public schools. Her father, Samuel Lyon, was born in Jersey county, Illinois, and married Alice Twombly, who was born near Jerseyville, this state. She was a faithful member of the Baptist church and her death occurred in 1889. Mr. Lyon, however, is still living and is now forty-seven years of age. They had four children: Roy, deceased; Caroline; Earl; and Charles, who is also deceased.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn hold membership in the Catholic church and his study of the political questions and issues of the day has led him to give his support to the democracy but he has never sought office as a reward for party fealty. He has followed farming on his own account since his marriage and is living on the old homestead, which is neat and thrifty in appearance and thus indicates the careful supervision which he bestows upon it.

EMRA H. STRAIT.

Emra H. Strait, who for many years was identified with agricultural interests in La Salle county, was born in Allegany county, New York, April 15, 1841. He spent the first sixteen years of his life in New York, and then came with his parents to Illinois, settling at Northville. When the Civil war broke out Emra H. Strait enlisted in August, 1861, as a member of Company F, Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served fifty-one months. He was wounded several times and yet suffers from the effects of his service.

On March 17, 1867, Emra H. Strait was married to Miss Matilda M. Ruger, who was born in Serena township, May 12, 1848. Four children grace this marriage. Charles G., who is married and living near Clarion, Iowa; Burton E., who married Miss Harriett Suehr, September 28, 1904; Mary E.; and Adeline F., the wife of H. T. Swift, assistant county superintendent of schools. Three are graduates of the Ottawa high school, Burton E. graduating in 1893. He later took a course in the Chicago College of

Pharmacy, but gave up this profession for his present one of farming and managing his father's farm on shares. He is an enterprising and progressive business man, meeting with success in the capable management of his agricultural interests.

In 1870 Emra H. Strait bought his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Dayton township, where he and his wife reside. The farm was unimproved at that time but they at once began its cultivation and development, have erected a large frame residence and commodious barns. Altogether he has a beautiful home, the place being numbered among the best improved farms of the county. He has laid ten miles of tile, thus draining the land and rendering it very productive. In 1881 he purchased eighty acres across the road, built a modern house in 1904, where his son Burton and family reside.

In politics E. H. Strait is a republican, recognized as a leading politician in his town. He has served as school director and road commissioner, although not an aspirant to any office. He belongs to the Grand Army post at Ottawa, and maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades in that way. He and his wife live retired at the old home, after many years of active toil, enabled to enjoy the comforts and luxuries of life as the result of former enterprise.

FREMONT C. BLANDIN.

Fremont C. Blandin, proprietor of a leading mercantile establishment in Rutland, is well known as a successful druggist and is also influential as a leader of public thought and action. He was born in the city where he makes his home, his natal day being January 24, 1858. The ancestry of the family is traced back to an early epoch in the colonial history. One of the pioneer settlers of the territory, later known as the town of Brookline, Vermont, was John Blandin, who was born at Attleboro, Massachusetts, in 1764 and was of French descent. He early identified himself with the general weal of the then new settlement in all of its various efforts for advancement, educational and religious interests receiving his special fostering care. He early became a clerk in the Baptist church and in 1802 was, with his brother Lemick, ordained as a deacon, which office he held throughout his remaining days, his life ending in 1835. In 1784 he was married to Sarah Gray at Brookline and removed to an unbroken tract of land, which afterward became known as the Blandin farm, whereon he continued to reside until his

life's labors were ended in death. Eleven children were born of that union, ten of whom were married, reared families and became leading and useful members of society. Mr. Blandin buried his first wife in 1821 and in 1823 he married Mrs. Sally Hubbell, nee Holden, of Westminster, Massachusetts, by whom he had three children. She survived Mr. Blandin and died at Wenona, Illinois, in 1855. Probably few families have exerted a broader or more salutary influence in molding the general welfare of this community than the family of John Blandin.

Charles W. Blandin, the twelfth member of the family and the first child of the second marriage, was born in Brookline, February 18, 1824. His mother's maiden name was Sally Holden and she was of Scotch and English parentage. Having arrived at years of maturity Charles W. Blandin was married to Miss Deborah A. Johnson, of Elmira, New York, in 1850.

Tracing the ancestry of the family back to another line, we find that Richard Holden, a native of England, settled at Watertown in the western suburbs of Boston, Massachusetts, in 1634. The line of descent comes down through Stephen Holden, first and second, to Stephen Holden, third, who lived at Shirley, Massachusetts, forty miles west of Boston. He married Sarah Wheelock and their two oldest sons were: Charles Holden, born in 1740; and Francis Holden, born in 1743. These brothers became pioneers of Westminster, Vermont, locating there about 1770. Charles Holden married Deborah Crawford, formerly of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and of Scotch ancestry. They became the parents of two daughters, Sally and Polly Holden. The latter, born March 29, 1794, was married about 1816 to Barnett W. Johnson, of Amsterdam, New York, and later of Southport, near Elmira. Among their children was Deborah Asenath Johnson, who became the wife of Charles W. Blandin in 1850. Mr. Blandin of this review has in his possession some curious and interesting relics which have been handed down from one generation to the succeeding one. He has a portion of a deed to Charles Holden of Westminster county, New York, now Vermont, from Josiah Willard dated 1772; also a mirror which once belonged to Governor Bradford, and was brought over in the Mayflower; a piece of a silk wedding dress worn in Scotland during the religious uprising that occurred in the reign of Queen Elizabeth of England and Mary Queen of Scots, coming into possession of Mr. Blandin through the Crawford family. He likewise has a Bible printed in Holland Dutch in 1715 and inherited through successive generations of the Johnson family.

Charles W. Blandin, father of Fremont C. Blandin, was a druggist and established the first drug store in Rutland, Illinois, about 1864. The business has since been continued and is now conducted by his son Fremont, although at a new location. Charles Blandin first settled in La Salle county in 1855 and turned his attention to farming, which he followed until his removal to Rutland. He arrived in the month of May and located on one hundred and seventy acres of land north of Rutland. He broke ninety acres and in 1857 built his first house, which was a little structure sixteen feet square, boarded up and down. His only neighbors were George Dresser and S. L. Bangs. He continued to engage in farming until 1862, when he removed to Rutland and established a pleasant home, surrounded by shade and ornamental trees of his own planting. In 1863 he opened a drug store and for many years was one of the oldest druggists of the county. In politics an earnest republican, he served as treasurer of Groveland township for over twenty years and for a long period was prominent and influential in community affairs, exercising considerable influence in shaping public policy. He likewise belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He died in the year 1893, at the age of seventy years, while his wife passed away in 1895, at the age of seventy-two years, and thus the county was deprived of two of its most honored and representative pioneer residents.

Fremont C. Blandin, the only child born unto Charles W. and Deborah A. Blandin, was educated in the public schools and was graduated from the high school department of the Normal University with the class of 1877. For two years he attended the University of Michigan in the class of 1881 and then became a student in Illinois Wesleyan College, where he pursued a literary and law course, which he completed by graduation, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1880 and Bachelor of Laws in 1881, while in 1883 the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him. Locating in Streator, he practiced law from 1881 until 1889 and for a few years was editor of the Monitor at Streator. He also filled the office of justice of the peace while living in that city, but because of his father's failing health he returned to Rutland and took charge of the drug store in 1889. He continued as manager for his father until the latter's death, when Fremont C. Blandin succeeded him as proprietor and has since continued the business alone. He does not now engage in active practice of his profession but is frequently called upon to give legal advice. His is a well equipped store, carefully managed

and carrying a large line of general drugs and sundries. His sterling business methods have gained him a liberal patronage and he is now enjoying a prosperous trade.

Mr. Blandin is equally well known in relation to community affairs, being a recognized leader in the ranks of the republican party. He has served as a member of the La Salle county republican central committee for ten years and has several times been a delegate to the state convention. For seven years he has been president of the village council, filling the office for five consecutive years and since 1899 he has been secretary of the cemetery association.

On the 30th of April, 1891, Mr. Blandin was married to Miss May A. Stanley, a daughter of Joseph and Ellen (Powis) Stanley, who were natives of England but came to the United States before their marriage. The father died in 1905, at the age of sixty-five years, and the mother is still living, making her home with Mr. and Mrs. Blandin. Born of the marriage of our subject and his wife are six children: Vera M., Leda M., Stanley J., Walter P., Anna A., and Fremont H. Blandin, all of whom are yet at home.

A native son of La Salle county, Fremont C. Blandin has spent his entire life within its borders and is classed with its representative citizens. He has labored effectively for local progress and his public spirit has been manifest in many tangible ways for the welfare of the community. He has left and is leaving the impress of his individuality for good upon public thought and action and moreover he contributes to the substantial upbuilding of the community through the conduct of a successful commercial enterprise, for upon its commercial and industrial activity the welfare of every town and city depends.

JAMES M. HITE.

James M. Hite, deceased, was for many years a successful and enterprising agriculturist of Dayton township and was respected by all who knew him. He was born in Ohio, July 5, 1833, and departed this life on the 28th day of August, 1893, being then sixty years of age. His parents were David and Elizabeth Hite, who came to this county when their son James was a youth of fifteen years. The father was for many years actively engaged in blacksmithing in the city of Dayton, Ohio, and later turned his attention to farming. In the family were six children: Benjamin, deceased; David, who is living in Ne-



MR. AND MRS. JAMES M. HITE.

braska; James M.; Albert, deceased; Alcinda, who is living in Ottawa; and Fidelia, the wife of Benjamin Babcock, a resident of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

James M. Hite spent his boyhood days under the parental roof and, as stated, came with his parents to La Salle county at the age of fifteen years, after which he resided continuously in this locality until called to his final rest. He was married February 22, 1864, to Miss Martha M. Jones, who was born in Massachusetts, June 20, 1846, a daughter of John R. and Mercy M. (Higley) Jones. The father, who was born June 24, 1808, died on the old home farm in Serena township, this county, January 22, 1891, in the eighty-third year of his age. His wife, whose birth occurred November 8, 1811, died in Serena township, October 1, 1874. They had been married in the east on the 23d of March, 1832, and in 1855 came to La Salle county, settling on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Serena township, whereon they continued to reside for many years. In their family were nine children. Harriet D., born December 18, 1833, is the wife of Charles Hoxey, a resident of Nebraska; Henry A., now deceased, was born February 19, 1835, married Louisa Leonard and made his home in Iowa. Ellen C., born September 7, 1836, is the widow of Joseph Bagley and is living in La Salle county. Sarah E., born July 12, 1838, is the deceased wife of Adolphus McInturf, of Serena township. Esther C., born September 30, 1839, is the wife of Thomas Leonard, who is living in Iowa. Mary A., born May 26, 1843, is the wife of George Morton, whose home is near Leland, Illinois. Mrs. Hite is the seventh of the family. William T., born May 4, 1849, married Sarah Smith, a resident of La Salle county. John P., born August 18, 1854, married Henrietta Pool, of Serena township, and is living in Woolstock.

Following his marriage Mr. Hite resided in Wallace township for about eight years, purchasing and operating a farm there. On the expiration of that period he removed to a farm on section 8, Dayton township, securing two hundred and forty acres of land known as the Yager place. He made it his home until death, which was occasioned by cancer. He lived an active and useful life, working earnestly and persistently year after year and gaining as the result of his energy and labor a very gratifying competence, which enabled him to provide a comfortable living for his family. Unto him and his wife were born ten children. Elmer, born January 16, 1865, married Lucy Trimble, a resident of Illinois, has four children and is living in

Kansas. Elnora, born January 15, 1867, is the wife of Thomas J. Collins, a resident of Ottawa, and they have one child. Edward, born April 20, 1868, married Gertrude J. Ellenwood, has three children and resides in Kansas. The next member of the family died in infancy. Minerva, born December 17, 1870, is the wife of William D. Whistler, a farmer of Serena township, and has one child. Martha E., born November 17, 1873, is the wife of Oliver H. Thompson, who resides on a farm near Sheridan, and they have one child. Alcinda, born January 2, 1876, is the wife of John J. McGrath, a resident farmer of Wallace township. Elsie, born February 19, 1879, is the wife of John F. Whistler, of Aurora, Illinois, and has two children. Fidelia, born December 4, 1880, is at home. Rae, born April 17, 1885, is the wife of William Osborne, living on a farm in Ottawa township. The children have all been provided with excellent educational privileges and five of them have received certificates and taught school. Some of them have attained considerable proficiency in music.

In his political views Mr. Hite was a democrat and he served as school director but otherwise would hold no public offices. He did not believe in secret nor fraternal organizations. He was a supporter of the Baptist church, to which his family also belongs, and he lived an honest, upright life in every respect, being trustworthy at all times and thus winning the unqualified esteem of his fellowmen. He was faithful in citizenship, loyal in friendship and was a kind and loving husband and father. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Hite has continued to manage the farm through the assistance of employes and she displays excellent business ability and keen executive force.

FREDERICK F. KOLM, D. D. S.

Dr. Frederick F. Kolm, whose well appointed dental office indicates the success which has attended him in his professional labors as a representative of the dental fraternity in La Salle, was born in Ottawa, Illinois, in 1876. His father, John Kolm, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has resided in Ottawa for many years and still makes his home there. He is a machinist by trade. He married Miss Emily De Molle, who was born in Ottawa, and they now have four children: Ida, who is the wife of Harry Langdon, and has a son, Harley; Frederick F., of this review; Charles, who is studying law in Chicago; and Mabel.

Dr. Kolm at the usual age entered the public schools and continued his studies in his native city until, having passed through consecutive grades, he was graduated from the high school at Ottawa. While pursuing his high-school course he was also a student in the office of Dr. A. T. Olmstead, a dentist of that city, and later he studied with Dr. F. Y. Hubert, of Ottawa, as his preceptor. Subsequently he entered the Ohio Dental College, at Cincinnati, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1898. He practiced for three years with Dr. P. R. James, of Ottawa, and in 1902 came to La Salle, where he opened an office and has since built up a good practice, which is constantly growing, receiving the patronage of many of the best citizens of La Salle.

In 1903 was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Kolm and Miss Lena Steinmayer, a daughter of Christian Steinmayer, of La Salle, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. His political views endorse republican principles and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Elks lodge and the Knights of Pythias. He is also president of the board of the Tri City Dental Society and stands for progress and advancement in his profession. He has kept in touch with the onward movement of the dental fraternity since leaving college and has supplemented his theoretical knowledge by broad, practical experience, making him one of the able representatives of the dental profession in his native county.

CHARLES G. DEENIS, D. V. S.

Dr. Charles G. Deenis is not only well known as a business man, but is also active in political circles and is now representing the third ward in the city council. He was born in Rutland township, this county, in 1859, a son of David G. Deenis, who came to Illinois in 1836 from Licking county, Ohio. The father engaged extensively in farming and was the largest stock-raiser in this part of the country in his day, conducting a business of mammoth proportions.

Dr. Deenis was educated in the country schools and in the Chicago Veterinary College, from which he was graduated in 1893. He then practiced continuously until 1901, since which time he has given his attention largely to his farms and to the sand business. He began shipping sand in 1901 and now has a large sand bank which he opened on one of his farms four miles below Ottawa. The sand is what is called steel moulding sand and is used in foundries. It is formed of a rock called St. Peter sand rock and

is eighty-five feet above the surface of the ground. Dr. Deenis ships his sand extensively to points in Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Indiana and Colorado and the business is becoming a very extensive and likewise a profitable one, being conducted under the firm style of the C. G. Deenis Sand Company. This company employs from fourteen to sixteen men and the work is largely done by machinery.

Interested in public affairs and in all that pertains to the welfare and progress of his city, he has co-operated in many movements for public good. He votes with the democrat party, and in 1894 was elected alderman from the third ward, serving until 1896. He was again chosen for a two-years' term in 1898 and once more in 1904, so that he is now serving for the third term as the incumbent in that office and he exercises his official prerogatives in support of all the movements and measures which are introduced into the council for the general welfare and benefit of the city. He has been chairman of the board of police and health commissioners and meat and milk inspector for several years.

Dr. Deenis was married December 5, 1883, to Miss Ella A. Curyea, of La Salle county, and they have one son, Roy D. G. Deenis, who was born in 1886 and will graduate from the high school in June, 1906. They have a beautiful home at No. 902 Paul street and are most hospitable people, occupying an enviable position in social circles. Mrs. Deenis is a member of the Congregational church, taking an active, and helpful part in its work and Dr. Deenis serves as one of its trustees. He also belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp, the Elks lodge and the Mutual Life, and has attained the Knight Templar degree in the Masonic fraternity, and also belongs to Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. His entire life has been passed in La Salle county and he has a wide and favorable acquaintance. His business interests have been carefully directed with the result that success has attended his labors and he is today one of the prominent business men of his city. He has attained a wide degree of popularity, and the industry and perseverance which have characterized his past bespeak for him an even more successful future.

EDWARD F. ST. CLAIR.

Edward F. St. Clair, who, in 1905, was appointed special agent of the department of Washington to secure evidence in connection with the meat trust investigation, was born in

Lacon, Marshall county, Illinois, August 24, 1864, his parents being Benjamin F. and Margaret E. (Krater) St. Clair. The father was born in Morgantown, West Virginia, in 1834, and the mother's birth occurred in Marietta, Pennsylvania, in October, 1838. In the '50s Mr. St. Clair came to Illinois and in 1870 settled in Streator. He was a blacksmith by trade and for many years followed that occupation. A man of genuine personal worth his ability and fidelity in matters of citizenship were recognized by his fellow townsmen who called him to serve as a member of the city council for two terms. In his political views he was a stalwart republican. He died in Streator in October, 1880, and is still survived by his widow. She was of Dutch descent, her grandfather having come from Holland. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. St. Clair were five children, of whom four are now living: Jacob N.; William E.; Edward F.; and Margaret, the wife of Dexter Davison, a resident of India.

Edward F. St. Clair at the usual age began his education in the public schools and after putting aside his text-books he worked at the blacksmith's trade for four years. He then entered the employ of J. C. Ames in the lumber business at Streator and continued with him for fifteen years as a most trusted and faithful representative of that enterprise. On the expiration of that time he was appointed deputy United States marshal under Mr. Ames and filled the office until 1905, when he was appointed special agent of the department at Washington to secure evidence in connection with the investigation of the meat trust and in this capacity he is now serving. He was assistant sergeant at arms at the republican convention in Chicago in 1900 when McKinley was nominated for president, and held the same position at the nomination of Roosevelt in 1904.

On the 6th of September, 1893, Mr. St. Clair was married to Miss Maud Elizabeth Rainey, who was born in Streator, September 3, 1864. Her parents, William and Nancy A. (O'Neill) Rainey, were married in Ottawa, July 2, 1863. The former was a son of William Rainey, Sr., who was born in Kentucky, in April, 1803, and on leaving that state removed to Ohio, whence he came to Illinois in 1833. He settled on section 25, Bruce township, La Salle county, thus casting in his lot with the pioneer residents who aided in laying broad and deep the foundation for the present prosperity and progress of the county. He had served a two-years' apprenticeship in a machine shop in Cincinnati, and on leaving Ohio he made his way from Cincinnati down the Ohio and up the Mississippi and Illinois

rivers, landing at Ottawa. He worked in Bruce township as a blacksmith for George Basore, a native of Virginia, and following the death of Mr. Basore he married his widow in June, 1837. She was born in Bowling Green, Kentucky, May 1, 1810, and by this marriage they became the parents of four children. William Rainey, the grandfather, died in this county, March 28, 1851, while his wife survived to an advanced age, passing away February 15, 1902. Their son, William Rainey, Jr., was born in Streator, September 13, 1840, was a blacksmith by trade and became a contractor. He served as postmaster in Bruce township where Streator now stands. He acted in that capacity in 1865 and 1866. His political allegiance was given to the democracy. His death occurred March 21, 1873, while his wife, who was born February 27, 1843, in McLean county, Illinois, is now living. Mrs. St. Clair's great-grandfather in the maternal line was Constantine O'Neill, a soldier of the Revolution, which fact entitles her to membership in the organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution. His son, Barney O'Neil, was born in Virginia, March 9, 1898, and came to Illinois in 1837, settling first in McLean county. He became a resident of La Salle county in 1848 and he died March 3, 1901, having reached the advanced age of ninety-five years. He was married February 4, 1831, to Miss Clarissa White, who passed away in 1846. In their family were nine children. Both Mr. and Mrs. St. Clair are widely known in Streator and La Salle county, where they have many friends. Mr. St. Clair, because of the position which he is now filling, has an office in the Federal Building in Chicago, but spends much of his time in Streator.

JOHN R. YOUNG.

John R. Young, a representative of the insurance business in La Salle, was born in Peru, Illinois, December 13, 1858. His father, Thomas Young, was a native of Dalkeith, Scotland, and in 1854 came to America, settling first in Pennsylvania, whence, in 1857, he removed to Illinois. He had engaged in mining in Scotland and continued in the same pursuit both in Pennsylvania and La Salle. In the latter place he was for many years superintendent and manager of mines, being thus engaged until he retired from active business a few years ago. He is still living in La Salle in the enjoyment of a well earned rest. Soon after he came to America he sent for his promised bride, Christina Ramage, who was also a native of Scotland and who

joined him in the new world. They were married here and became the parents of seven sons, of whom three are living, Thomas John R. and William A., the last named a resident of Decatur, Illinois.

John R. Young was a little lad at the time of the removal of his parents from Peru to La Salle and here he attended the public schools, but at an early age began to work and provide for his own support. His father being identified with coal mining, he naturally sought employment in that direction and drove a team at the mines. Gradually he advanced in his business career and at length, with the capital secured through his own enterprise and economy, he was enabled, in 1882, to establish a grocery store in La Salle on Eighth street, where he continued in business for seven years. In 1889 he turned his attention to the insurance field and for some years has represented the Aetna Employers Liability and Accident Insurance Company. His jurisdiction covers a large area of the state and he is conducting an extensive business with the large firms and corporations. He also does a general insurance business of all kinds and has a good clientage.

In 1889, in La Salle, Mr. Young was married to Miss Laura Slater, a daughter of Robert Slater, formerly of La Salle, but now of Kansas. This marriage has been blessed with four children, all born in La Salle: Arthur E., Mabel E., George H., and Laura C.

Mr. Young is a stalwart republican and has done considerable campaign work for his party. He has been urged to become a nominee for the state legislature but refused to do so, as he did not wish to spare the time from his business to take an active part in the canvass. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has served as a trustee for a number of years, and his interest in the material, intellectual, political and moral progress of the community is deep and sincere and is manifested by tangible effort in behalf of the general good.

CHARLES BENCKENDORF.

The farming and stock-raising interests of Allen township are well represented by Charles Benckendorf, who lives on section 7, where he owns and cultivates a valuable tract of land and also raises high grades of stock. His judgment in business matters of this character is sound and his keen discrimination and sagacity are salient and valuable elements in his success. Born in Germany on the 6th of May, 1849, he was

brought to America when but three years of age by his grandfather Missel and his mother, who crossed the Atlantic on a sailing vessel which dropped anchor in the harbor of New York. They proceeded by way of the Hudson river and canal to Buffalo and by sailing ship around the lakes to Chicago, thence down the Illinois and Michigan canal to Ottawa. The father, Frederick Benckendorf, came two years later. He was born in Peine, Hanover, Germany, April 26, 1826, and for many years has been identified with farming interests in La Salle county, his home being on section 18, Bruce township. A record of his life is given on another page of this work.

Charles Benckendorf had but limited educational privileges in youth. He spent about one week out of every three months during a period of five years in school and he was also a student under a Lutheran minister in a German school at Ottawa for a short period.

He was nineteen years, five months and five days of age when, on the 9th of October, 1868, he married Miss Caroline Diller and in the spring of 1869 removed to Marshall county, Illinois, where he began farming on his own account, living there for seven years near Varna. He then sold out and took up his abode on what was known as the Strawn pasture in Allen township in March, 1876. He bought two hundred and forty acres of land where he is now living and added to his possessions from time to time until he became a large landholder with seven hundred and six acres. He has since sold or given to his children, however, three hundred and twenty acres of this land and he retains possession of a valuable tract of three hundred and eighty-six acres where he now lives. This is splendidly improved with fine buildings and modern equipments. He also bought six hundred and twenty acres of land near Emmetsburg, Iowa, which is divided into two farms, where his sons are living, and in connection with his family he owns over thirteen hundred and twenty-six acres of land in Illinois and Iowa. All of this he purchased with funds earned through his own labor. He has been a most energetic, progressive and successful farmer and in connection with the tilling of the soil he operated a threshing machine, hay press and corn sheller and grinder for thirty years. He has always bought and bred the best stock and is well known as a successful breeder of polled Durham cattle, Norman horses, also fine drivers and standard bred hogs. A glance at his barnyards and pastures shows that his stock is of the highest grades and indicates that he is one of the progressive farmers of the county, who realizes the value of raising good stock,



CHARLES BENCKENDORF.

knowing that it will contribute to general progress as well as to individual success.

As stated, Mr. Benckendorf was married October 9, 1868, to Miss Caroline Diller, who was born in Bruce township, La Salle county, October 5, 1850, a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Berge) Diller. The father was born in Germany and came to this country in the '40s, locating in Bruce township, where he devoted his remaining days to general agricultural pursuits. He was a pioneer resident here and as the years passed became a prosperous agriculturist, owning three hundred and twenty acres of land which he converted from raw prairie into richly productive fields. He held some public offices and was influential in public affairs on the side of justice, right, progress and improvement. He voted with the republican party and held membership in the German Evangelical church. His death occurred in 1885, when he was sixty-two years of age and his wife passed away in 1869, when almost forty-five years of age. They were the parents of eight children, six daughters and two sons, of whom seven are now living, namely: Mrs. Benckendorf; Augusta, the wife of Chris. Darm; Elizabeth, the wife of James Swartz; Mary, the wife of George Miller; Emeline, who married Henry Ritter; George; and Clara, the wife of Louis Beutke. Mr. Diller, having lost his first wife, married Mrs. Iserman and after her death wedded Mrs. Kitsman, who still survives him. There were two sons and a daughter born of this marriage.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Benckendorf has been blessed with nine children, of whom eight yet survive: Augusta, the wife of George Morrison, of Otter Creek township; Frederick, who married Bertha Newman; George A., who married Miss Birdie Morrison; Elmer H., who wedded Tina Stevenson; Edward, who married Clara Benckendorf; Ernest A., who married Lizzie Engle; Ora S. and Grace M. There are also eleven grandchildren.

Mr. Benckendorf has done everything in his power to provide his children with good educational privileges. He served as school director for one term and is interested in all that pertains to public progress, but has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking. He votes with the republican party and, while not identified with any church, he attempts to live the life of an honest man and he has succeeded in doing so, for all who know him entertain for him respect and confidence because of his genuine personal worth. In his business affairs he has prospered as the years have gone by, his record proving that success and an honest name may be won simultaneously, and his property interests

are now valuable, bringing to him a desirable income and supplying him with all the comforts and many of the good things of life.

W. G. ROSEBERY.

W. G. Rosebery, whose efforts have gained for Brown's Business College prestige as one of the leading educational institutions of this character in northern Illinois, is a native of Madison county, this state, his birth having occurred upon the home farm near the towns of Edwardville and Alton. He is a son of Robert A. Rosebery and a representative of a family that was established in southern Illinois in pioneer times, its members having since been prominent in shaping the political, educational and social development of that part of the state. The paternal grandfather, Professor William J. Rosebery, was county superintendent of schools and a very prominent and influential citizen of Madison county. His mother was a member of the well known Gillham family. Both Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Rosebery are still residents of Peoria, Illinois, where he is engaged in business as a prominent insurance man. In their family were six children, of which Professor Rosebery of this review is the eldest. F. U. Rosebery, the second member of the family, has for a number of years been manager of the Underwood Typewriter Company at Indianapolis, Indiana. C. J., who has recently completed a law course in the University of Illinois, is now associated with O. J. Bailey, a prominent attorney of Peoria, Illinois. E. S., who has recently completed a business course, is now located in Los Angeles, California. The daughters are: Mrs. W. H. Davis, of San Francisco, California; and Mrs. F. E. Norman, of Los Angeles, California.

Professor Rosebery of this review was a public-school student in Madison and Montgomery counties until about fourteen years of age. He pursued a course in the high school of Peoria, Illinois, and further added to his knowledge under private instruction. He became a student in Brown's Peoria Business College, one of the leading schools of the kind in the country, and throughout his entire business career has devoted his time and energies to the profession of teaching. He spent five years as a teacher in the Peoria Business College and in 1896 came to Ottawa to accept the principalship of the commercial department of Pleasant View College. He acted in that capacity for three years, giving his best efforts to the work and establishing this department on a very thorough and practical

basis. In July, 1899, however, he resigned his position in that school to become the principal of Brown's Ottawa Business College and has thus been connected to the present time with the educational interests of the city. He is also superintendent of Brown's Business College at Streator, Illinois. These schools are of a system of schools known as Brown's Business Colleges, several successful institutions being under one management, the president being Professor G. W. Brown, of Jacksonville, Illinois. The different centers of learning under his control are at Jacksonville, Peoria, Decatur, Galesburg, Bloomington, Centralia, Ottawa, Rockford, Champaign, Sterling, Streator, East St. Louis, Rock Island and Moline, Illinois; Davenport, Iowa; Terre Haute, Indiana; and St. Louis, Missouri. At the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 Brown's Business Colleges made a splendid exhibit, receiving both diplomas and medals, and Professor Brown was the manager of the business educational exhibit at that exposition, having been selected for the position by the business colleges of America.

Professor Rosebery has made a specialty of the combined course in the business college, which has met with splendid success. He has placed many graduates in excellent positions and the capacity of the college is not sufficient to supply the demand for employes thus trained. In the work he has made a specialty of business practice, reproducing exact forms, methods, etc., of the business world. There is a college bank, freight office and wholesale and commercial offices, so that the student has thorough practical training. He is also trained in forming business habits and in as far as possible is allowed to develop his own ideas and thus call forth his latent energies. Many of the ideas introduced into the school have been original with Professor Rosebery and the institution is one of which Ottawa has every reason to be proud, for it has high rank with the leading schools of this character in the middle west and has filled a want in supplying well trained and capable employes for active service in the business world.

Mr. Rosebery was married in Ottawa to Miss Addielou Grout, formerly of Vermont, whose father is a prominent United States treasury official at Boston, Massachusetts, while one of her uncles was for years a congressman from Vermont and another uncle was governor of that state during President McKinley's administration. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rosebery are members of the Episcopal church, and he has been active and in close touch with the political and social activities of Ottawa. He belongs to the Ottawa Boat Club and to the Deer Park Country

Club. In the line of his profession he is a member of the Business Teachers' Association, the Western Penmen's Association, the Federation of Commercial Teachers of America and the National Educational Association and he holds a World's Fair diploma issued by the board of lady managers in 1893 to the business educators who prepared students to assist in the business college exhibit at the exposition in Chicago. He recently received a solid silver medal from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, in recognition of the thoroughness of the training of the students of Brown's Ottawa and Streator colleges under his supervision, who were sent as a result of competitive examination, to serve in the Model Business College, Palace of Education, conducted by President Brown, and which won for Brown's Business Colleges the grand prize, the first grand prize ever awarded to business college or business educational exhibits. Imbued with laudable ambition for advancement, he has wrought along new lines, yet has not discarded the old and time-tried methods whose values have been proven in the business world and thus has made Brown's Ottawa Business College a leading institution of this character in northern Illinois.

HARLEY B. MITCHELL.

Harley B. Mitchell, editor of the American Miller, published at Chicago, is a native son of Ottawa, his birth having occurred in the county seat of La Salle county, on the 20th of February, 1855. His father, John S. Mitchell, had become a resident of Ottawa in 1833, at which time he removed from New York state to cast in his lot with the early residents of northern Illinois, which was largely an unimproved district, many of the conditions of pioneer life being strongly in evidence. His political allegiance was given to the republican party, in the work and success of which he took an active and deep interest and at one time he served as a member of the Ottawa board of aldermen.

H. B. Mitchell acquired his early education in the public schools of his native city, and continued his studies in Dennison University, at Granville, Ohio, while latter he entered the old Chicago University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1876. In July of the same year he began work on the American Miller. He soon demonstrated his capability and trustworthiness and was promoted from time to time until at the end of three years he purchased an interest in the paper. He and his brother, Ar-

thor J. Mitchell, have conducted the paper since 1879, with Harley B. Mitchell as editor and Arthur J. Mitchell as business manager. In 1882 they began the publication of the American Elevator & Grain Trade. Both are general trade papers, the latter devoted to the elevator and grain interests of the country and the other to the art and science of milling. These papers have attained a large circulation and are excellent advertising mediums. They are issued monthly and represent a high standard of the printer's art, at the same time giving to the reading public matters of vital interest to the trade.

In 1880 Mr. Mitchell was married to Miss Edith Ramskill, a native of England, and they have two children: Herbert H., now a student in Dartmouth College; and Harley W., who is attending the La Grange high school.

Mr. Mitchell maintains a deep affection for the county of his nativity, where he spent his boyhood and youth and delights in reminiscences of the early days. As a business man he has made a creditable record. Since 1893 he has resided at the beautiful suburb of La Grange, near Chicago, and in 1905 he was elected to the presidency of that village.

LEBBEUS T. MACKEY.

Lebbeus T. Mackey, living retired in Streator after many years' connection with general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising in La Salle county, was born in Bruce township, this county, February 7, 1837. His parents were Norton G. and Elizabeth (McCormick) Mackey. The father was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, September 15, 1809, and died in November, 1874, while his wife, a native of Pennsylvania, departed this life in October, 1874, the remains being laid to rest in Bruce township. The year 1833 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Mackey in that township and as a pioneer settler he took up his abode on sections 12 and 14, entering a claim from the government. In 1836, in company with his brother, Samuel Mackey, and with John Morgan he laid out the town of Van Buren on his farm but like many others laid out about that time now exists on paper only, the blocks, lots and streets all having been obliterated by the farmer's plows. In company with his brother Samuel he built a saw-mill on Otter creek, which was the first in that locality. At one time he owned two hundred and forty acres of well improved farm land which he converted from wild prairie into richly cultivated fields. He first

built a log house but later erected a fine home, in which he spent his remaining days. He underwent all of the experiences and hardships of pioneer life and in early days his market was at Chicago, which had not been incorporated as a city at the time of his arrival in La Salle county. Later he carted his produce to Ottawa and there purchased his supplies. With the work of public improvement especially along agricultural lines he was closely associated and his name is interwoven with many of the early events which find record on the pages of the history of this county. He never cared for public office but was a Jacksonian democrat all of his days and he held membership in the Adventist church.

In the family were seven children, two daughters and five sons, namely: Lebbeus T.; Mary, who became the wife of Thomas Simpkins, and died in 1904; Charles, who married Sarah Morgan and is a retired farmer living one mile east of Streator; Stephen, who died at the age of twenty-three years; Norton, who married Jane Barnhart and is living in Bruce township; Jane, who married Lemuel Barnhart, and died in 1884; and Winfield, who married Sarah Law and is living in North Dakota.

Lebbeus T. Mackey was educated in the public schools and reared to farm life. He began business on his own account as a farmer in Bruce township in 1856 and there in connection with the tilling of the soil he engaged in stock-raising, carrying on work along both lines until 1894, when he purchased a home in Streator, where he now lives. For almost forty years he was continuously engaged in general agricultural pursuits and made his farm a very valuable and productive property, which returned him an excellent income. He retained ownership of the old home place until 1905, when he sold the property. He has a good bank account which supplies him with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life and his rest is well merited.

On the 7th of July, 1859, Mr. Mackey was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth R. Law, who was born in Pennsylvania, September 11, 1841. They traveled life's journey together for about thirty years and were then separated by the death of the wife on the 12th of January, 1889. Unto them were born six children: Hershel V., who died at the age of twenty-six years; Nelson, a traveling salesman for a school supply company; Carrie, the wife of B. Bussard, residing at Albany, Oregon; Clarence, who married Hannah Holmes and is living in North Dakota; Harvey, who married Nellie Holmes and resides in North Dakota; and Claude L., who wedded Nora Bussard and is a resident of Ore-

gon. On the 12th of October, 1896, in Streator, Mr. Mackey was married to Mrs. Harriet Clark, the widow of C. Clark and a native of Ohio.

In politics Mr. Mackey is a democrat. He served as road commissioner for nine years, was school director for twelve or fifteen years and has been active in community affairs and interested in all that pertains to public progress and improvement. His business interests were carefully conducted and now he is resting in the fruits of his former toil.

A. D. SIMON.

A. D. Simon, the leading music dealer in Ottawa, was born and educated in the city of Cassel, Germany. He acquired the best education in the schools there and was also liberally educated in music. Like the people of his nationality he has great fondness for the art and possesses more than ordinary ability in that direction. He came to America in 1860, landing in New York city, where he remained for three years, during which time he was employed in a music store. Thinking to enjoy better business opportunities in the west he made his way to Mendota, Illinois, where he had charge of the musical department of "Colmerry" Seminary for two years. In 1865 he came to Ottawa and with his brother Carl opened a music store, which they conducted until 1884, when the partnership was dissolved and A. D. Simon began business on his own account. He handles pianos, organs and all musical instruments, including talking machines, also a full line of vocal and instrumental music, the business being located at No. 803 La Salle street. He has a large trade in his line and he is held in very high esteem by all who know him.

Not only is Mr. Simon conversant with the best makes of musical instruments upon the market but also has a knowledge of the art of music and an ability in this direction which is widely recognized and has made him a leading factor in musical circles of the city. For a quarter of a century he was organist in the Methodist Episcopal church, filling the position until 1904, when, feeling that he ought to give to younger people the opportunity of securing the position, he retired.

Mr. Simon was married in 1871 to Miss Isabel S. Hatheway, a sister of the late Dr. J. C. Hatheway, and she died in 1897. In 1899 Mr. Simon married Miss Carrie E. Morris, who was reared in La Salle county and who has indeed been a helpmate to him on life's journey. They are

earnest and valued members of the Methodist church, taking a helpful part in its various activities and lines of work. Their circle of friends is very extensive and the hospitality of many of the best homes is cordially extended them. Mr. Simon is identified with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree. In his political views he has always been a stalwart republican but would never accept office, because he would not join any ring and will not tolerate any of the methods of trickery that are often in vogue in political life. In politics, as in all other things, he has been upright and honest, espousing republican principles because of a firm belief therein. His integrity and allegiance to right stand as unquestioned facts in his career. The hope that led him to seek a home in America has been more than realized, for in the new world he found the opportunities he sought and has wrought along lines of success. He has moreover done much to cultivate musical taste and appreciation in Ottawa and he is a most valued factor in musical circles, his own love for and understanding of the art being an inspiration to many.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

At an early period in the development of La Salle county, the O'Connell family was here founded by John O'Connell, father of our subject, who made a splendid record as a successful and honorable business man. Born in Ireland, he came to America with his wife, Mrs. Sarah O'Connell, and their children. Their son Daniel was then only three weeks old. The father in those days was in very limited financial circumstances and met many of the difficulties and hardships incident to frontier life in his efforts to secure, develop and improve a farm. As the years passed, however, he overcame all obstacles in his path and worked his way steadily upward until he was well known as one of the substantial agriculturists and large landowners of his community. It was owing to his father's lack of funds, however, that Daniel O'Connell had but limited educational advantages, as his services were early needed upon the farm. He became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist and throughout his entire life has devoted his attention to general farming, being now the owner of an excellent tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres on section 27, Dimmick township. He likewise has city property in La Salle and derives therefrom a good income, to



A. D. SIMON.

which the products of the fields annually contribute. He raises the cereals best adapted to soil and climate and also has considerable good stock upon his place.

Mr. O'Connell was married to Miss Mary Ann V. Quinn, a daughter of John and Ellen Quinn, of La Salle, a representative of one of the families of Irish lineage who arrived here about 1863. Unto Mr. and Mrs. O'Connell have been born four children, Michael, Leo and Mary, all of whom are yet at home. The oldest son, John, died when six years of age. Mr. O'Connell votes the democratic ticket and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. For eighteen years he has served as school director and the cause of education finds in him a warm and helpful friend. He and his family are communicants of St. Patrick's Catholic church at La Salle. In the community where he has long resided Mr. O'Connell is known among his neighbors for his honesty and uprightness of conduct, which have won for him the esteem of those with whom he has been associated.

NICHOLAS PFLIBSEN.

Nicholas Pflibsen is a worthy representative of one of the old German families of La Salle county but is himself a native son of Richland township, having been born on his father's farm on section 7, on the 4th of February, 1870. He is a son of William Pflibsen and was reared and educated in his native township, attending the common schools and afterward spending some time as a student in Valparaiso, Indiana. He early became familiar with farm labor and has always carried on general agricultural pursuits. His methods are practical and all that he does is attended by good results because of his earnest, persistent efforts, which are guided by sound judgment. He is now located on section 7, Richland township, and is well known as a farmer and stock-raiser and as a breeder of high grades of cattle, horses and hogs.

Mr. Pflibsen was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Naas, a daughter of Peter Naas and a native of Richland township, born in May, 1874. They have five children: Frederick William, ten years of age; Benjamin P., a lad of eight years; Minnie, Victor Carl and Raymond William, aged respectively six, four and two years.

The family home is situated upon a farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 7, Richland township, where Mr. Pflibsen has made fine improvements. Politically he is a democrat

with somewhat independent tendencies. He served as supervisor of Richland township for two terms, in 1898 and 1899, and was again elected in 1901. He has also been school director of his district and is interested in all that pertains to general progress and improvement. He is a communicant of the German Catholic church near his home and has a wide and favorable acquaintance in the community, where his good qualities are recognized and where his reliability in business and his loyalty in citizenship are unquestioned.

It will be interesting in this connection to note something of the ancestral history of Mr. Pflibsen. His father, William Pflibsen, is still actively engaged in farming and stock-raising, being located on section 7, Richland township. He owns six eighty-acre tracts of land in this township. His residence in La Salle county dates from 1859, at which time he began working as a farm hand by the month. He was born at Griesblim, Germany, in 1829, his parents being John and Susanna (Gueris) Pflibsen. The latter died in Germany while their son William was yet serving in the German army. The father came to America about 1868 and resided with his son William until his death, which occurred in 1872. In the family were four children, one of whom, Kate, came to this country and died about eight years ago at Leonore. She was the wife of Thomas Herman, who still resides at that place. The other members of the family, Magdalena and John, Jr., are still residents of Germany.

William Pflibsen was reared and educated in Germany and served for three years in the army of his native land, from 1850 until 1853. He then engaged in farming there until 1858, when he came to America, spending a year in the state of New York, after which he removed to La Salle county. He first purchased land in 1862, securing it on ten years' time, but paid for it within three years. He also paid over nine hundred dollars to furnish a substitute in the Civil war. As the years have gone by, however, he has prospered in his business affairs and has added to his possessions until he has become the owner of large acreage. His life has been one of untiring industry and perseverance guided by sound judgment.

William Pflibsen was married in 1860 in La Salle county to Miss Anna Maria Trecker, who was born in Germany, October 20, 1844, and is a daughter of Henry and Anna Maria (Broscheid) Trecker, who started for this country in 1854. The father, however, died during the voyage and was buried at sea when yet a young man. The mother and the family of four

daughters continued on their way, locating in Peru, La Salle county, and Mrs. Trecker afterward became the wife of William Saltz. She is still living at the age of eighty-six years and is now again a widow. Her home is in the village of Leonore. In the family were four daughters, all yet living, namely: Mrs. Pflibsen; Mrs. Catherina Linder, of Leonore; Mrs. Josephine Korreck, who is residing in Emmett county, Iowa; and Mrs. Helen Blume, living in Leonore.

Mr. and Mrs. Pflibsen have become the parents of fifteen children; Annie, now the wife of Henry Waltgenbach, who resides in Hope township; Catherina, the wife of John Schmitz, living in Vermillion township; Barbara, the wife of William Arenz, who is residing near Garfield in Osage township; John, who died in childhood; John William, who married Miss Christina Horback, of Livingston county, and has three children, their home being near the old homestead farm; Nicholas, whose sketch is given above; Josephine, deceased; Susan, the wife of John Arenz, a resident farmer of Richland township; William, at home; Christina, the wife of Theodore Miller, who resides in Richland township; Elizabeth, the wife of Adolph Miller, a resident farmer of Richland township; Joseph, of La Salle; Charles and George, both at home; and Frank, who died in infancy.

In his political views Mr. Pflibsen is a democrat and has served as school director and in other local offices. The family are members of St. Peter's and Paul's Catholic church of Richland township and since coming to America Mr. Pflibsen has taken an active part in farming interests here and is respected for his genuine worth and what he has accomplished.

SILAS W. WILLIAMS.

Silas W. Williams, a capitalist, whose intense and well directed business activity has gained him prestige among the leading men of La Salle county, so that he is now enabled to live retired, giving his supervision merely to his invested interests, is a native of Albany, New York. He was born on the 22d of March, 1841, and traces his ancestry back to Roger Williams, the founder of the colony of Rhode Island, the line coming down through Joseph, John, Nathaniel, James, James R. and Cyril, to Mr. Williams of this review. The grandfather, James R. Williams, was one of the valiant defenders of the American cause in the Revolu-

tionary war, while one of his sons, Darius Williams, was a soldier of the war of 1812.

For many years the ancestral home of the family was maintained in Rhode Island and it was in Providence that Cyril Williams was born in 1801. Six years later, however, the family removed to Vermont, the great-grandfather, James Williams, also going with them to the Green Mountain state. Having arrived at years of maturity Cyril Williams married Catherine Wetherbee, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, a daughter of Caleb Wetherbee and a granddaughter of Nathan and Elizabeth (Duncan) Wetherbee, also of the Bay state. Nathan Wetherbee served as a soldier of the Revolution. Mrs. Cyril Williams attained the remarkable age of ninety-three years and the old family homestead, comprising two hundred acres of land in Vermont, is still in possession of Silas W. Williams, who keeps it in an excellent state of improvement.

To the public-school system of Caledonia county, Vermont, Silas W. Williams is indebted for the early educational privileges he enjoyed and later he attended the Orleans Liberal Institute of that state. His identification with La Salle county's interests dates from 1869, when he located in Ottawa, where he was engaged in the manufacture of straw board and straw wrapping paper. His operations in this line grew in extent and importance until he became one of the prominent representatives of productive industries in this section of the state. Enlarging the scope of his activities, he became owner of paper mills in Dayton, Marseilles and Streator and for many years carried on a successful business, furnishing employment to a large force of workmen and contributing in substantial measure to the commercial prosperity, whereon the growth and development of every city depend. Possessing untiring energy and ready perceptive faculties, he formed his plans readily and was determined in their execution, while his close application to business and excellent management brought him the high degree of prosperity which is today his. In 1893 he disposed of his paper mill interests to the Columbia Straw Paper Company, and, retiring from the field of manufacture, concentrated his energies upon banking and real estate. He was a director of the City National Bank and has various financial interest. His supervision is now given to his property and to loaning money, and he holds much valuable business realty in Streator and also in Corona and Elsinore, California, and Houston, Texas.

In 1873, Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Catherine E. Worthingham, a daughter of Morrison and Sarah Angeline (Barker) Worthington. Her father was a lieutenant in

the One Hundredth Illinois Regiment in the Civil war and was killed at the battle of Stone River near Murfreesboro, Tennessee. He was but nine years old when brought to Canada by his father on his emigration from England, his native land. Shortly after their arrival in America the father returned to England on business and died there, but later the son came to the United States. Mrs. Williams' grandfather, Benjamin Barker, was in the war of 1812 and her great-grandfather, Zenas Barker, served in the Revolutionary war. Her brother Charles was one of the soldiers of the American army in the war with Spain. Her grandmother was Catherine Goodrich, of Roxbury, Connecticut, a descendant of the Goodrich family that settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1643. The ancestry can be traced back in England to one who fought and fell in Harold's army at Hastings in 1066. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have two daughters, Alice Amelia and Blanche Catherine. The former was a student at Bryn Mawr and spent two years abroad, studying in Paris and Geneva. She visited Naples, Ottajano and Somma, cities ruined by the recent eruption of Vesuvius, and visited many points of historic, modern and scenic interest on the continent. Blanche C. published a book for children entitled "Variety Tales," which has been a ready seller.

Mr. Williams usually gives his political support to the democratic party, yet does not consider himself strictly bound by party ties, nor has he that partisan narrowness which forbids the support of a candidate of the opposition manifestly better qualified for office. He belongs to the Park Presbyterian church and for a long period has served as president of its board of trustees. Unlike many men who have extensive business interests, he has never neglected the higher and holier duties of life and with due regard for the obligations of man to his fellowmen has done efficient service for the upbuilding of those organizations which conserve the moral development of the community. He has for a number of years acted as president of the Young Men's Christian Association and he takes a deep and abiding interest in young men, doing much through wise counsel, kindly advice and material assistance to aid them in starting in life. The cause of education has found in him a stalwart champion and as president of the board of education for twelve years Streator has benefited by his efforts. He is an active member of the Streator Social Service Club and also of the Streator Social Club. He finds great delight in traveling and has visited many points in the west and south. Few men are more prominent or more widely known in the enterprising city of

Streator than Mr. Williams. He has been an important factor in business circles and his popularity is well deserved, as in him are embraced the characteristics of an unbending integrity and unabating energy. Moreover, he is public spirited and thoroughly interested in whatever tends to promote the material, intellectual and moral welfare of his city.

LARS C. TUNTLAND.

Lars C. Tuntland, residing on section 2, Miller township, where a farm of two hundred acres yields tribute to the care and labor which he bestows upon it, has been a resident of La Salle county since 1859. Norway has furnished a large number of the enterprising and leading citizens of La Salle county and to this class belongs Mr. Tuntland. Born near Stavanger in the land of the midnight sun on the 14th of September, 1845, Mr. Tuntland came to the new world with his parents when a youth of fourteen years. He had acquired a fair common-school education in his native country and in this country he attended the English schools. It was the year 1859 that witnessed the arrival of Christian Tuntland, the father, with his family and a settlement was made in Mission, where they resided for nearly three years, whence they removed to Grundy county, Illinois, where the father purchased a farm, making his home thereon for about eight years.

Lars C. Tuntland was reared to manhood under the parental roof and in the days of his boyhood became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He remained with his father until twenty-seven years of age and assisted in carrying on the old home place until after the father's death. In the fall of 1871, in Miller township, he was married to Miss Christina Christianson, a native of Norway, who came to the United States when a maiden of ten years and was reared in La Salle county. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Tuntland located upon the farm where they now reside. It was formerly the property of his father, for whom he cared until the latter's death on the 26th of July, 1901. Mr. Tuntland of this review inherited the old home place and he has bought more land and has built a barn and made an addition to the house. There is a deep well upon the place and a wind pump and the farm is neat and thrifty in appearance, indicating the energetic management which is so characteristic of the people of his nationality. In connection with general farming he raises

stock and everything about his place is kept in excellent condition. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Tuntland have been born eleven children: Chris, a resident farmer of La Salle county; Mrs. Martha Maria Johnson, a widow, who is residing with her father and who has a son, Lester M. Johnson; Henry J., who is married and makes his home in Kendall county, Illinois, and who has two children, Edna Caroline and Leonard; George, who aids in carrying on the home farm; Mary J., the wife of Hance Henson, a farmer of Nettle Creek township; Joseph, who aids in the operation of the home farm; Linnie Cornelia the wife of Burdia Norem, of Mission township; Clarence, at home; Marshall and Elmer, also under the parental roof. They also lost an infant daughter. The parents were reared in the faith of the Lutheran church and are now members of the Fox River church, in which Mr. Tuntland is serving as deacon. He is a public-spirited citizen, giving his political allegiance to the republican party, and has served as road commissioner and school director, the cause of education finding in him a stalwart friend. No native born son of America has greater loyalty for this country and her institutions than this adopted son, who, coming to the new world at the age of fourteen years, has become thoroughly identified with the interests of the United States and local improvement and national progress are causes both dear to his heart. His life work is in many ways commendable and he enjoys the good will and confidence of those with whom he has been associated.

E. N. FLEMING.

E. N. Fleming, living on section 3, Manlius township, is one of the active and thrifty farmers and stock-raiser of La Salle county, owning and operating one hundred and twenty acres of land, which is the old farm homestead. It was upon this farm that he was born, his natal day being September 5, 1863. His father, Isaac N. Fleming, was born in Pennsylvania, February 3, 1829, and after a short residence in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, whither he removed with his parents, he came to Illinois when sixteen years of age, arriving in the year 1845. He worked by the month as a farm hand for several years and was married in La Salle county to Miss Harriet Morris, a native of Virginia, who was reared, however, in Indiana. They then established a home of their own, Mr. Fleming purchasing a tract of land of one hundred acres, which he broke and farmed. He built good buildings there and made many modern

improvements, carrying on the work of agricultural development with good success for a long period. He spent his last years upon the old homestead here, passing away on the 14th of December, 1900, at the age of nearly ninety-two years. His wife died in 1896. Mr. Fleming was a public-spirited man and one whose trustworthiness was uniformly recognized. He served as administrator of one estate through three generations, this being the Stebbins estate. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a consistent Christian man, who under all circumstances was loyal to truth, justice and right. He and his wife were highly respected and esteemed by all who knew them because of their many good traits of character. In their family were five children: Ella, who reached womanhood but is now deceased; Dora, the wife of Eugene Mick, of Marseilles; Burr, who is living in Edwards county, Kansas; E. N., of this review; and Louie, the wife of William Somouse, of Marseilles.

E. N. Fleming was reared here and educated in the common schools, followed by a course in Evanston Academic Institute. He remained with his father until the latter's death, when he took charge of the farm and business and eventually succeeded to the ownership of the old home place. As a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss Bessie Moore, to whom he was married in Marseilles, on the 2d of March, 1897. She was born in England, a daughter of Abel Moore, who removed from that country with his family to the new world and took up his abode in Marseilles, where he now resides, following mechanical pursuits. Mr. and Mrs. Fleming have two children, Miriam Lois and Kenneth Gordon. They also lost a daughter, Harriet June, who died at the age of eighteen months.

Mr. Fleming has given his entire life to agricultural pursuits and the lessons of industry and perseverance which were early instilled into his mind have in later years borne rich fruit. In his political affiliation he has always been a republican, casting his first presidential ballot for James G. Blaine, the Maine statesman. He is a believer in good schools and realizes the importance of competent teachers. He is now serving as a member of the school board and does all in his power to advance the cause of public instruction. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and he has served as a member of the official board. They take an active and helpful interest in church work and stand for progress, reform and improvement upon all lines bearing upon the welfare of the community and the progress of the race. Mr. Fleming



I. N. FLEMING.



MRS. E. N. FLEMING.



E. N. FLEMING.



MRS. I. N. FLEMING.

is a prosperous farmer and a man of exemplary habits, whose life of industry and diligence has made him a citizen worthy of the unqualified esteem of his fellowmen. He has always resided in this county and upon the farm which he yet occupies and the years have marked a steady growth in his business, intellectual and character development.

JOHN ROSE.

John Rose, to whom has been vouchsafed a rest after many years of active connection with agricultural interests, makes his home at Leonore, enjoying the income from four hundred acres of land in Vermillion and Richland townships, now operated by his sons, and one hundred and sixty acres in Greene county, Iowa. He has been a resident of La Salle county since 1864, in which year he took up his abode in Richland township and in the early years of his residence he was employed by the month as a farm hand until he was able to make his first purchase of land about 1870.

He was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, January 19, 1845, his parents being Gilbert and Catherine (Oxse) Rose, both of whom died in Germany some time after their son John came to America. They were farming people and were respected in the community where they lived. Their family number five sons and a daughter, namely: Peter, a resident farmer of Cass county, Iowa; Daniel, who is residing on the home farm in Germany; John; Henry, who carries on farming in Allen township, this county; John P., a farmer of Cass county, Iowa; and Helen, the wife of John Geitz, still a resident of Germany.

John Rose was educated in the schools of his native country and when nineteen years of age he came to America, attracted by the broader business opportunities and advantages of the new world. He made his way at once to Illinois and took up his abode in La Salle county, where he has since lived. His financial condition rendering immediate employment a necessity, he sought work as a farm hand and was thus engaged in the tilling of the soil for several years, or until 1870, when he had saved from his earnings a sum sufficient to enable him to make purchase of land in Richland township. He has added to his holdings at different times until he is now the owner of five hundred and sixty acres. He has always followed general farming very successfully, continuing active in business

until the spring of 1900, when he removed to Leonore and purchased his present home, turning over his farm in Vermillion and Richland townships to the care of his sons.

Mr. Rose was married in this county to Miss Eliza Buck, who was born in Germany and came to America in her girlhood days, settling in Peru, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Rose have five children living, namely: Frank, who is married and has three sons, is in the employ of Mr. Plumb at Streator. Annie is the wife of Reuben Shawback, of Richland township, and they have three sons and a daughter. Emma is the wife of John H. Shawback, a resident farmer of Richland township, and they have four daughters and a son. William R., living on the homestead farm in Vermillion township, married Miss Lydia Shawback and they have two children, a son and daughter. Henry C. resides on one of his father's farms and married Chillea Chesling, by whom he has two daughters. Three children of the family have passed away, one dying in infancy, while Elizabeth died at the age of nine years, and Lillie when three years of age.

Politically Mr. Rose is a republican. He has served as road commissioner and filled other local offices in Vermillion township, and he and his wife are connected with the German Evangelical Association of Richland township. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in the new world, for through the utilization of the opportunities that America offers he has risen from a humble financial position to one of affluence and is very loyal in his attachment to the stars and stripes, having the deepest love for his adopted country.

HENRY A. COLE.

Henry A. Cole, of Chicago, a commission merchant handling window glass, was born in Cheshire, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, February 19, 1850, and is a son of Dr. Lansing J. and Caroline (Mason) Cole. One sister of the family is yet living in Ottawa, Mrs. Emma L. Petitclerc, who is assistant librarian in Ottawa.

Mr. Cole attended public and private schools in Cheshire and Lanesboro, Massachusetts, after which he spent one year as a student in Whitesboro (New York) Academy and one year at Monroe Collegiate Institute in Eldridge, New York. He became a resident of Ottawa in 1872 and was connected with the Ottawa Glass Company, manufacturers of window glass as ship-

ping clerk, bookkeeper, traveling salesman, director and general manager from 1871 until 1887, winning successive promotions in recognition of his ability and fidelity until he was a most active factor in the management and control of the house. In the latter year the business was absorbed by the United Glass Company, after which Mr. Cole acted as office manager for that corporation in the Ottawa plant until 1892, in which year he was transferred to Chicago, continuing with the company until 1896. He then resigned his position with the United Glass Company and established his present business as a wholesale commission merchant, handling window glass. In this capacity he represents many large firms all over the country and has met with excellent success since establishing his present enterprise, the number of his patrons annually increasing, while the volume of his orders makes his business a constantly growing one.

Mr. Cole was married in Ottawa, on the 1st of June, 1881, to Miss Kate S. Eldridge, a daughter of Judge Eldridge, a prominent resident of Ottawa, who for many years practiced law as a distinguished member of the La Salle county bar. His son, Edgar Eldridge, served as assistant attorney general of Illinois under direction of General William H. Stead. Mr. and Mrs. Cole have become the parents of five children, Marie, Emma C., Henry, Gordon and Robert M.

Politically Mr. Cole is a republican and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Congregational church. He belongs to the Oak Park Club and to the Hamilton Club, and resides at No. 234 North Kenilworth avenue in the beautiful suburb of Oak Park. Mr. Cole is well known in Ottawa, where for many years he figured in business circles as a representative of manufacturing interests and he still has many friends in La Salle county as well as in Chicago.

JAMES T. BIRTWELL.

James T. Birtwell, residing in Streator, was for many years identified with farming and stock-raising interests in La Salle county but is now enjoying a well earned rest in honorable retirement from further business cares. He was born in Fall River, Massachusetts, August 18, 1842, and is of English lineage. His parents, John T. and Mary (Taylor) Birtwell, were both natives of England. The father's birth occurred in Lancasterhire in 1815, and in 1836, when twenty-one years of age, he was married

to Miss Mary Taylor. They came to the United States in 1839, crossing the Atlantic on a sailing vessel, which dropped anchor in the harbor of New York city. For a short time they remained in the eastern metropolis and then removed to Fall River, Massachusetts, where Mr. Birtwell was employed in a print factory, at which time the work of printing calico was all done by hand. His work was stamping the goods with wooden blocks. He built him a house close to the sea and there resided until 1849, when he came to Bruce township, La Salle county, Illinois, and located on eighty acres of land, which he had purchased while in Massachusetts. He did not see the land, however, until he came to the west. Here he built him a house out of six-inch boards, laying one on top of the other and nailing them there, making the wall of his house six inches thick. He added to his land from time to time as his financial resources increased until at his death he was the owner of eight hundred acres of very valuable and well improved land. He had a good business education although he never attended school a day, possessing natural discrimination and keen judgment. He believed however, in the cause of education and in providing good opportunities and acted as school trustee for many years. His wife died April 14, 1865, when fifty-eight years of age, while Mr. Birtwell survived until March 17, 1900. He had formerly been a resident of Bruce township but was living in Otter Creek township at the time of his death. In politics he was a whig and he belonged to the Liberal church. In the family were five children, two sons and three daughters, namely: Ellen, who died in Bruce township June 28, 1900, at the age of sixty-three years; Robert T., who is living in Streator; Sarah, who died December 22, 1877, at the age of thirty-eight years; James, of this review; and Permelia, the wife of Porter Donnell, residing in Nebraska.

James Birtwell acquired a public-school education in the schools of this county and was reared upon his father's farm, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. On the 17th of December, 1871, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Musberger, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 14, 1850, a daughter of George and Mary Musberger, both of whom were natives of Germany, in which country they were reared and married. They had five children but only two are now living, the brother of Mrs. Birtwell being George Musberger, who married Sarah Wakey and resides in North Dakota. The parents both died of cholera in

Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1850, and thus Mrs. Birtwell was early left an orphan.

Following his marriage Mr. Birtwell lived for six years upon the old homestead farm with his parents and then removed to Allen township, settling on the David Strawn farm, having purchased one hundred and sixty acres of the estate. He began farming, and as his crops brought him good returns and his bank account increased he made judicious investment in land until he now owns four hundred and eighty acres which is very valuable. His time and energies were given to general farming and to the raising and feeding of stock until October, 1905, when he purchased his home in Streator and is now living retired, leaving the active management of his farm property to others.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Birtwell have been born two children: Elgy T., born April 26, 1873; and Permelia E., born January 2, 1878. Mr. Birtwell has been a school director for many years and he contributes to the support of the Good Will church. In politics he is a republican. Almost his entire life has been passed in La Salle county and throughout the entire period of his business career he was identified with its agricultural interests, finding that in the tilling of the soil according to modern and improved methods he could secure a measure of success which as the years have gone by has been increased until he is now enabled to enjoy a well earned rest.

JOHN BUTTERS.

John Butters, now living retired from active business life in Ottawa, is a native of Scotland, his birth having occurred in Forfarshire in 1831. He was reared under the parental roof in his native country and came alone to America. In Scotland he learned the machinist's trade, serving a five years' apprenticeship and gained a thorough knowledge of the business in its various departments. He crossed the Atlantic in 1856, attracted by the business possibilities of the new world, and made his way to Richmond, Virginia, where he resided until the outbreak of hostilities between the north and the south. He was not in sympathy with the attitude of the secession states and when the war broke out ran the blockade and made his way to St. Louis, Missouri. There he followed the machinist's trade until 1869, when he came to La Salle county, where he has since resided. In that year he abandoned mechanical pursuits and located upon a farm in Prairie Center, where he engaged in the tilling of the soil until 1884. He still

owns that property, having for thirty years held it in his possession, and for a considerable period he carefully and successfully conducted the work of the fields. For twenty-two years, however, he has resided in Ottawa and in connection with Mr. Stiefel established the electric light plant, theirs being the second of the kind built in Ottawa. They began business in 1885, supplying light for the city and for many public and private buildings. They were thus engaged for a number of years but finally sold out. Mr. Butters afterward became engineer for the Stiefel Manufacturing plant, filling that position for twelve years, since which time he has lived retired, occupying a beautiful home at No. 617 Shabbona street in East Ottawa, which he erected.

Mr. Butters was married in St. Louis, Missouri, to Miss Margaret Miller, also a native of Scotland, who came to America in her early girlhood days. They now have six children, all of whom are living: Agnes S., who is a teacher in the Lincoln school at Ottawa and resides at home; Ida M., who is clerking in the store of Engle & Edmunds in Ottawa; Alice, who is assistant to a physician of this city; Thomas, assistant attorney for the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, Chicago; Charles, who is bookkeeper for the same company; and George, a stenographer for the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad of Vicksburg, Mississippi.

In his political affiliation Mr. Butters is a democrat. He has resided continuously in La Salle county for more than a third of a century and for twenty-two years has lived in Ottawa, where his business activity and personal traits of character have made him well known. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the new world and has demonstrated by his loyalty to his adopted country and her institutions that nationality or birth does not determine in this land, either in spirit or degree, the loftiest patriotism or the truest conception of the American idea of the "common brotherhood of man."

MYRON WOOLLEY.

Myron Woolley, proprietor of a drug store in Streator, was born September 26, 1851, in Eden township, La Salle county. His father, Dr. Milton Woolley, was a practicing physician and surgeon and was born in New York, near Poughkeepsie, on the 25th of January, 1809. He was descended from Quaker ancestry and in early manhood he wedded Margaret Dodge, who was born in the Empire state October 16, 1821, and is descended from the Rev. Tristram Dodge, a

prominent Baptist divine of an early day. In the year 1849 Dr. and Mrs. Woolley removed from New York to Illinois and became early residents of La Salle county. For some time they made their home upon a farm in Eden township. Dr. Woolley passed away July 25, 1885, while Mrs. Woolley departed this life October 15, 1901. In their family were eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom seven are now living: Mary; Martha, the wife of Charles H. Parrish, a resident of Kansas; Myron, of this review; William W., who is a resident of Streator; John J., who is proprietor of a laundry in Streator; Eliza J., also living in Streator; and Dr. Ida M. Woolley, who is located in Bloomington in the practice of medicine. The youngest son, Robert D. Woolley, after graduating from Lombard College, devoted his attention to the profession of teaching and at the time of his death, which occurred in 1897, was principal of the high school at Streator.

Myron Woolley is indebted to the public schools for the educational advantages which he obtained in his youth. He became a registered pharmacist in 1881 and was admitted to the bar in 1896. He has never, however, engaged in the practice of law and in more recent years has largely devoted his attention to merchandising. For eleven years, however, he engaged in farming in Livingston county, Illinois. In 1880 he removed to Streator and engaged in the drug business in partnership with his father, the late Dr. Woolley, who retired four years later, when the present firm of Woolley Brothers was formed, the partners being William W. and Myron Woolley. They are still conducting the store in Streator and have a well appointed establishment, carrying a large line of drugs and kindred goods. The tasteful arrangement of their store, their straightforward business methods and their earnest desire to please their customers have secured to them a liberal patronage.

On the 25th of July, 1902, Mr. Woolley was united in marriage to Miss Addie L. Healy, the wedding being celebrated near Pensacola, Florida. Mrs. Woolley was a daughter of Sylvester L. Healy, who was a contractor and built the Streator high school, the Park Presbyterian church and many other public and private structures in Streator and elsewhere. He also clerked in a grocery store in St. Louis for a year or more. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Woolley was born a daughter, Blanche, on the 26th of May, 1903. Two days later Mrs. Woolley passed away and was buried on the 1st of June in the Streator cemetery. The little daughter survived her mother eight months and passed away January 14, 1904.

In his political views Mr. Woolley is a stalwart republican and for twenty-nine years he has been a Mason in good standing, having joined the order in Schell City, Missouri. In the conduct of his business interests in Streator he has made an excellent reputation and has a wide acquaintance in the county of his nativity where almost his entire life has been passed.

CORNELIUS KINNEY SMITH.

Cornelius Kinney Smith, now living retired in Ottawa, is a son of Aaron Burr and Eliza L. (Erwin) Smith. The father was born near Morristown, New Jersey, and is of French lineage, the progenitor of the family in America coming to this country from Alsace-Lorraine, a province of France, in 1766. He established an iron forge at Walnut Grove near Morristown, New Jersey, and for many years the family has been represented in that part of the country. The mother of our subject was born in Vermont and was reared in Oswego, New York. She was of Scotch-Irish lineage. In 1846 Mr. and Mrs. Smith came to Ottawa and here Mr. Smith built a store and established a tailoring business on the present site of the National City Bank on Madison street. The building, however, was destroyed by fire in 1849. In the previous year he had been elected to the office of justice of the peace and served almost continuously in that position for forty years. What a splendid record! It indicates as no words can do the fact of his fidelity, his fair and impartial decisions and the entire confidence reposed in him by his fellowmen. He was with others a prime mover in establishing the public-school system in Ottawa and was an active participant in public affairs in the city and county, being a pioneer of progress and writing his name upon the pages of the history of the county. He passed away in 1887, honored and respected by all who knew him. In his family were eight children, the daughters being Nan M., Mrs. Anna E. Searing, Mrs. Emma L. Calkins and Mrs. Alice B. Wood, all of Chicago; Edna M., of Minneapolis; and Jennie M., of Chicago. The brother of our subject is James A. Smith, a prominent democrat of Chatsworth, Illinois, who has represented his district in the state legislature. He is now the publisher of the Chatsworth Plain Dealer and a grain merchant and large landowner.

Cornelius Kinney Smith was born in Ohio and was reared in Ottawa, pursuing his early education in the private school before the estab-



C. KINNEY SMITH.



MRS. C. KINNEY SMITH.

lishment of the present public schools, which he attended until 1857. In 1854, however, he entered the employ of the Illinois & Mississippi Telegraph Company, controlled by Judge J. D. Caton, and learned telegraphy under the immediate supervision of A. N. Tuttle and Dr. E. A. Hill, thus entering upon a career as a telegraph operator which extended over many years and gained him distinction in that line. He managed offices in various cities in Illinois, including Rushville, Beardstown, Peoria, Joliet, Elgin, Bloomington, Galesburg, Urbana, Kankakee, Decatur, Centralia, Cairo and Ottawa. At the time of the outbreak of the Civil war he was engaged in the flour milling business with his father as proprietor of the old City Mill at the foot of La Salle street, but his patriotic spirit was aroused, and, feeling that his first duty was to his country, he enlisted for service in Captain Theodore Gibson's company. Before the departure of that command for the front, however, he was selected by Judge Caton as telegraph operator in the army service and his appointment came from Governor Yates in the following:

Springfield, Illinois,
April 26, 1861.

To Commandant of Post at Big Muddy Bridge,
Illinois:

The bearer of this, Mr. C. K. Smith, telegraph operator, has been directed by Mr. Wilson, superintendent of telegraph company at this point, to establish an office there for the benefit of the government. You will provide for him in the best possible manner and do everything for the successful accomplishment of the object he is sent for. Notify officers in command at Cairo.

Yours respectfully,

Richard Yates,
Commander-in-Chief.

It is claimed that this was the first appointment made of an army telegrapher in the entire Union service. Mr. Smith served for three months and then came home, but was later sent for and returned to the front. He served in north Missouri for several months under Generals Prentice and Pope.

After leaving the military service Mr. Smith entered the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Chicago, where he established a record as an expert operator in those strenuous times when the telegraph companies were taxed to their utmost capacity to handle the business of the government and the country. In 1863 he made his way to New York city, where he was in the employ of the same company, which had just acquired the national wires from New York to Pittsburg, Cincinnati and New

Orleans. A strong rivalry existed between the American Telegraph Company and the Western Union and this afforded Mr. Smith the opportunity to take and work the leading wire in New York and the country, which he maintained so successfully that he was chosen assistant manager of the combined Western Union and American Telegraph office in New York, acting in that important capacity until 1868, when he resigned and went west to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he served for a year. In 1869 he returned to New York to become manager of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, where he remained until he was chosen superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph of the fire department, serving some four years and retiring with great credit for the improvement in the signals and special calls which he inaugurated and which are now in use there and in all the large cities of the country. In 1876 he entered the service of Drexel, Morgan & Company, bankers of New York and Philadelphia, as confidential operator, thus serving for thirty-one years and retiring on a pension in 1905. It would be almost tautological in this connection to state that Mr. Smith became one of the foremost representatives of operative telegraphy in America, for this has been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. From 1884 until 1893 he served as secretary of the Business Men's Democratic Association of New York, and he also served as secretary of the Democratic Club of Richmond Hill, Long Island.

Mr. Smith was married in Ottawa in 1887 to Miss Edith Morgan and for eighteen years they resided in New York until their return in 1905 to make this city their future home. Both have many friends here and are gladly welcomed backed to La Salle county, where their early years were passed.

BENOIT CHALUS.

The history of Benoit Chalus, of Waltham township, should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others, showing what may be accomplished when one has determination, energy and strong purpose. He came to America about 1850, knowing little of the language or of the customs of this country and having limited capital but he soon realized that labor is the basis of all success here and his untiring industry has been the key which has unlocked to him the portals of prosperity. He is now living on section 36, Waltham township, where he has valuable farming property. His

fortune has not been gained through speculation but is all due to farming conducted along careful yet progressive lines.

Mr. Chalus was born in France, April 1, 1840, and spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his native country, coming to Ottawa, Illinois, in 1860, where he began working on a farm by the month, after which he rented a farm and began business on his own account.

Benoit Chalus was married to Miss Fannie Hess. She is a sister of Prospect and Fred Hess and a representative of an early frontier family of this part of the state, the Hess family having arrived in 1857. Unto this marriage have been born six children: Ernest, who is now living with his father; Edwin, who married Eliza Ganiere; Julian, who married Ida Dewey; Mary, the wife of John Modhz, a resident of Ottawa; Louise; and Fannie, at home.

Mr. Chalus as the years have passed by has carefully conducted his farming and business interests and is now the owner of four hundred and eighty acres of valuable farm land in Waltham and Utica townships, all of which is improved and under a high state of cultivation. The fences and buildings have all been placed there by him and everything about the farm indicates his careful supervision and practical yet progressive methods. He has retired from active farm work, while his sons now operate the land. He owes his success almost entirely to the growing of grain, the rich alluvial soil of this part of the state responding readily to the care and cultivation bestowed upon it. In his political views Mr. Chalus is independent. He has seen La Salle county developed from a frontier settlement to its present condition of progress and improvement and as the years have gone by has rejoiced in what has been accomplished and has co-operated in many movements that have been of direct benefit to the locality. He has worked his way steadily upward, realizing that success is not a matter of genius but is the outcome of clear judgment and experience, supplemented by earnest, indefatigable labor. Mr. Chalus has served as school director at different times.

GEORGE W. DE BOLT.

George W. De Bolt, who since the spring of 1864 has resided upon his present farm on section 6, Dayton township, has here one hundred and sixty-two acres of rich and productive land, in the midst of which stands a large residence with barns and other buildings near by. All of these improvements he has placed here and the farm in its neat and thrifty appearance is

the visible evidence of his life of enterprise and careful management. Mr. De Bolt has passed the psalmist's span of three score years and ten, having been born on the 11th of June, 1833, in Rutland township, La Salle county. He is therefore one of its oldest native settlers, for at the time of his birth there were broad stretches of wild and undeveloped prairie throughout the northern part of Illinois. Deer were frequently seen and lesser game could be had in large numbers. Comparatively few roads had been laid out in the county and the methods of transportation were very crude when compared with the travel of the present day.

Amid pioneer surroundings Mr. De Bolt was reared in the home of his father, Rezin De Bolt, who was born in Licking county, Ohio, December 11, 1806, and died in Rutland township on the 22d of April, 1887. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Emma Grove, was born in Ohio and died in Rutland township when her son George was only ten years of age. The parents had come to Illinois in 1829, settling in La Salle county with the Greens, the Donovans and the Groves and other well known pioneer families of this portion of the state. The country was all wild and undeveloped and the Indians were far more numerous than the white settlers. Much of the state was still used by them as a hunting ground and at times they were troublesome. At length, resenting the encroachment of the white men upon what they regarded as their territory, they rose in arms and there ensued what has become known in history as the Black Hawk war, which occurred in 1832. In this struggle Rezin De Bolt took part and thus aided in reclaiming the land from the dominion of the red race and in planting the seeds of civilization here. Following his removal to La Salle county he entered land from the government and on that tract erected the first home in what is now Rutland township. He continued to reside upon the farm until his death and in the meantime added to his property as his financial resources increased until he was the owner of between four and five hundred acres at the time of his demise. Having lost his first wife, he had married Mrs. Elizabeth Musselman, nee Richerson, the widow of Noah Musselman. She was born in Washington county, Maryland, December 14, 1820, and survived her husband for about seven years, passing away on the 5th of November, 1894. Mr. De Bolt voted with the democracy but was not a politician, although he held some minor offices. When his neighbors went to California during the gold excitement on the Pacific slope he remained upon his farm and made more money

in that way than many who went west from his neighborhood. He belonged to no church but was a man of high principles. He possessed sound judgment and was quite successful in the conduct of his business affairs, being well known as an extensive farmer and cattle-raiser.

By his first marriage he had eight children, of whom two died in infancy, while six reached adult age, namely: John, who enlisted for service in the Civil war as a member of the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Infantry and was killed while carrying a message for Dr. Lyons in Missouri; Barbara, the deceased wife of D. W. Conard, of Rutland township; George W.; Cyrus, deceased, who married Elizabeth Donovan and lived in Rutland township; Mrs. Lavina Bounds, whose home is in Ohio; and Elma, the widow of Wilson Huff, a resident of Kansas. Unto the father's second marriage were born three children: James Madison, who married Emeline G. Curyea and is living in the village of Wedron; Emily, who is the widow of John Perrot and resides in Ottawa; and Frank, living on the home farm in Rutland township.

George W. De Bolt spent the first thirty years of his life on the old homestead farm, where he attended the country schools, and after putting aside his text-books he worked in the fields with the hired men, being thus employed by his father until the first three decades of his life had passed. He was then married to Miss Mary E. Sutton, a native of Licking county, Ohio, who died in the year 1877. Unto them were born two children: Fannie, the wife of G. B. McClellan Curyea, a resident of Kansas; and Mamie, the wife of Frank E. Terry, a real-estate dealer of Chicago. In 1880, Mr. De Bolt was again married, Mrs. Rachel (Spradling) Pitzer, a widow, who was born in Indiana, becoming his wife.

In the spring of 1864, Mr. De Bolt purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land, whereon he has since made his home and has a well improved property. He has extended its boundaries by additional purchase and now has one hundred and sixty-two acres in the home place, of which one hundred and twenty-two acres is rich and arable, while forty acres is timber. His home is a large and commodious residence and there are substantial buildings upon his place, which were erected by him and which in their neat and well kept appearance indicate his careful supervision. Few men of his age have been born in this county and he recalls many interesting early experiences concerning the times when he made trips to Chicago with stock and grain and when there were many hardships and privations to be borne incident to the fact that

this was a frontier district. He remembers hearing his father tell of how the women melted pewter dishes and made bullets in order that their husbands and fathers might use them in fighting the Indians. He has performed his farm work with the primitive machinery of the olden times and as invention has given new and improved agricultural implements he has kept abreast with the general progress and development. He has always been a lover of horses and has raised a great many, always breaking his own colts. He has found that kindness and careful management have been the best method of producing a well broken horse rather than force and rough handling. He is a gentleman of sound business judgment and keen discrimination as well as unfaltering energy and displays diligence and enterprise equal to that of many a man of much younger years. He owns a good bicycle and is an adept at riding it, even though he has passed the seventy-third milestone on life's journey.

In politics Mr. De Bolt is an independent voter, casting his ballot for the candidate whom he regards as best qualified for office. He has served as road commissioner, supervisor, school director and in other local positions. He has never belonged to any church but his life has been actuated by high and honorable principles and all speak of him in terms of respect and confidence. As a successful business man, as one who is loyal to the general welfare and as an honored pioneer settler, he certainly deserves mention in this volume.

J. NICHOLAS MARCO.

J. Nicholas Marco, living on section 7, Serena township, is one of the progressive and enterprising farmers of La Salle county and owner of the Elysian Villa farm, which comprises one hundred and sixty-three acres. It is a neat and well improved tract of land equipped with all modern conveniences, indicating the careful supervision of the owner.

Mr. Marco is a native son of Illinois, having been born in Serena township, on the 21st day of August, 1869. His father, J. Marco, was a native of France, born in Alsace, where he was reared. When a young man he came to Illinois and was married in La Salle county to Miss Christina Stauffer, also a native of Alsace. He was one of the early settlers of the county, taking up his abode in Serena township, where he opened up a farm. There he carried on agricultural pursuits for a number of years, having

about two hundred acres of land, which he placed under a high state of cultivation. Subsequently he removed to Somonauk, where, putting aside business cares, he lived retired, selling his farm to his sons. As an enterprising early settler he contributed to the growth and progress of this section of the state, especially along lines of agricultural development.

J. N. Marco was reared upon the home farm and acquired his primary education in the common schools. When a young man he went east to Niagara Falls, where he attended Niagara University, spending one year as a student in that institution. On the expiration of that period he returned home and took charge of a creamery at Serena, Illinois, where he remained for four years. He next worked in a meat market at Sheridan for two years, learning the business, and when the period had elapsed established a meat market of his own in Millington, where he conducted the business with good success for eight years. Selling out he removed to Sandwich, where he bought a place of ten acres and for two years thereafter lived retired from active business cares. He had bought and owned three farms and he also had his place of ten acres at Sandwich. While living there he traded for the place upon which he now resides, locating thereon in 1903. His property, the Elysian Villa farm, he at once began to improve and has built to and remodeled the house, having now a pleasant and neat residence. There is a beautiful and well kept lawn in front of the house with broad walks of cement and the lawn is adorned with fine shrubs and trees. He has also built good barns and has other well improved outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock. Everything is kept up in neat condition and the farm is enclosed with net wire fencing, which makes it impossible for the hogs and other stock to escape. The land is divided into fields of convenient size of from fifteen to twenty-five acres and indeed this is one of the best improved farms in the township, presenting a most attractive appearance in its neat arrangement, with substantial outbuildings and highly cultivated field. In connection with the tilling of the soil he raises Cotswold and Lancaster sheep, having a flock of nearly four hundred.

Mr. Marco was married in Millington, Illinois, on the 16th of November, 1897, to Miss Genevieve Bernard, who was born and reared in this county, a daughter of David Bernard, a prominent farmer of Northville township, who is extensively engaged in general agricultural pursuits, owning a large and well improved farm. Mr. and Mrs. Marco have two daughters, Gladys Mary and Bernice Rachel.

In politics Mr. Marco is a stalwart republican but was reared in the faith of the democratic party. He was also reared in the Catholic church, while his wife was connected with the Lutheran church. Well known in La Salle and De Kalb counties Mr. Marco bears an excellent reputation as a representative business man and one of Serena township's most successful farmers. He has the confidence and good will of all who know him and in his business has developed an enterprise of large and important proportions. Thoroughly reliable in all that he does his name stands as a synonym for business integrity as well as activity.

MICHAEL SULZBERGER.

Michael Sulzberger is a representative of the German-American citizenship which has long been an important element in the national progress and material advancement of this country. He was born in Alsace, Germany, October 28, 1837, a son of Michael and Caroline (Cackler) Sulzberger. His father was born November 25, 1810, and died December 6, 1898, while the mother departed this life August 30, 1885, at Ottawa, having come to this county in 1855.

Michael Sulzberger was reared in his native land and in 1856, when a young man of nineteen years, came to the United States. Making his way to La Salle county, Illinois, he settled in Waltham township, and after gaining a start in the business world through farm labor, purchased, in 1861, a small tract of land in Allen township. He came to this country a poor young man but through industry and economy has acquired a good property and is today the owner of two hundred and forty acres of valuable land, of which eighty-one acres lie on section 22, and one hundred and sixty acres on section 23, Allen township, the latter being the homestead. In connection with the control and management of his farming interests, Mr. Sulzberger also engaged in the grain trade and operated the Ransom elevator for eleven years, but in 1903 he sold his grain business. He owns business property in Ransom and his varied interests all indicate a life of activity, crowned with successful accomplishment.

On the 11th of April, 1862, was celebrated the marriage of Michael Sulzberger and Miss Albertina Dorman, a native of Switzerland, born October 24, 1844, her parents being Joseph and Barbara (Barnhart) Dorman, who came to the United States in 1856 and settled in South Ottawa. In 1873 they removed to Vermillion town-



MR. AND MRS. MICHAEL SULZBERGER.

ship, where Joseph Dorman departed this life October 20, 1892, while his wife, surviving him for seven years, passed away in 1899. Mr. and Mrs. Sulzberger became the parents of eight children: Joseph A., born January 25, 1864; Albertina, October 24, 1866; Eugene F., October 10, 1868; William H., June 20, 1870; Philip E., February 21, 1875; Harry M., July 24, 1877; Bertram L., August 31, 1882; and Reno L., November 19, 1887. Several of the family are now married. Philip Edward married Myra Mulvahill and has one child, Evert. Harry M. wedded Martha Ketz, and is a merchant of Ransom. They have three children, Edith, Melvin Michael and Earl Milton. William Henry married Anna Miller, lives retired in Ransom and has five children, Reno, Floyd, Edward, Evelyn and Herald Matilda. Eugene wedded Alvina Voights, lives in Ransom and has one child, Frederick Eugene. Theirs is one of the finest homes in the township.

In his political affiliation Mr. Sulzberger is a stalwart republican and his wife holds membership in the Evangelical church. His business interests are now extensive and of an important character, and though he came to the new world handicapped he has fully realized the hope that led him to seek a home on this side of the Atlantic. His accomplishment has been in consistent harmony with the possibilities and opportunities offered by the new world, for he has so labored here as to advance from a humble financial position to one of affluence.

JOHN FAHLER.

John Fahler, a thoroughgoing business man, who has acquired most of his property through his own labor, is now engaged in merchandising in the village of Troy Grove, where he owns and conducts a well equipped general store. One of the native sons of La Salle county, he was born on his father's farm on section 26, Troy Grove township, his parents being Daniel and Maria (Kleinfelter) Fahler, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. Coming to the middle west in 1849, they cast in their lot with the pioneer settlers of La Salle county. They were not in affluent circumstances but made the most of their opportunities and the father, in order to establish a home for his family, purchased forty acres of land on section 26, Troy Grove township, which is now owned by his son John. He tilled the soil, planted his seed and in due time harvested good crops. Year after year this labor was continued until he owned three hundred and twenty acres in Troy Grove township.

He was a successful grain grower and a glance at his fields in the spring or summer months would show growing crops which gave promise of rich harvests. Everything about the place was well kept and he did not falter in performing any task that would advance his agricultural interests. His methods, too, were such as did not require disguise and he left to his family not only a comfortable competence but also an honorable name. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Fahler were born six children: Elizabeth, who is living in Mendota; Levi, a resident of Mendota; Lydia, who resides near Newburg, Iowa; John, of this review; Moses, a farmer in Troy Grove; and Mary, who is living in Sheldon, Illinois. After losing his first wife the father married again, his second union being with Mrs. Croft, of La Salle county. They had two children: Irwin, who is living in Dakota; and Anna, who resides in Meriden, Illinois.

Under the parental roof John Fahler spent the days of his boyhood, attending the public schools through the winter seasons, while in the summer months he worked at farm labor, early becoming familiar with all the duties that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. When still quite a young lad he took his place in the fields and gained practical knowledge of farm work, to which he gave his attention until about seven years ago, when determining to enter commercial circles he established a general mercantile store in Troy Grove, where he has now been located for seven years, having one of the largest stores in town. His business is continually increasing and he has constantly enlarged his stock to meet the growing demands of his trade. He carries a well selected line of general goods and the store, with its tasteful arrangement, its reasonable prices and straightforward methods, is a center of considerable commercial activity, while the business being there carried on makes the owner one of the representative merchants of his part of the county. In addition to his store he also owns two hundred and forty acres of rich and valuable land in Troy Grove township, also two hundred acres at Harvard, Illinois, and fourteen acres in the village of Troy Grove which is very valuable. He also owns a residence and store in the village and is one of its most prosperous citizens. His property has been acquired largely through his own labor and he made his start in growing grain. He was also at one time a successful cattle feeder and actively continued his farming operations until he opened his store.

Mr. Fahler was married to Miss Amanda Dowling, a daughter of Asa and Sarah (Weisner) Dowling. In their family were eight chil-

dren: Clara, who is married and lives in Troy Grove; Sarah and Myrtle, who are also married and reside in Troy Grove; Arthur, at home; Ollie, who is married and resides in Dimmick township; Robert, at home; May, who is married and lives in Troy Grove; and Oscar, who is yet under the parental roof.

Mr. Fahler votes with the republican party and has served as school trustee for nine years. He is interested in all that pertains to public progress and in matters of citizenship displays a spirit of enterprise and advancement that are most commendable. His co-operation can always be counted upon to further any movement for the general good and he is one of the most valued residents of his section of the county. Moreover, in his business life he has made a most creditable record. Fearing not the laborious attention to detail which is necessary to success, he has never been dilatory nor negligent to the slightest degree in his business interests, but through close application and energy has steadily progressed and has made a most creditable record and won a measure of prosperity that classes him with the representative citizens of this part of the state.

OSCAR HAEBERLE.

Oscar Haeberle, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Ottawa, has been connected with the institution since the 1st of December, 1893, and has thoroughly acquainted himself with the banking business, wherein he has manifested a capability and fidelity that have led to consecutive promotions. He started out in life on his own account at the age of sixteen and without special family or pecuniary advantages to aid him he has made steady progress and today occupies an enviable position in business circles in La Salle county. His birth occurred in Brookfield township, this county, on the 11th of January, 1873, his parents being John and Regina (Schneple) Haeberle, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father, who was born March 9, 1821, came to La Salle county at an early date in its development and progress, settling in Brookfield township as a pioneer farmer, who aided in subjugating the wild land and reclaiming the hitherto uncultivated district for the uses of civilization. He married Miss Schneple, who was born April 16, 1835, and Oscar Haeberle is their only child. The father passed away August 20, 1877, while the mother's death occurred April 2, 1894.

In the public schools Oscar Haeberle began his education, which was continued in the F. J. Toland Business University at Ottawa. When sixteen years of age he entered the employ of M. B. Mitchell, a tobacconist, with whom he remained for a year, after which he spent two years in clerking for W. H. Hull & Company. It was subsequent to this time that he attended the Toland Business University, for he had come to the realization of the value of thorough business training as a preparation for life's duties. He afterward acted as bookkeeper for the Ottawa Bottle Mould Company for six months and subsequently went with the Ottawa Gas & Coke Company as bookkeeper, continuing in that capacity until the 1st of December, 1893, when he entered the First National Bank as bookkeeper. He served for seven years and was then promoted to the position of teller, while since 1901 he has been assistant cashier. Loyal to the interests of the bank he is at the same time a courteous and obliging official, who has won favor with the patrons of the institution and is regarded as one of its popular representatives.

On the 8th of September, 1897, Mr. Haeberle was married to Miss Emily Z. Fennell, who was born in Ottawa January 13, 1873, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Ryon) Fennell, both of whom were natives of Ireland. They became residents of Ottawa in early life. They had five children who are yet living.

Mr. Haeberle is a prominent and valued member of several fraternal organizations and is also well known in connection with civic affairs. He belongs to Humboldt lodge, No. 555, A. F. & A. M.; St. Elmo lodge, No. 70, K. P., of which he was treasurer for a number of years; and Ottawa lodge, No. 588, B. P. O. E. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and in 1899 he was elected city treasurer for a term of two years. He has also been treasurer of the Reddick Library and treasurer of the Ottawa township high school and the fact that various financial interests have thus been entrusted to his care shows that he is abundantly worthy of the honors that have thus been conferred upon him.

EDWIN THORP.

Edwin Thorp, a representative farmer and veterinary surgeon living on section 21, Dimmick township, is the owner of property which is known as the old Thorp homestead. He is a son of Moses Thorp, a native of England, born in Lancastershire, February 24, 1824. The grand-

father, William Thorp, was a veterinary surgeon, and the son was educated for the same profession, being a graduate of the Roal School in London. On the 20th of April, 1850, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jenkins, who was born in Lancastershire, England, January 9, 1824. Almost immediately after their marriage they started for the new world, landing at New York city in the month of June. They did not tarry in the east but made their way at once to Illinois, and after a year's residence in La Salle, Moses Thorp purchased eighty acres of land in Dimmick township, on section 21. Here he carried on general farming and also engaged in the practice of veterinary surgery, and as his financial resources increased he added to his property, leaving at the time of his death a valuable farm of two hundred acres, together with much stock and a goodly bank account. He erected a commodious and comfortable residence upon his place and added all modern equipments and conveniences. He continued in the practice of his profession for fifty-two years with success, and was well known in this regard. He gave much of his time to veterinary practice while leaving the care of his farm to his sons.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Thorp were born nine children: Elizabeth; George; Alice, the wife of T. A. Pottinger, whose sketch is represented elsewhere in this work; Edwin, of this review; Louisa, the wife of Henry Peters, who is likewise mentioned on another page of this volume; Franklin, who is residing in Panora, Iowa; James F., who died in youth; Isabelle, also deceased; and Fred, also deceased. There were only a few hours' difference in the ages of the parents when they passed away, both dying at the age of seventy-nine years, three months and three days.

Dr. Thorp, whose name introduces this review, has spent his entire life in La Salle county, and is indebted to the public schools for the early educational privileges he enjoyed. Desiring to acquaint himself with the profession which was followed by his father and his grandfather, he entered Champaign College and was graduated therefrom in the class of 1882. He has a very extensive practice as a veterinary surgeon, covering a large portion of central Illinois. He is a specialist on fistula and poll evil and is very successful in the treatment of all diseases common to horses. He also raises fine draft horses of the shire stock and also fine driving stock. His farm comprises one hundred and sixty acres of rich and productive land in Dimmick township, which he has greatly improved and which is now largely devoted to the raising of grain. He annually harvests rich crops and a glance at his place indicates the careful supervision and

practical methods of the owner, who in all of his work has been progressive and has accomplished excellent results.

In his political views Mr. Thorp has always been an earnest republican, and socially he is connected with the Woodmen camp, at Peru. As the years have gone by he has achieved success and has fully sustained the excellent reputation which was made by his father. Personally he has many friends and is widely known in the county where his entire life has been passed.

JOHN W. CLIFTON.

John W. Clifton, connected with the American Bottle Company in Streator, was born in Salem, New Jersey, June 24, 1871, his parents being William H. and Amanda (Cook) Clifton. The father was born in Philadelphia, May 10, 1852, while the mother's birth occurred March 12, 1853, upon a farm near Salem, New Jersey. They were married in Salem by the Rev. John Heisler, in 1869. Four children graced this marriage: Ella, who died in infancy; John W.; Mary E., the wife of C. H. Freas, residing in Atlantic City, New Jersey; and Alice C., the wife of L. H. Sayer. Mr. Clifton was a manufacturer of brushes in Salem, New Jersey, until 1901, when he removed to Morgantown, West Virginia, where he now lives, being general manager of the Marilla Window Glass Company.

In the public schools of his native city John W. Clifton acquired his education and when fourteen years of age began learning the glass-blower's trade in Salem. He maintained his residence there until about twenty-five years of age, when, in 1896, he came to La Salle county, settling in Streator, where he now resides. At that time he entered the employ of the American Bottle Company, with which he has since been connected, holding a responsible position in connection with other business enterprises.

On the 15th of September, 1894, Mr. Clifton was married to Miss Harriet Wells at Salem, New Jersey. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Clifton has been blessed with four children: William H., born December 7, 1895; John W., who was born April 6, 1897, and died at the age of eight years, eight months and twenty-five days; Alice, who was born August 25, 1900; and Norman L., born June 21, 1904.

Mr. Clifton is especially interested in matters relating to the city's welfare and progress and as every American citizen should do keeps well informed on the political issues and questions of the day. He votes with the democracy and in

April, 1905, was elected alderman of the first ward, which position he is filling at the present time. He is a member of Streator council, No. 1580, Royal Arcanum, is also connected with the Fraternal Order of Eagles and with the Glass Bottle Blowers Association, Branch No. 3, of which he has been president and secretary. He was also sent as a delegate to the national association at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1903, and was a delegate to the national association in 1906, at Atlantic City, New Jersey. He has always continued in the same line of business in which he embarked as a young tradesman and his persistency of purpose is no doubt one of the secrets of his efficiency and capability.

CHARLES J. GURNEY.

Charles J. Gurney, well known in commercial and industrial circles in Streator, is now secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Superior Company, manufacturers of Superior windmills, Superior center draft tank heaters, etc., and also dealers in plumbing and steam-fitting supplies. Mr. Gurney is a young man of business enterprise and determination, constantly looking for opportunities, for the enlargement of the concern with which he is connected, and the success of the institution may be largely attributed to his business sagacity and untiring diligence.

He was born in Otter Creek township, La Salle county, September 28, 1872, his parents being Charles L. and Mary C. (Baker) Gurney. The father was born in Prussia, July 5, 1824, was educated in that country and served his time as a soldier. His parents died when he was a small boy and thus from an early age he was thrown upon his own resources. He was married near Streator, January 14, 1854, to Miss Mary C. Baker, who was born in Hanover, Germany, September 15, 1836, her parents being Christian and Esther (Hawkins) Baker, who were natives of Germany and were married in that country. Mr. and Mrs. Baker had a family of five sons and a daughter, the living being Henry, William, Christopher and Charles. After coming to the new world Christian Baker built a frame house in La Salle county and at one time was the owner of eight tracts of land of eighty acres each. He was one of the leading farmers in Otter Creek township and was very widely and favorably known. He held membership in the Evangelical Association and in politics was a whig. He died in 1889, at the age

of seventy-nine years, while his wife passed away in 1870, at the age of sixty years. After losing his first wife Mr. Baker married Miss Minnie Stevan, also now deceased.

It was in the year 1848 that Charles L. Gurney came to the United States, locating first in Dimmick for about a year and then began farming on his own account. Later he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Otter Creek township, where he lived until 1896, when he took up his abode in Streator, where he is now living retired. In his farming operations he was quite successful and at one time had six hundred and forty acres of very valuable land in Otter Creek township. He has since given each of his sons a farm and has sold the remainder in order not to be burdened with the care of this property, for he has sufficient to supply all of his wants throughout his remaining days. He has been a valued factor in public life and was school director for many years, while for several years he was highway commissioner. He holds membership in the Evangelical church and votes with the republican party. Unto him and his wife were born eleven children: Louisa, who died at the age of eight years and three months; William; Carrie; May; Amelia, who died at the age of two years and three months; Louisa Ann; Lydia M.; Emma C.; Anna M.; Charles J.; and Albert J.

Charles J. Gurney at the usual age entered the public schools and when he had mastered the preliminary branches of learning became a student in the Northwestern College at Naperville, Illinois, where he remained in the years 1892 and 1893. From 1894 until 1904 he was engaged extensively, actively and successfully in farming, cultivating four hundred and sixty-six acres of land in Otter Creek township. As the result of the development of the fields he produced splendid crops and he was a breeder of polled Durham and shorthorn cattle. He also bought and fed cattle and hogs and his business interests were carefully conducted. The knowledge which he eagerly gained of farm work and of stock-raising proved of essential value to him in the conduct of his own agricultural interests and he prospered in what he undertook in this direction.

Following his removal to Streator he became secretary and treasurer of the Superior Company and also general manager. This is an incorporated company with Albert Duis as president; George H. Smith, vice president; and Mr. Gurney, secretary and treasurer. They are manufacturers of Superior windmills, Superior center draft tank heaters, pumps, tanks, reservoirs and compressed air water system, hand drill, pipe vise, gray iron and brass castings, and are



C. J. GURNEY.

dealers in plumbing goods, steam and hot water heating, pipes, brass and iron fittings. The office and factory are located at the corner of Iowa avenue and East Hickory street and the business has constantly grown in volume and importance until it is one of the large manufacturing interests of Streator.

Happy in his home life, Mr. Gurney was married September 26, 1895, to Miss Roberta Reddick, who was born in Otter Creek township, February 10, 1877, a daughter of William and Matilda (Wakey) Reddick. The father was born in New England and is living in Ottawa, being one of the old settlers of the county. He followed farming until 1902, when he retired from active business life and is now living in the county seat. His wife was born in La Salle county east of Grand Ridge and represents one of the old families of this portion of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Reddick have a family of four daughters and two sons, namely: Lula, Margaret, James, Clifford, Mamie and Roberta. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Gurney have been born two children: Florence R., born July 16, 1896; and Edna May, May 1, 1898.

Mr. Gurney is a man of marked force of character and has left the impress of his individuality upon public progress and improvement in more than one direction. He has continuously served in township offices from the age of twenty-one years and upon his removal to Streator he resigned the office of township assessor. He votes with the republican party and is thoroughly in sympathy with its teachings. Socially he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and he is a member of the Park Presbyterian church, of which he is one of the elders. In its work he takes an active and helpful interest and his influence is ever on the side of right, progress, improvement and justice.

BOWEN HILL.

Bowen Hill, a prosperous, prominent and well known farmer and capitalist, resides upon a farm on section 1, Farm Ridge township, comprising one hundred and eighty-eight acres of splendidly improved land and the extent and importance of his business interests have rendered him a leading citizen of this community. His business methods have been such as to entitle him to the trust and confidence of those with whom he has been associated. He was born in Luzern township, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in a little log cabin on the banks of the Monongahela river, December 12, 1827, and is of English lineage.

the ancestry being traced back to Robert Hill, who was the first of the name to come to this country from England, being probably a member of the colony of Friends, or Quakers, who came with William Penn. The grandfather, Reese Hill, was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature and served as speaker of the house of representatives from 1816 until 1819. One of his brothers, Isaac Hill, was county judge of Greene county, Pennsylvania.

Isaac Hill, a son of Reese Hill, and the father of our subject, was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1801, and died May 8, 1884, which was the fifty-seventh anniversary of his marriage. His widow survived him for some time. He lived for a number of years at Millsboro, Washington from Pennsylvania, where he followed bridge-building, erecting several bridges for the county. In 1830 he purchased what was known as the McCourtney property on Cheat river in Spring Hill township, Fayette county, and there built a gristmill and sawmill, which were continuously in operation until the spring of his death—1884—when high water swept the sawmill entirely away and carried the gristmill from its foundation, wrecking the machinery and rendering the mill useless. Mr. Hill reared a large family of ten children, one of whom was drowned while residing in Millsboro, Pennsylvania, and another died soon after removing to Spring Hill, while Jane died in early womanhood. Mrs. Hurd, another daughter, died in the west. Three sons and two daughters survived the death of the father in 1884. Isaac Hill was a very successful man and accumulated a fine estate, giving a farm to each of his surviving children. The last surviving brother of Bowen Hill, of this review, was Noah Hill, who died at Reno, Leavenworth county, Kansas, March 25, 1906. There are two sisters: Nancy V., now the wife of Thomas Jamison, a resident of Indiana; and Delinda, the wife of Washington Conn, who is living in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, near the southern boundary line of the state.

Bowen Hill spent the days of his boyhood and youth under the parental roof and remained a resident of Pennsylvania until twenty-four years of age. While still living in that state he conducted a sawmill for about eight or ten years and also built boats which he operated on the Monongahela and Ohio rivers. Determining to try his fortune in the middle west he walked practically from Pennsylvania to Bloomington, Illinois, boarding a car at the latter place for the first time. He has now made his home in this county for more than a half century and has thus witnessed much of its development and progress as

the years have gone by. He has for a considerable period been rated with the prominent and well known farmers of this part of the state, for he has made judicious investments in property and has carefully conducted his farming interests until he now owns a very valuable property. His home place is a finely improved farm of one hundred and eighty-eight acres, situated on section 1, Farm Ridge township. It is supplied with all modern equipments and the entire place is neat and thrifty in appearance, indicating his careful supervision. When he first arrived in La Salle county he located on section 13, Farm Ridge township, which is the present site of the village of Grand Ridge. He sold that property however, in the fall of 1857, and on the 9th of April, 1858, bought another farm on section 13, which he sold in July, 1867. The following year he removed to Marshall county, Illinois, where he spent two years, and during that period he bought the farm on section 1, Farm Ridge township, which has been his home continuously since 1870.

On the 18th of February, 1863, Mr. Hill was united in marriage to Miss Mary S. Burson, who was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1830, and died on the 30th of July, 1901. She was the daughter of Thomas and Ann (Swan) Burson, the latter a daughter of Richard Swan, whose father, John Swan, came from England to America when twenty-one years of age and settled first in Washington county, Maryland. In 1768 he visited Greene county, Pennsylvania, and the following year he took his family to the Keystone state, settling in Washington county. He had married Elizabeth Lucas and they had ten children. Her death occurred in 1805, when she was eighty-three years of age. Richard Swan, the fourth child of John and Elizabeth Swan, married Martha Van Meter, a daughter of Henry Van Meter, of Berkeley county, Virginia, who died in that state. The death of Richard Swan occurred in Pennsylvania on the 21st of February, 1822. He owned large tracts of land in Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky. His daughter Ann, who was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1788, was married December 13, 1810, to Thomas Burson and became the mother of nine children, namely: Edward; Richard; James, who went to California on March 18, 1850, and was killed by Indians in 1865 in Nevada; Thomas, Jr., who died in Ohio; Samuel, who resides in Iowa; Martha, who married Hugh Swan and is now deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Sarah Ann, who married Ruben Beers, a practicing attorney of Iowa, and died in 1894; and Mary S., the wife of Mr. Hill. Thomas Burson was a son of Edward Burson,

and was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, November 16, 1781. As stated, he married Ann Swan. He was somewhat noted as a political leader in Greene county, Pennsylvania, and was three times elected to represent his district in to the state legislature, being first chosen for that office in the fall of 1834, again in the fall of 1835 and for a third term in the fall of 1836. He took an active part in establishing the legislative history of the state during that period and his influence in local politics was often a decisive factor. He served for two terms as county judge and was solicited to become a candidate for governor of the state in 1844. In the winter of 1835 he obtained the charter for the Farmers and Drovers Bank of Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, which has since been one of the most reliable and best known financial institutions of Greene county. In addition to the state offices which he filled he also served in a number of local positions, including township offices and other positions of public preferment. He was thus called to office in 1802 and at least one-half of his life was spent in one public position or another, in which he rendered valued service to his fellow citizens. He was made a Mason in the fall of 1816 and was called to various official positions in his lodge. He was a charter member of the lodge in Greene county, Pennsylvania, to which he belonged and in his life exemplified the beneficent spirit of the craft. That he was one of the distinguished representatives in Pennsylvania in his day is indicated by the fact that his picture now hangs upon the walls in the state house in Harrisburg.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bowen Hill was blessed with a family of five children. Anna Jane, the eldest, died July 29, 1864, at the age of six months and twenty-one days. Isaac Newton died July 20, 1865, at the age of two months and seven days. Eldora Delinda, born in Evans township, Marshall county, Illinois, December 5, 1868, died July 7, 1881, at the age of twelve years, seven months and two days. Mary Frances, born on October 2, 1870, is the wife of Samuel J. Gruber, a resident of Salem, Iowa, and they have one son, Charles Gruber, born in 1898. She was the first wife of A. Thatcher and had two sons: Fred Thatcher, who was born in Wisconsin; and Royce Thatcher, who is at the home of his grandfather Hill. Joseph B. W., born September 14, 1878, was formerly engaged in the real-estate and loan business at Ottawa but is now devoting his attention to farming.

The home farm has been the residence of Bowen Hill and his family since Mr. Hill came to La Salle county in the spring of 1870. As the years have gone by he has steadily worked

his way upward to the plane of affluence and is today one of the largest money lenders of La Salle county. His son, Joseph W. B. Hill, has assisted in organizing two banks in this county and is interested in several other financial institutions. For more than a half century the family name has figured prominently in business circles here and has ever stood for progressiveness and for commercial integrity. Mr. Hill, possessing excellent business qualifications and keen discernment, has formed his plans readily and carried them forward to successful completion. He has been prompted throughout by a laudable ambition and his strong purpose has enabled him to accomplish whatever he has undertaken.

MRS. MARY McKERNAN.

Mrs. Mary McKernan, well known in Streator, is the widow of Captain James J. McKernan, who was born in Livingston county, Kentucky, February 19, 1815, and died at Kernan Station, this county, named for him, January 7, 1878, when in the sixty-third year of his age. His education was acquired in the subscription schools and his boyhood and youth were passed without event of special importance. He came to La Salle county, Illinois, with his parents in 1828, when thirteen years of age, and in 1835 he secured a claim by entering land from the government at the land office in Chicago, filing his claim in the month of June. He built thereon a log house and began the improvement of his farm.

Having made arrangements for a home of his own he secured as a helpmate and companion for life's journey Miss Mary Cramer, to whom he was married in Bruce township, La Salle county, October 20, 1836. She was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, February 28, 1820, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Cramer. Her father was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 4, 1790, and died July 11, 1832, near Bloomington, Illinois, this being the summer of the Indian war when Black Hawk and his followers attacked the white settlers in this section of the country. His remains were interred near Bloomington. His wife, who was born December 20, 1790, passed away May 19, 1837, near Kernan, Illinois. Mrs. McKernan came to the present site of Streator with her mother in 1833 and here Mrs. Cramer purchased government land, becoming one of the pioneer settlers of this locality.

Following his marriage Mr. McKernan gave his time and energies to the development and

improvement of a farm until after the inauguration of the Civil war, when he became captain of Company F, One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Infantry. He was mustered in on the 15th of August, 1862, and participated in several battles. At Hartsville he was taken prisoner by John Morgan on the 7th of December, 1862, and was held as such until January 16, 1863. On account of illness he was honorably discharged in June of the latter year and returned to his home with health so impaired that he was never able to do any work afterward. At one time he owned five hundred acres of land in Bruce township, in that section which is now a part of Otter Creek township, and his property returned him a good income as the result of his careful management and supervision. He was justice of the peace for a number of years, being commissioned by the governor, and his decisions were strictly fair and impartial, winning him "golden opinions from all sorts of people."

Unto Mr. and Mrs. McKernan were born nine children, of whom seven are now living: Rosanna, the wife of Aaron Kleiber; Candace, the wife of Henry Ackerman; Ann Eliza, the wife of M. Gochanour; George, deceased; Samuel H.; Salanda M., wife of Mark Lockwood, of Streator; Charles H.; Augusta, who is living with her mother in Streator; and Ralph, who has departed this life.

Mr. McKernan exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the democracy and was a member of the Seventh Day Adventist church. His life was practically given as a sacrifice to his country, for after the arduous experiences, privations and hardships of a military life he was never able to resume active work. In his business dealings he was strictly reliable and trustworthy as well as enterprising and energetic and he left to his family a very valuable farm as well as the priceless heritage of an untarnished name.

NICHOLAS WISEMAN DUNCAN.

Nicholas Wiseman Duncan, president of the La Salle State Bank, was born in La Salle on the site now occupied by the public library, December 11, 1856, his parents being Nicholas and Isabella (McBoyle) Duncan, the former a stone-cutter and contractor. His education was acquired in St. Patrick's Academy at La Salle and the Niagara University in Niagara county, New York, being graduated from the latter institution in the class of 1878. Returning to his native city he has since been closely associated with

its business and financial interests. He was in charge of the retail sales department of the Union Coal Company from 1879 until 1884, and was general manager for the same company from 1884 until 1894. In the latter year he entered actively into financial circles as organizer in the La Salle State Bank, of which he was cashier from that time until 1905. In October, 1905, he was elected president to succeed John Stuart, deceased, and is at the head of one of the substantial financial concerns of the county, for the bank entered at once upon a prosperous existence and has continually grown in the extent and scope of its business.

On the 24th of October, 1882, in La Salle, Mr. Duncan was married to Miss Mary Ann Stuart, a daughter of John and Margaret Stuart, and they have three sons and a daughter: Stuart, Nicholas V., Mary I. and Walter Duncan. The parents are communicants of St. Patrick's Catholic church and Mr. Duncan has since 1893 served as treasurer of the schools of township 33, range 1, La Salle county, the cause of public education finding in him a warm and stalwart friend, whose efforts have been of material assistance to the schools. His public-spirited citizenship has also reached out to other fields of activity that are beneficial in their influence and productive of good results in the work of public progress and development.

JOHN H. JENNINGS.

John H. Jennings, widely known as the proprietor of the Vermillion Stock Farm, and as a breeder of polled Durham cattle, has engaged in this business for ten years, during which time he has achieved splendid success and become known as one of the leading stock breeders and raisers of this part of the state. His home is on section 16, Eagle township, and the grain which he raises is fed to his stock.

A native of Greene county, Pennsylvania, John H. Jennings was born March 27, 1860, and is a son of L. W. Jennings, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. He came with his parents to this county in his childhood days and was here reared, his education being obtained in the common schools. In his youth he aided his father in farm labor and in stock-raising and fifteen years ago he began business on his own account. His success since that time has been uniform and rapid. Ten years ago he began raising polled Durham cattle and has gained wide reputation as a successful breeder of fine stock. Large crops are annually produced on his place and the grain

is fed to his cattle and other stock. The farm is finely improved with suitable barns and out-buildings, specially fitted up and arranged to facilitate the handling and care of cattle. Mr. Jennings breeds the double standard polled Durham and pure Scotch shorthorns. The former are of American origin, traced back to two heifers raised in Ohio of the Gwine family of shorthorns. Those two were born hornless or polled and their descendants have so continued, even though bred to pure bred shorthorns. The polled Durham are now making the greatest progress of any breed in the country. Mr. Jennings handles from thirty to forty head of pure bred stock and is furnished a certificate copy of registration of the pedigree in both books, so that he can furnish accurate and perfect pedigree of each animal bred and raised by him. Among the animals in Mr. Jennings' herd are the following: Mary Milton, first prize calf at St. Louis, in 1904, under one year old; Golden Craggs, two-year-old heifer weighing fifteen hundred and eighty pounds, never defeated, taking first prize at the International Stock Show at Chicago in 1904; Golden Heather, a cow six years old, weighing twenty-two hundred and fifty-five pounds, the highest priced polled Durham to date; sold for twenty-five hundred and twenty-five dollars to Mr. Jennings, who has refused forty-two hundred dollars for her. She is registered as double standard and is of the Broth Dud family. The polled Durham cattle are particularly noted for beef, milk and early maturing qualities.

Mr. Jennings was formerly a breeder of Poland China hogs, but is now giving his attention to Jersey hogs. He feeds cattle every year, buying and shipping, his shipping point being Kangley, which is convenient to his farm, while his postoffice address is Streator. He is a member of the Polled Durham Breeders Association of America and the International Stock Show Association and is regarded as one of the foremost representatives of stock-raising interests in northern Illinois, the extent and importance of his business making him as well one of the prosperous citizens of the county.

On the 20th of October, 1887, Mr. Jennings was united in marriage to Miss Avire Bayley, a daughter of William Bayley, of Tonica, and a native of this county, representing one of its old families. Mr. and Mrs. Jennings have a daughter, Nellie Grace, who at the age of thirteen years has recently graduated from the township school. In his political views Mr. Jennings is a republican, voting for the candidates of his party, but without seeking office for himself. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church in Kangley, in the work of which she takes



J. H. JENNINGS AND FAMILY.

a very active interest, and throughout their part of the county, and wherever known they are held in the highest regard, Mr. Jennings having spent almost his entire life her while his wife is a native of the county.

WILLIAM KUHN.

William Kuhn, whose home farm on section 32, Brookfield township, is a well cultivated tract of land of eighty acres, is one of the native sons of La Salle county, born in 1860, and operates a farm that was established here in early days. His father, Thomas Kuhn, as the name indicates, was of German birth and lineage and died in La Salle county at the age of fifty-eight years. The first work which he did in this country was at a salary of fifteen dollars per month and he began farming on his own account north of Ottawa. Subsequently he removed to Allen township, where he resided for a few years, after which he took up his abode in Grand Rapids township, where he spent his remaining days, becoming a successful agriculturist as the result of his close application and diligence. Without receiving aid from others he worked his way steadily upward to the plane of affluence. His political faith was that of the democracy and his religious belief was indicated by his membership in the Catholic church. He married Elizabeth Richards, who was born in Illinois and is now living at the age of sixty-four years, making her home in Ottawa. She still enjoys good health. In the family were eight children: William, the subject of this review; Caroline, the wife of George Nagle, a resident of Grand Rapids township; Englebert, a prominent farmer of Grand Rapids township; Edward, who married Elizabeth Horn, and is engaged in farming in Grand Rapids township; Emma, the wife of Charles Roser, a cigar-maker living in Ottawa; Frank, who wedded Kate Horn and is living in Otter Creek township; Victoria, the wife of William Widman, a resident farmer of Utica township; and Albert, who married Sarah Horn and is farming near Lamar, Missouri.

William Kuhn was reared to the occupation of farming and was prepared for life's practical and responsible duties by a common-school education. He worked with his father until after he had attained his majority and then engaged in the cultivation and improvement of land which he rented from his father, from 1882 until 1892. Following his father's demise he inherited eighty acres of the old homestead, situated on section 36, Brookfield township, and here he has remained

continuously since. He is now farming one hundred and sixty acres of land and the entire tract is richly cultivated, the well tilled fields giving promise of a bountiful harvest. His methods are practical and in his work he is progressive, readily adopting new plans which bear evidence in the facilitating of farm work and producing better results.

In 1882 Mr. Kuhn was married to Miss Margaret Lane, who was born north of Ottawa, a daughter of Bartholomew and Catherine (Twohey) Lane, both of whom were natives of Ireland. Becoming residents of America, the father followed farming in La Salle county and spent his last days in Fall River township, where he died in 1895. He exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the democracy and both he and his wife were members of the Catholic church. Mrs. Lane passed away in Grand Rapids township in June, 1900. In their family were the following children: Ellen, who married Patrick Donoghue, a resident farmer of Nebraska; Catherine, the wife of Frank Henigan, who is engaged in rail-roading in Nebraska; and Mrs. Kuhn.

Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn have four children, Caroline, Walter, Kate and Albert. The parents are members of the Catholic church. They have always resided in La Salle county, being representatives of old families here and throughout the period of his manhood Mr. Kuhn has been closely associated with agricultural interests.

JOHN BAUMAN.

John Bauman, whose devotion to the public welfare is a matter above question and whose tangible efforts in behalf of public good have been resultant factors in the municipal progress during his nine years of service as president of the village board of trustees of Utica, has resided here since the spring of 1887 and throughout this period has carried on a bakery business in one location. He was born in Chicago, in 1859, but soon afterward went with his parents to Morris, Grundy county, Illinois, where he continued to reside until eighteen years of age. He is a son of Andrew Bauman, who was engaged in business in Morris until his death in 1872. Both he and his wife were natives of Germany and Mr. Bauman of this review has two brothers and three sisters. Two of the number are residents of Iowa, and one of Rockford, Illinois, while C. C. Bauman is a resident of Cherry Valley, Winnebago county, this state; J. D. resides in the west; Mrs. Eagle in

Iowa; Mrs. Lawrence; and Mrs. Beade Lyddon in Rockford, her husband being a prominent contractor of that city.

John Bauman of this review is a self-made man and has accumulated considerable property in Utica, including two or three residences in addition to his store and comfortable home. On locating in this city in 1887 he established a restaurant and confectionery store but is now mainly giving his attention to the bakery business. He is located on Mill street in a good business block which he owns and he has a liberal patronage, which he has won through his honorable business methods and unfaltering enterprise. Mr. Bauman was married in Seneca, La Salle county, to Miss Mary Le Rette, who resided near Morris, her people being farmers of Grundy county, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Bauman have four children, all born in Utica: Roy; Charles, who is attending Brown's Business College; Adrian; and Ruth.

In his political views Mr. Bauman is independent. He has served as justice of the peace at Utica and afterward was chosen trustee of the village board, of which he has now been president for nine years. In that capacity he exercises the functions of a mayor and that his service has been entirely satisfactory and commendable is indicated by the fact that he has been again and again re-elected to office. He studies closely the possibilities of the town, favors progress and improvement and at the same time gives an economical, business-like administration. He does not believe in the useless expenditure of money but at the same time favors public improvement along lines of substantial upbuilding. He and his family are members of the Catholic church and enjoy the unqualified regard, friendship and respect of those who know them.

MRS. NANCY L. ARTHUR.

Mrs. Nancy L. Arthur, living at No. 406 North Everett street, is the widow of John Arthur, who for many years was a most prominent and influential citizen and business man of Streator. He was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, February 10, 1836, his parents being Robert and Martha (Peoples) Arthur, who, in 1845, when their son was a lad of nine years, removed to Illinois, settling in Peru, La Salle county, where the father died of cholera in the year of 1849.

John Arthur was reared in this county, acquiring his preliminary education in the public schools of Ohio and Illinois, while later he spent one year as a student in Lombard University, at

Galesburg, this state. He learned the trade of painting in Peru but attracted by the discovery of gold in the northwest he made his way to the mining regions of Idaho in 1864 and was one of the first explorers to proceed down the Yellowstone river, making a trip of about seven hundred and fifty miles down that stream to Fort Union and thence down the Missouri river to Yankton in boats made of timber sawed out by whipsaws by himself and comrades. The party experienced many difficulties and dangers and between Forts Berthold and Sully were attacked by the Sioux Indians, a fight occurring. Mr. Arthur spent one year in Idaho and in 1865 returned to Peru, where he resumed work at his trade. He obtained a liberal patronage and continued in business in that line in Peru until 1872, when he came to Streator, where in 1874 he entered into partnership with his brother, James L. Arthur, in the establishment of a general mercantile store. They were among the pioneer merchants of Streator and Mr. Arthur continued in active business here up to the time of his death. The firm enjoyed a large trade and the house sustained an unassailable reputation for business enterprise, integrity and activity.

On the 6th of June, 1879, Mr. Arthur was married to Louise Blanchard, who was born in Woodford county, Illinois, February 2, 1854, and was the widow of Alfred C. Everett. By her former marriage she had one son, Jesse C. Everett. She is a daughter of Fred and Margaret (Sylvester) Blanchard, the former a native of New Hampshire and the latter of Halifax, Nova Scotia. Her parents came to Illinois in 1851, residing in Woodford county until 1866, when they removed to Livingston county, Illinois, where they remained until 1879. In that year they took up their abode in Stuart, Iowa, where they still reside. Mr. Blanchard is living a retired life but for many years was a farmer who carried on business successfully. He still owns four hundred acres of fine land in Nebraska. He is now in his eighty-second year, while his wife is in her eighty-third year. In their family were five children: Milcena, the deceased wife of Jewett D. Gilman; Mrs. Arthur; Edward, who is living in Nebraska; Mary Jane, the wife of Rickford P. Gregg, of Oklahoma; and S. A., who is living in Streator. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur was blessed with five children, Fred C., Ethel B., Robert P., Roscoe A. and Mildred S.

In his political views Mr. Arthur was a republican and while living in Peru was elected and served as a member of the city council, filling that position there for six years altogether. In

the fall of 1883 he was elected alderman of the fifth ward in Streator and was re-elected in this city. His official service was always characterized by unfaltering fidelity to duty and a thorough understanding of the needs and possibilities of the city. He acted as alderman for a number of years and exercised his official prerogatives for the best interests of the community at large. He was, however, strictly a business man, preferring to concentrate his time and energies upon his commercial interests and although he started out in life empty-handed he steadily worked his way upward and as the years went by met with gratifying success. He passed away December 27, 1892, and his death was a source of deep regret to his fellow townsmen, his many friends, and most of all to his immediate family. Mrs. Arthur then took charge of the business and with her sons is still carrying it on. She is a lady of excellent business and executive force as well as of attractive social qualities and she has commanded the admiration of all by the capable way in which she has managed the estate left by her husband.

SAMUEL M. SAWYER.

Samuel M. Sawyer, living on section 16, Adams township, is engaged in general farming and is a representative agriculturist of this, his native county. He was born in Earl township, March 16, 1857. His father, Mathias Sawyer, was born in Norway in 1822, and was there reared and married. He wedded Bertha Buland, a native of Norway, and emigrated to the new world in 1845, locating first in Wisconsin not far from Milwaukee. About two years later he came to La Salle county, Illinois, where he purchased land and opened up a farm. He at first had one hundred and twenty acres of land which additional purchase increased to two hundred acres and he carried on general farming there for some time. Eventually he sold that property and bought a residence in Leland, where he resided for a number of years. He is now living with a daughter in De Kalb county and has retired from active business life to enjoy a well earned rest. In early days he broke many acres of land and opened up a good farm. Few settlements had been made in the county at the time of his arrival here and work was done after the primitive manner of that period. He hauled lumber for his house with ox teams from Chicago, and would sleep under the wagon while making the trip, which required a week. He endured many hardships and privations incident

to frontier life, but owing to his frugality, unremitting industry and undefatigable perseverance he became the owner of a large and valuable farm and made a fortune and an honorable name for himself in the land of his adoption. His wife died in Leland, May 6, 1902.

In the family are two sons and two daughters who are yet living, the brother of our subject being Jacob Sawyer, a resident farmer of Earl township. The sisters are Tabertha, the wife of O. G. Knudson, a resident of Jewell, Hamilton county, Iowa; and Martha, the wife of Ole A. Olson, of De Kalb county, Illinois. They also lost four children, of whom one died in infancy. Thomas reached adult age, served as a soldier in the Civil war and afterward went to Arizona, where he passed away, Isabelle became the wife of Osman Watland and died at their home in New Sharon, Iowa. Sarah Ann passed away at the age of sixteen years.

Samuel M. Sawyer was reared in La Salle county and is indebted to the public-school system for the educational privileges he enjoyed. He remained with his father during the period of his minority and afterward rented land from his father in Earl township, where he engaged in farming for several years. He was married in New Sharon, Iowa, February 18, 1886, to Miss Emelia Watland, a native of Iowa, who was born and reared at New Sharon, Mahaska county, that state. Following their marriage Mr. Sawyer carried on general farming on the old home place until 1893, when he located where he now resides. He then began to farm and improve this property and has rebuilt and remodeled the house, doing painting and repairing. He has also cleared away an old hedge, has built good fences and has tiled the land. Altogether he has a well cultivated farm of one hundred and twenty acres, on which he is engaged in tilling the soil and also raises good stock. Everything about his place is neat and thrifty in appearance and in his work he is known as a practical agriculturist, whose methods bear the sanction of sound judgment. For many years he has labored most earnestly and indefatigably, and now is enabled to enjoy many comforts and pleasures.

On the 6th of January, 1904, Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer, in company with the latter's sister and mother, went to California by the Santa Fe route and stopped at Los Angeles and vicinity until the 20th of March, in the meantime visiting Long Beach, Pasadena, Redondo Beach, Santa Monica, San Pedro, Ocean Park, San Gabriel, Laurel Canyon, Mount Lowe, Rubio Canyon, Santa Catalina Island, the oil wells and the soldiers' home. They next went up the coast to Santa Cruz, where they saw the giant redwood

trees, some of which are seventy-three feet in circumference and three hundred feet high. Four days were spent in San Francisco and on one of these they took the observation car over the city. They stopped two days in Salt Lake City and also visited Colorado City, Colorado Springs, Manitou, the Garden of the Gods and Denver, where they remained two days. They next went to Omaha, Nebraska and Marshalltown, Iowa, and after a most enjoyable trip reached home on the 1st of April. Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer are both members of the Lutheran church and he is a republican who has supported that party since attaining his majority and is in hearty sympathy with its principles. His life is another illustration of the fact that the rewards of labor are many and that indefatigable energy is the basis of all true success.

ANDREW J. BAKER.

Andrew J. Baker, pension agent at Streator, was born in Brown county, Ohio, September 13, 1824, and has therefore passed the eighty-first milestone on life's journey. He was a son of Gibson and Anna Rachel Armstrong (Hook) Baker. The father, a native of Virginia, died at Metamora, Woodford county, Illinois, at the venerable age of eighty-three years. His wife, who was born in Ireland, died in the seventy-fifth year of her age in Metamora. They were married in Virginia and came to Illinois in the spring of 1852. In their family were seven daughters and two sons, of which number five are now living: Margaret, Ellen, Lucinda, Clarissa and Andrew J. The father was a millwright and carpenter by trade and followed those pursuits in order to provide for his family.

Andrew J. Baker, whose name introduces this review, was reared in the state of his nativity. After attending the public schools he continued his education in the Clermont Academy of Ohio. In 1851 he came to Illinois and afterwards returned to the east, bringing his parents to this state in 1852. Here he engaged in the building of steam sawmills for about seven years and was afterward identified with building operations, being thus connected with mechanical pursuits in this county for a long period. His business interests were interrupted by service in the Mexican war, in which he enlisted on the 25th of June, 1847, as a member of Company C, Fourth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. He joined the army at Cincinnati, leaving his business interests at a moment's notice and going at once to the front under command of Colonel John

Brough. He continued in the army for about fourteen months and was mustered out at Cincinnati, July 15, 1848. At the time of the Civil war he also offered his services to the government and became a member of Company G, Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, on the 25th of June, 1861. The regiment was commanded by Colonel Leonard F. Ross, and Mr. Baker continued with his company until mustered out on the 7th of May, 1862, as first sergeant of Company G. While on detached duty he was injured at Fort Holt. Returning to his home, he resumed the carpenter's trade, with which he was actively connected until 1885. He has since been interested in securing pensions for his old army comrades and he holds a commission in the commission both in the commission and the war departments of the United States.

Mr. Baker was married on the 30th of November, 1856, to Miss Lizzie D. Williams, who was born in Pennsylvania, March 17, 1833, a daughter of Louis and Rebecca (Hanna) Williams, both of whom were born in Fayette county of the Keystone state. They were married in Pennsylvania, where the mother died at the age of forty years. The father, who was a gunsmith by trade, departed this life in Woodford county, Illinois, at the age of eighty-two years. In their family were five daughters and a son, all of whom are now deceased with the exception of Mrs. Baker. Unto our subject and his wife have been born six children, of whom three are now living, Dora, Anna D. and Claude G.

Mr. Baker was alderman of Streator in the days of its villagehood, acting in that capacity for three different terms. In politics he is somewhat liberal, considering measures rather than party and at all times working for the benefit of the country at large. He belongs to Streator post, No. 68, G. A. R., and is liberal in his religious views but has always endeavored to do right and has thus lived an upright, honorable life, gaining for him the respect and confidence of his fellowmen. He has now reached his eighty-second year and a review of his life record shows many sterling traits of character and good qualities that are worthy of emulation.

EDWARD HAYNE.

The consensus of public opinion is altogether favorable concerning the business ability, enterprise and honorable name of Edward Hayne, who is well known as a plumber and steam and gas-fitter. He alone installs acetylene gas plants and deals in phonographs, his business being lo-



EDWARD HAYNE.

cated at No. 600 Court street. He is yet a young man, for his birth occurred in this city in 1874, his parents being William and Rosa Hayne. The father is engaged in the harness business in Ottawa and the name has long been closely associated with business progress here.

Edward Hayne is indebted to the public-school system for the educational privileges he enjoyed and throughout his entire business career he has been connected with the trade which now claims his attention. He began the business with a cash capital of only six hundred dollars but is now one of the leading dealers in his line in the city. He has over twenty men upon the road and expects to add forty more soon. He not only carries all sorts of plumbing, steam and gas fitting and acetylene gas plants supplies, but also takes contracts for installing these various plants and has the finest outfit in the city. He is a state dealer for the Davis Company and he has two buildings which are filled from cellar to ceiling with a large stock of goods in his line. He also does electrical work and has several patents on plumbing apparatus. He covers the state for the Acetylene Gas Company outside of Cook county and has exclusive sale of Columbia phonographs in this district. He has been in business here since 1900 and is patronage has steadily and rapidly increased until he is one of the foremost dealers in his line.

Mr. Hayne was married in 1905 to Miss Phosie Millikin, of La Salle county, and they have one child, Lillian. Mr. Hayne is a democrat in his political affiliation where national issues are involved but casts an independent local ballot. He belongs to the Royal Arcanum, to the Knights of the Maccabees, the Red Cross and other fraternal organizations and is a communicant of the Catholic church. He possesses marked energy and enterprise and recognizes no such word as fail in his vocabulary, but carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. He is a typical representative of the alert and enterprising spirit of the age and has displayed superior business qualifications in the development of the enterprise of which he is now at the head and which is returning to him a very gratifying income.

DAVID GEMMILL CAIRNS.

David Gemmill Cairns, attorney at law of Ottawa, was born in Waltham township, La Salle county, July 25, 1880, a son of Robert and Annie Cairns, the former a farmer by occupation. In the parental line he is descended from ancestry from the highlands of Scotland. He attended the country schools until fifteen years of age,

when he entered the Ottawa township high school, from which he was graduated in June, 1899. He prepared for his profession as a student in the state university law school, from which he graduated in the class of 1902 and immediately afterward located for practice in Ottawa, where he has since remained and is making substantial progress, having already a place among the representative young lawyers of the city with a good clientage that is constantly increasing in volume and importance. He possesses energy and ambition, two qualities which are essential to success at the bar, and in the trial of various cases he has demonstrated his familiarity with the principles of jurisprudence and his correct adaptation thereof.

Mr. Cairns is popular socially in Ottawa and is a valued member of Ottawa court, No. 279, Tribe of Ben Hur, in which he is now serving as secretary. He is also a member and secretary of Ottawa lodge, No. 588, B. P. O. E., and the Ottawa Boat Club.

MICHAEL MOORE.

Michael Moore, who carries on general farming on section 31, Richland township, where he owns the northeast quarter, was born in that township, his parents being Owen and Barbara (Richards) Moore, both of whom are now deceased. At the usual age he entered the public schools, wherein he prepared for life's practical and responsible duties, and upon the home farm he was trained to habits of industry and enterprise, gaining practical knowledge of the work of the fields by the actual assistance which he rendered in their cultivation and improvement. As the years have gone by he has carried on farming on his own account and has a splendidly improved property, on which he has erected a beautiful home. There are also substantial barns and outbuildings, the latest improved machinery, well kept fences and other accessories of a model farm of the twentieth century. Everything about the place is neat and thrifty in appearance and indicates the careful supervision of the owner.

In 1893 Mr. Moore was united in marriage to Miss Mary Eagan, a sister of Rev. Father M. J. Eagan, pastor of Eagle township Catholic church. She was born and reared in Boston, Massachusetts. Of this marriage there have been born seven children, Marie, Celia, Collatta, Regina, John and William, who were born upon the home farm and are still under the parental roof, while one child, Owen, is deceased.

Mr. Moore and his wife are members of the Catholic church, belonging to Eagle township parish in charge of Rev. Father Eagan. In his political views Mr. Moore is a stanch democrat, unfaltering in his advocacy of the party. He served for a number of years as school director and the cause of education finds in him a warm and stalwart friend. In fact he is interested in all matters of local progress and improvement as well as national advancement, and while living the quiet life of a farmer, intent upon his daily duties, he nevertheless manifests the strong and sterling qualities of a good citizen, who favors general improvement and co-operates in many movements for advancement in his community.

T. A. POTTINGER.

T. A. Pottinger, farmer, business man and author, living on section 7, Dimmick township, possesses moreover the traits of character which not only win success in the business world but have also endeared him to his fellowmen as one worthy their respect, regard and friendship. He was born near Liverpool, England, February 14, 1842, his parents being Joseph and Elizabeth (Dunn) Pottinger. His parents were also natives of England. The father belonged to a distinguished family of that country, but, being a younger son, his possessions were limited and hoping to improve his financial condition he came to the new world, landing in New York on the 4th of February, 1849. He started westward but had funds sufficient to take him only to Rochester. There he was compelled to seek financial aid from the city until he could get employment. He worked as a day laborer in New York state for a time and then carried out his intention of establishing a home in the west arriving in La Salle on the day that President Pierce was elected chief executive of the nation. Although in limited financial circumstances the family worked hard and persistently and lived frugally and economically. Thus in course of time they raised money enough to begin farming on rented land and secured a tract near Peru not far from the place on which Mr. Pottinger of this review now resides. The father aided in the construction of the Rock Island Railroad. He began farming on rented land in 1853 and success attended his efforts in that direction, so that in 1856 he was enabled to purchase ninety acres on section 7, Dimmick township, a tract which is still in possession of his family. From that time on prosperity attended the efforts of the

family and to his original purchase the father kept adding from time to time as his financial resources increased until he became the owner of three hundred and thirty acres of rich, arable and productive land situated in La Salle and Bureau counties, but all lying in one tract. He developed much of this land from a wild condition to one of rich fertility, performing the arduous task of breaking the sod and placing it under the plow. The early home of the family was small and poorly furnished but one indication of a family characteristic was seen in the little library which it contained. It was in poring over the books that Mr. Pottinger of this review acquired much of his education although for a time he attended the country schools. As time passed by a better home was secured and the comforts of life were added.

Mr. Pottinger of this review was reared to the arduous task of developing a new farm. Naturally possessing a strong intellect and ambitious for the acquirement of knowledge, he read everything that he could secure and has throughout his entire life continued his studies and reading until he is today a man of general broad information. He married Miss Alice M. Thorp, a daughter of Moses Thorp, a native of England, born in Lancastershire, February 24, 1824. The grandfather, William Thorp, was a veterinary surgeon, and the son was educated for the same profession, being a graduate of the Rohl School in London. On the 20th of April, 1850, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jenkins, who was born in Lancastershire, England, January 29, 1824. Almost immediately after their marriage they started for the new world, landing at New York city in the month of June. They did not tarry in the east but made their way at once to Illinois, and after a year's residence in the city of La Salle, Moses Thorp purchased eighty acres of land in Dimmick township, on section 21. Here he carried on general farming and also engaged in the practice of veterinary surgery, and as his financial resources increased he added to his property, leaving at the time of his death a valuable farm of two hundred acres, together with much stock and a goodly bank account. He erected a commodious and comfortable residence upon his place and added all modern equipments and conveniences. He continued in the practice of his profession for fifty-two years with success and was well known in this regard. He gave much of his time to veterinary practice, while leaving the care of his farm to his sons.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Thorp were born nine children: Elizabeth; George; Mrs. Pottinger; Edwin, of Dimmick township; Louisa, the wife of Henry Peters, who is mentioned on another

page of this volume; Franklin, who is residing in Penra, Iowa; James F., who died in youth; Isabelle, also deceased; and Fred.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Pottinger have been born eight children: Louisa and Viola, who are students in the Michigan University at Ann Arbor; Alfred M., who is a student in the Grand Rapids Veterinary College; Joseph, who is attending school at Redwood Falls, Minnesota; Vern, a student in the township high school at La Salle; Alice and Thomas, twins, the latter losing his life in a fire September 23, 1897, while still an infant; and Alvaretta.

The family all possess strong literary tendencies and tastes, and the children take great interest in their school work, in which they always excel. Mr. Pottinger has a fine library in his beautiful home, together with valuable art treasures secured from all parts of the country. He has ever been a student and is a writer on the topics which are of interest to the agriculturist, his judgment carrying much weight with Illinois farmers. He owns five hundred acres of land located in La Salle and Bureau counties, on which is a large, beautiful and commodious residence on section 7, Dimmick township. His farm is in an excellent state of cultivation and well improved, and much of the work has been done by Mr. Pottinger. He has drained the whole tract and made it very rich and productive. He follows general farming and stock-raising and since 1880 has been regarded as a very successful stock-feeder. He keeps fine driving horses upon his place and his son Alfred, the veterinary, is also a dog fancier and has some very fine Scotch collies. Whatever Mr. Pottinger undertakes he carries forward to successful completion and unlike many men of strong literary tendencies he has also the practical ideas which are so necessary to success and a keen and correct insight which leads to prosperity. He has been the secretary of the Peru Farmers Insurance Company since 1878, and at this writing is a director of the Cherry Bank and secretary of the Siding Elevator Company, at Siding, Illinois.

In his political views Mr. Pottinger is a stalwart republican and has served as commissioner of highways and as school trustee, while for twelve years he has been justice of the peace, rendering decisions which are strictly fair and impartial. The family are all members of the Presbyterian church, and the daughter Viola holds membership with the Mystic Workers. Mr. Pottinger's life illustrates what intelligent and hard work can accomplish for he has worked his way upward from poverty to affluence. Coming to this county in 1849 when in very limited financial circumstances, he is now one of the wealthy farmers of Dimmick township. Al-

though he had the privilege of attending the country school only a few months he is today a writer, whose articles are read with interest by thousands of farmers, for he is continually broadening his knowledge through reading, observation and experience and has given out of his rich stores of wisdom for the benefit of others. At one time living in a pioneer cabin, he is now occupying a beautiful home, in which are found many evidences of luxury, together with all of the comforts and conveniences of life. He has never allowed the acquirement of wealth, however, to warp his kindly nature and is a most liberal man, contributing to the support of many worthy enterprises.

About a quarter of a century ago Mr. Pottinger was requested by the publisher of a work on agriculture and the advantages and disadvantage of country life to write an article showing which is the most preferable life for the average American. Having given the subject a fair and candid analysis so far as his experience at that time went he closed the article with the following sentences which are as applicable to his case now as then, only infinitely more so, because of the advent of all modern inventions that have come into being to relieve the druggery that farmers endured from the time of Abel until the period of grain harvesters, corn planters, binders, mowers, etc., besides the great and unspeakable blessings of the rural delivery and the telephone. "In closing this article I will say for my part as a farmer and stock-raiser, I am conscious that the life of one who tills the soil is not a poetical one. There is always much to do however convenient and handy everything may be, but so long as I can maintain the independent life of the yeoman I ask nothing more. I am satisfied to move down the stream of life in the vocation that has made me a fortune and given me a home which I probably could not have duplicated had I followed any other calling in life."

ORVILLE C. MARSHALL.

Orville C. Marshall, the junior member of the firm of Marshall & Son, dealers in lumber, coal and tile, at Dana, was born in Groveland township, this county, March 17, 1882, his parents being Ezekiel and Nettie (Jones) Marshall, natives of Wood county, West Virginia, and of Champaign county, Ohio, respectively. They are still living and the father is a farmer of Groveland township as well as the senior member of the firm of Marshall & Son. In the family are two brothers, the younger being Howard E., still upon the home farm.

At the usual age Orville C. Marshall entered the district schools and was graduated from the Dana high school in the class of 1900. Subsequently he attended Dixon College at Dixon, Illinois, and the Illinois Wesleyan University, wherein he completed his collegiate training. In the fall of 1901 he purchased a lumber, coal and tile business from L. M. Bane at Dana and has since continued in this line of trade, building up and managing a fine business. He carries a large stock of lumber, tile, anthracite coal, wire fencing, building stone, cement, plaster and sand and enjoys a good trade. He has wrought along lines of modern business activity, realizing that close application and enterprise constitute the real foundation of success and with the passing years his trade has constantly increased until it has reached large and gratifying proportions.

On the 1st of January, 1906, Mr. Marshall wedded Miss Jessie M. Sauer, a daughter of C. G. and Matilda Sauer, of Dana. His political allegiance is given the republican party and he is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity. He is a young man of enterprise who in business is achieving success through honorable effort, untiring industry and capable management, while in private life he is gaining that warm personal regard which arises from true nobility of character, deference for the opinions of others, kindness and geniality.

GUSTAV KOEHLER.

Gustav Koehler, devoting his time and energies to farming and stock-raising, is located on section 29, Richland township, and his birth occurred at Depue, Bureau county, Illinois, April 7, 1855, his parents being Ferdinand and Wilhelmina (Seepe) Koehler. The mother died in March, 1901, when more than sixty-seven years of age, while the father is now living in Ford county, Illinois. He was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1827 and was there reared and educated, attending the noted college of that province. The year 1849 witnessed his arrival in America. He did not tarry on the Atlantic coast but made his way direct to the interior of the country and settled at Troy Grove in La Salle county. His father, John Koehler, had come to the United States in 1844 and had taken up his abode upon a farm near Troy Grove, where he resided until 1869, when he removed to Livingston county, Illinois, and made his home there with a daughter. He subsequently returned to La Salle county and died at the home of his

son in 1879, when he had reached the age of eighty-eight years and nine months.

Ferdinand Koehler spent a portion of his time with his father and also at Peru, where he was variously employed, doing hand labor mostly. He was a strong man physically and was thus able to perform much arduous service. As the years passed he became the owner of good city property in Peru. For twenty-three years, however, he has now resided in Ford county, Illinois, and is one of its respected and worthy citizens. His wife came to America in 1848 or 1849 with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gerhart Seepe, who settled at Peru, Illinois. Her father was a general contractor, carrying on business along that line for years, and resided at Peru until his death, which occurred in 1882, when he was sixty-seven years of age. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Koehler were born seven sons and four daughters, namely: Charles, who is residing in Ford county; Gustav, of this review; Fred, John, Ferdinand, William and Albert, all of whom are living in Ford county; Mrs. Caroline Faust, who died at her home in Nebraska in 1888; Amelia, living in Ford county; Annie Christina, the wife of W. G. Wygandt, of Ford county; and Sophia, the wife of Ole Munson, of Ford county.

Gustav Koehler, whose name introduces this record, was reared in La Salle county and attended the common schools. He spent his earlier years in Peru and in 1881 went to Putnam county, Illinois, where he rented a farm, residing thereon for about two years. He saved his earnings during that time and in 1883 removed to his present home, purchasing his farm of eighty acres in 1904. He has built a new barn and his farm is now well improved with modern equipments and accessories, including good machinery, substantial buildings and well kept fences. He devotes his time and energies to the tilling of the soil and the production of the crops best adapted to the soil and climate, and he also raises some stock.

Mr. Koehler was married in Peru to Miss Elizabeth Obenauer, who was born in La Salle township, this county, in 1856 and is a daughter of John and Maria (Meyer) Obenauer, who came to this county in 1852 or 1853 from Hessen, Germany. Both are now deceased, the father having passed away about seventeen years ago, while the mother's death occurred about two years ago. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Koehler was born one child, Bertram Sylvester, who was born November 4, 1897, and died in the spring of 1898, when but six months old.

Politically Mr. Koehler is a republican and has served as school director but has never been a



GUSTAV KOEHLER.

politician in the sense of the office seeking. Socially he is connected with the Mystic Workers and also with the Masonic lodge at Lostant. He is loyal to the teachings of these orders and is thoroughly in sympathy with their principles. Spending almost his entire life in this county, his residence here covers a period of almost a half century, during which time he has witnessed many changes as the work of growth and improvement has been carried forward. In an active business career he has steadily worked his way upward, for he started out in life empty-handed. He possessed, however, a realization of the fact that prosperity comes as the reward of earnest, persistent labor and along the line of close application and untiring activity he has won the prosperity which he now enjoys.

V. H. HACKETT.

V. H. Hackett is the proprietor of a livery, feed and sale stable at the corner of Illinois and Jefferson streets in Mendota.

W. M. BROWN.

W. M. Brown, living on section 5, Dayton township, is the owner of the old homestead, which he purchased from his father. He was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, May 22, 1839, his parents being Sylvester and Catherine (Altonburg) Brown, both of whom were natives of New York, the father born January 5, 1805, and the mother on the 26th of March, 1808. They were married in the Empire state and subsequently lived for seven years in Ohio. In 1846 they came to La Salle county, settling upon the farm which is now the home of their son, W. M. Brown. This farm was then new and unimproved and Sylvester Brown built a sawmille, sawed the lumber and built the first house upon the place. He possessed much natural mechanical ingenuity and was very handy with tools. In the early days he made coffins for the settlers and he was able to do all of the mechanical work upon his own place. He operated a threshing machine for many years in the days when horse power was used. His farm was all covered with timber when it came into his possession, but he cleared away the trees, grubbed out the stumps and improved the place, making his home thereon until 1887, when he sold it to his son and retired to private life, establishing his home in Ottawa. He was always a good

workman, enjoyed excellent health, being a stout, robust man until a week prior to his death, which occurred when he was eighty-nine years of age. His political support was given to the democracy and for many years he served as supervisor. He also acted as school director and in other minor offices. Those who knew him respected him for his genuine worth, for his activity in business, his honesty in his trade relations and his honor under all conditions. His wife also passed away in Ottawa at the age of eighty-nine years. She was a devoted member of the Baptist church and was most faithful to her family.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Brown were born seven children, of whom six are now living: Andrew J., who is engaged in the grain business in Chicago; Elizabeth J., the deceased wife of Isaac Thorn, a resident of Ottawa; Emma Jane, the widow of John Greenleaf, living in Ottawa; W. M., of this review; Loretta, the wife of William Martin, who resides in South Dakota; Sylvester E., living in Seattle, Washington; and Mrs. Anna Neiswanger, of South Dakota.

W. M. Brown was educated in the country schools and in the public schools of Ottawa and when twenty years of age he went west and for four years was engaged in mining in Montana and Idaho. He then returned and lived in Ottawa for a few years. Later he went upon his father's farm, which he rented for ten years and subsequently he purchased the property which has since been his home. For years he traveled for the Nichols & Shepherd Machine Company and for a decade was their local agent. In 1868 he brought a portable engine into the county and by his own ingenuity added it to a separator, after which for twelve years he run the only steam threshing outfit in the county. His father had operated a thresher by horse power and, studying this machine, Mr. Brown conceived the idea of using the engine and found it very satisfactory.

In 1871 Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Kate Hess, a daughter of Levi Hess, who came to La Salle county in 1852. Mrs. Brown was born July 1, 1839, and by her marriage has become the mother of three children. Lester, who died at the age of nineteen years; Wells H., who married Effie Fike, by whom he has a son, Everett, who for nine years was engaged in the restaurant business in Ottawa; and Frank M., who married Miss Margaret Talbot and is conducting a restaurant in Ottawa.

In his political views Mr. Brown is a democrat. He has served as road commissioner and school director but has not been ambitious for public office. For thirty-five years he has been

identified with the Masonic fraternity, has attained high rank in the order and is now a member of the Mystic Shrine. His entire life has been in harmony with the teachings and tenets of the organization and all who know him recognize his fidelity to Masonic principles and his allegiance to principles of life that neither seek nor require disguise.

GEORGE H. ATHERTON.

George H. Atherton, of Streator, is now living retired at No. 405 North Wasson street, but for many years was extensively connected with the operation of the coal fields in various parts of the country, opening many mines in a number of different states. He is a native of England, having been born in Pemberton, near Wigan, Lancastershire, May 29, 1829. His parents were Edward and Elizabeth (Harrison) Atherton, who were likewise natives of the locality in which their son George was born and there they spent their entire lives, the father passing away at the age of fifty-five years, while the mother's death occurred when she had reached the age of seventy-eight years. They had a family of eight sons and two daughters and four of the number are now living, George H., Henry Michael and James. The three brothers of Mr. Atherton are still living in England.

In his youth George H. Atherton received but limited educational privileges, gaining his knowledge through attending night school, for at an early age he began to provide for his own support. In July, 1862, he crossed the Atlantic to America, and made his way to La Salle county, locating first at Lowell, where he lived for seven years, having a local coal shaft here. On the 15th of September, 1867, he sank a coal shaft at Minonk, and in 1869 removed to that place, where he resided until 1871. In the latter year he came to Streator, where he has since made his home although his business interests have called him to various sections of the country. He was in charge of the coal mines here until March, 1880, and then went to Stanton, where he opened up a coal shaft. In May, 1882, he went to Wenona, where he also opened up a coal shaft and in the fall of 1882 in his business capacity he was called to Guernsey, Ohio, where he took charge of a mine already opened, and in 1884 he opened a coal shaft in Guernsey county, Ohio, for the Wheeling & Lake Erie Coal Company, having fifteen hundred men in their employ. He was in charge of the business and remained with the company until 1888, when he returned to

Streator and again took charge of No. 1 shaft remaining one year, and in 1889 he went back to Ohio and opened up three large mines at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, in Jefferson county. In 1893 he purchased an interest in a mine at Barton, Belmont county, Ohio, which he sold to a coal mining company in 1902. He then returned to Streator, where he has since lived a retired life, enjoying in a pleasant home the fruits of his former labor.

On the 4th of September, 1853, Mr. Atherton was married to Miss Sarah Simpkin, the wedding being celebrated in the old parish church at Wigan, England. She was born in that parish on the 6th of July, 1835, and for almost a half century they traveled life's journey together, but were separated by the death of Mrs. Atherton on the 15th of June, 1903. She was a daughter of Daniel and Mary Ann (Flood) Simpkin, both of whom were natives of England, where they spent their entire lives, the father passing away at the age of seventy years and his wife when forty-seven years of age. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Atherton has been blessed with eight children, two sons and six daughters, of whom one son and four daughters are yet living.

Mr. Atherton is a member of the Episcopal church and gives his political support to the republican party but has never sought or desired office, having always preferred to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs whereby he has met with well merited success. He has always made the most of his opportunities and as the years went by he labored earnestly and persistently, his efficiency in the line of his chosen pursuit being such as to enable him to command responsible positions and high wages. Thus he is now enabled to live retired, enjoying at his home in Streator a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves.

ADAM MORRISON.

Adam Morrison, a retired farmer living at No. 307 West Lincoln street, is one of the worthy citizens that Scotland has furnished to La Salle county. His birth occurred in Nelson in the land of hills and heather, April 29, 1828. He was only nine years of age when he crossed the Atlantic to the United States in a sailing vessel which weighed anchor at Glasgow and dropped anchor in the harbor of Boston. He afterward went to Burlington, Massachusetts, and thence to Fall River, that state, where he resided until the fall of 1848, working in a cloth factory in

making prints. The latter year witnessed his arrival in La Salle county and for almost sixty years he has continued to reside here, being now numbered among its early and honored settlers. He started in life as a farmer when twenty-three years of age, and at one time owned two hundred and fifty acres of rich, productive and valuable land. This was all wild prairie when it came into his possession, being covered with its native grasses. Not a furrow had been turned nor an improvement made upon the place but with characteristic energy he began its development. He was one of the pioneers of Otter Creek township and the journey to La Salle county was made by canal from Chicago to Ottawa in the year 1848 in company with his parents. He has seen many changes that have been wrought by time and man as the country has been reclaimed for the uses of civilization and as the years passed he labored persistently and earnestly to develop a farm, his work resulting successfully as the years went by. He continued actively in agricultural pursuits until 1896, when he took up his abode at his home in Streator and is now taking life easy.

Mr. Morrison has been married twice. He first wedded Miss Fannie Dickinson on the 19th of March, 1854. She was born in Manchester, England, March 7, 1835, and died in April, 1896. She was a daughter of William and Sarah Dickinson, and by her marriage she became the mother of five children, two sons and three daughters, namely: Josephine C., the wife of David A. Mitchel, a resident of Livingston county; Adam F., who married Mary Welch and resides in Livingston county; Fannie E., the wife of William Pool, living in Otter Creek township; William W., who married Rose Horn, and resides in Livingston county; and Sarah A., the wife of Henry Gleim, of La Salle county.

Having lost his first wife Mr. Morrison wedded Mrs. Melvina Morrison, the widow of his brother, Matthew Morrison. By her first marriage she had four sons, Samuel, Oliver, Albert, and Jabez. Her marriage to Matthew Morrison was celebrated in Bruce township, and he died in 1881. He was a soldier of the Civil war, enlisting in November, 1861, as a member of Company C, Fifty-third Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. He joined for three years and served for the full term but lost his life through the exposures and hardships of war. He afterward, however, continued to manage the home farm up to the time of his death.

In his political views Mr. Morrison of this review is a democrat. He is a Good Templar and was appointed the first past worthy chief templar of Advance lodge, No. 406, I. O. G. T.,

which was organized September 9, 1874, by J. B. Hill. Mr. Morrison has a very wide and favorable acquaintance in the county in which he has so long lived and labored and justly deserves mention among its representative citizens whose labors have contributed to general progress and improvement.

CHRISTIAN LOEBACH.

In the years of an active business career Christian Loebach has devoted his time and attention to general farming and stock-raising and is now located on section 11, Eagle township, where he owns and cultivates three hundred and ninety-three acres of finely improved land, the entire farm lying in Eagle township, save forty acres which extends across the line in Vermilion township. His residence in La Salle county dates from 1867, in which year he came from his old home on the Rhine, in Prussia, Germany, to the new world. He was born in 1845, his parents being Henry and Frances (Stokhausen) Loebach, both of whom died in Germany, the father passing away in 1883, and the mother in 1872. He was born in 1802, and his wife in 1807. Henry Loebach visited this country in 1874, remaining a year, after which he returned to his native land. In his family were six children, one of whom, Mrs. Gertrude Honscheid, died in Livingston county, Illinois, June 19, 1906, while a son Henry Loebach, died at Leonore, Illinois, June 1, 1901, at the age of sixty-two years. The others, George, Barbara, and Mary, all died in Germany.

Christian Loebach, the only surviving member of the family, spent his youth in the land of his nativity and is indebted to the public-school system there for the educational privileges he enjoyed. He engaged in farming in that country to some extent and had practically no funds when he arrived here. Locating in Richland township in the year 1867, being then a young man of twenty-two years, he began work as a farm hand and was thus employed for a considerable period but at length his labors and economy brought him sufficient capital to enable him to secure a farm of his own. His first purchase of land was a tract of one hundred and thirteen acres in Eagle township, of which he became the possessor in 1896, and he afterward bought eighty acres of the Lock farm in the same township, so that he is now the owner of an excellent property. He has also further added to the tract until his place comprises three hundred and ninety-three acres, upon which excellent modern improvements have been made. Besides this he

has an improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Lamoure county, North Dakota, which he rents.

Mr. Loebach was married in this county to Miss Elizabeth Eschbach, who was born in La Salle county, a daughter of Conrad and Christina (Vogle) Eschbach, early settlers, who died years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Loebach have fourteen children: Christina, at home; Conrad, who is married and resides in Richland township; Peter J., who is married and lives in the same township; Henry C., at home; John, who is married and lives in Vermillion township; William; Charles J.; Frank J.; Anton; Mary L.; Elizabeth M.; Katie A.; Margaret G.; Minnie S.; and one child who died in infancy.

Mr. Loebach votes an independent ballot, supporting men and measures rather than party. He has served as school director of district No. 31 for thirty-one years and the cause of education finds in him a stalwart champion. He is especially interested in the development of schools along those lines that work for a practical education. He and his family are communicants of the German Catholic church of Richland. For almost forty years Mr. Loebach has resided in this county and has never had occasion to regret his determination to leave his native land and seek a home in the new world, for he has recognized and utilized opportunities here and through the best use of his advantages has gradually worked his way upward until his position among the men of affluence of Eagle township is a creditable and enviable one.

WILLIAM H. PIKE.

William H. Pike, a farmer and stock-raiser located on section 24, South Ottawa township, owns a finely improved tract of land of two hundred acres on which are good buildings and modern equipments. His residence in La Salle county dates from 1884. He was a young man of about twenty-three years when he came to Illinois, his birth having occurred in Devonshire, England, in 1861, his parents being Samuel and Elizabeth (Way) Pike, who always remained in England and were there engaged in the dairy business. Both have died since their son William came to America. In their family were six children who are yet living and two sons and a daughter who are now deceased. With the exception of our subject all still reside in England.

William H. Pike was educated in the common schools and is a self-made man, whose enterprise, laudable ambition and diligence constitute the

basis upon which he has builded his success. Hearing favorable reports concerning the new world and business opportunities, he resolved to try his fortune in America and made arrangements whereby he left his native land and came to the new world. He arrived in La Salle county in 1884 and entered the employ of a Mr. Farnsworth, who was engaged in the dairy business. He was also with Mr. Turner in Farm Ridge township. He continued with Mr. Farnsworth for about three years, after which he took charge of Dr. Dyer's farm in Utica township, where he remained for nine years, carrying on a successful business. On the expiration of that period he removed to his present farm, which he rented for a term of five years. He then rented it for another term and in 1902 he purchased the property, comprising two hundred acres of highly cultivated and well improved land on section 24, South Ottawa township. Here he carries on general farming, raising the cereals best adapted to soil and climate, and during the past year he has also furnished considerable milk to the Spring Hill dairy. The farm is finely improved, being supplied with all modern equipments and he raises considerable stock here.

In 1887 was celebrated the marriage of William H. Pike and Miss Mary J. Pike, who though the same name was not of the same family. She was born in Wales and was brought to America in her infancy by her father, who is now residing in Ottawa. Mr. and Mrs. William Pike have become the parents of six children, all born in this county, namely: Walter, Florence, Blanche, Lillian, Elizabeth and Carlote.

William H. Pike exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party, with which he has affiliated since becoming a naturalized American citizen, and he manifests the same loyalty to our republican institutions that is shown by the most faithful of the native born citizens. Fraternally he is connected with the Loyal Americans. He was christened and confirmed in the Church of England, but he and his wife are now members of the Methodist church and his life is upright and honorable in harmony with his professions.

MARION A. WARREN.

Marion A. Warren has spent his entire life in La Salle county, where he was born October 10, 1856. His birthplace was on section 5, Serena township, and upon this section he still resides, farming eighty acres of richly cultivated land, which responds readily to the care and labor he



MR. AND MRS. W. H. PIKE.

bestows upon it, yielding in return abundant harvests. He is a son of William P. Warren, the sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Upon the old home farm he was reared, assisting in the labors of the fields and the meadows until twenty-nine years of age. His education was acquired in the common schools and in Paw Paw Academy. In early life he also learned surveying and worked in that way with his father who was a surveyor. Thus the years passed in active, enterprising labor and his latent talents and energies were developed and produced the foundation upon which he has builded his later successes.

On the 26th of November, 1885, Mr. Warren was united in marriage in Freedom township to Miss Nancy B. Rowe, who was born in that township and was educated in a convent at Ottawa, and attended Aurora Seminary for one term. She was a personal friend of Professor Hoffman and prior to her marriage was successfully engaged in teaching for five terms. The young couple began their domestic life upon the home farm and later came to their present home, and as the years have gone by Mr. Warren has carried on the work of tilling the soil until the fields are now very productive. He has rotated crops and conducted his work along lines of modern agricultural progress. He has also rebuilt and remodeled the house and laid many rods of tiling whereby he has drained the land. He has likewise fenced his place and built a new barn. There is a deep well and wind pump, together with an elevated tank and the water is piped to the house, so that there is hot and cold water in the bathroom and other parts of the house. The dwelling is heated and lighted by acetylene gas and they also have telephone communication with the surrounding district. The home is thoroughly modern in every particular and one of its most pleasing features is its warm-hearted hospitality. In connection with general farming Mr. Warren is engaged in many surveys for drains, etc. He has followed the business for years, having learned it with his father in early manhood.

A life-long republican, Marion A. Warren was elected and served as justice of the peace for eight years. He has also been highway commissioner and is serving now for the second term. Regarding the public-school system as one of the strong bulwarks of the nation he has put forth effective effort in behalf of the schools and the employment of competent teachers, and has done effective service as a member of the school board. He has been district clerk for fifteen years and was president of the board for ten years. An exemplary member of the Masonic

fraternity he belongs to Freedom lodge, No. 194, A. F. & A. M., in which he has served for four years as master and has also been deacon and warden. He has likewise represented the lodge in the grand lodge at different sessions. Both he and his wife are members of the Order of the Eastern Star, in which, with the exception of one year, Mrs. Warren has served as matron since the organization of Rowe chapter at Harding in 1895. She has also been Grand Esther of the state association. She organized the ladies social circle of Pleasant Hill church and is now its president. Both Mr. and Mrs. Warren are very prominent socially and their influence has been a potent factor in literary culture and in the development of a fraternal spirit here. Their friends are many and wherever they are known they are held in high esteem.

WILLIAM HENRY PILCHER.

William Henry Pilcher, who for many years figured prominently in connection with mercantile and agricultural interests in Streator, is now living retired. A life of honorable activity has been crowned with a gratifying competence which supplies him with the comforts and some of the luxuries of life. A native of Greene county, Ohio, his parents were Henry and Margaret (Courtney) Pilcher. Owing to his father's early death he was thrown upon his own resources when seventeen years of age, and in his youth he worked at farm labor. The money thus earned enabled him to pursue an academic education, and, ambitious for intellectual advancement, he availed himself of the opportunity thus afforded. In early manhood he began teaching school and followed that profession in Livingston and La Salle counties, Illinois, for about twelve years, having come to this state with his father in 1847. He proved a capable educator, imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired but he retired from the profession in 1869 and accepted a clerkship in the hardware store of Mooar & Ames, with whom he remained for about a year, when he formed a partnership with Isaac Ames and F. M. Ryon in the hardware business under the firm style of Ames, Ryon & Pilcher. In 1870, however, he became the partner of F. W. Eades and opened a hardware store under the firm name of Pilcher & Eades, which relation was continued until February, 1880. In May of that year he resumed operations as a hardware merchant in connection with George W. Anderson, under the firm style of Pilcher & Anderson, which con-

tinued until March, 1885, when Mr. Anderson retired from the firm and Mr. Pilcher was alone in business for a time but later was in partnership with James Sexton until 1889, when he withdrew from trade circles and has since practically lived retired. He became one of the incorporators of the Union National Bank, at Streator, and at its organization was chosen one of its directors, in which capacity he served until the spring of 1902, when he resigned and moved to Indiana.

Mr. Pilcher has been married twice, his first union being with Sophia D. Shaw, a daughter of Crandal Shaw, of Livingston county, Illinois, who died leaving a daughter, Myrtilla S., who has been splendidly educated, having studied in Germany, since which time she has taught the German language. Having lost his first wife Mr. Pilcher married Miss M. L. Cooper, a daughter of E. Cooper, of this county, and they have two living children: Edna L., the wife of J. H. Graham, a resident of Newcastle, Indiana; and Lela G., who was graduated from the Illinois State University in the class of 1895, and is now a high-school teacher.

In December, 1901, Mr. Pilcher purchased a farm near Newcastle, Indiana, on which he took up his abode in the spring of 1902, there remaining until the spring of 1906. He afterward sold his farm and has returned to Streator. He is the owner of two fine brick store buildings here, having purchased one in the spring of 1906, and he also owns a beautiful residence here, together with other valuable real estate, which is improved, his property interests returning him a very excellent income.

Mr. Pilcher has been deeply interested in public affairs, when his labors have been of direct and permanent good to the community. He served as a member of the board of supervisors of La Salle county for four years and was treasurer of Bruce township for fifteen years, while for a number of years he was president of the Streator high school board. He was the first man made a Mason in Streator lodge, No. 607, A. F. & A. M., with which he has been identified since 1869. He has served as its secretary and is a member of Streator chapter, No. 168, R. A. M.; Streator council, No. 73, R. & S. M.; and was knighted in Ottawa commandery, No. 10, K. T., May 11, 1876. His interests have been thoroughly identified with those of La Salle county from his early manhood to the present time, and his recognition of opportunities for the public welfare has led him to give hearty co-operation to many movements that have had direct bearing upon the progress and development of this part of the state. His life has been

honorable and upright and has been guided by principles which in every land and clime command respect and confidence.

MRS. JULIA A. EADES.

Mrs. Julia A. Eades, residing at No. 610 Broadway, at Streator, is the widow of James Eades, who was born in Mount Rath, Ireland, on the 11th of October, 1815. His parents were James and Ellen (Calbec) Eades. The father died in Ireland, and the mother afterward came to the United States with her daughter Ellen, her death occurring in La Salle county in 1844. The daughter became the wife of Mr. Barnes and both are now deceased.

In the public schools of his native country James Eades acquired his education, and when a young man, in 1834, he crossed the Atlantic to America, settling in Onondaga county, New York, where his attention was given to the manufacture of woolen goods. He was thus identified with industrial interests in that locality for some time but afterward sold out and engaged in farming for several years in the state of New York. Thinking to enjoy still better business privileges in the middle west he came to Streator in 1877 and turned his attention to the coal mining business. He was one of the early operators of this county and for a number of years his son, Frederick W. Eades, was associated with him in the business. Through the development of the natural resources of the county in the direction of coal mining Mr. Eades contributed in large measure to the substantial financial development of this part of the state. He was moreover a leading citizen of Streator, taking an active and helpful interest in educational affairs, and was himself a great student who read broadly and thought deeply. The public schools found in him a warm friend and for many years he served on the school board, doing everything in his power to advance the cause of public instruction. When he passed away all of the schools of the city were closed in his honor on the day of the funeral.

Mr. Eades was twice married, his first union being with Miss Mary Wilson, by whom he had one son, Frederick W. Mr. Eades was married in February, 1846, to Miss Julia A. Farnham, who was born at Hannibal, Oswego county, New York, May 25, 1823, a daughter of William and Polly (Potter) Farnham, both of whom were natives of Bennington, Vermont, where they were married. Later they removed to Onondaga county, New York, and subsequently

to Oswego, that state, where the father died at the age of seventy-one years. He had devoted his entire life to general agricultural pursuits and had thus provided for his family. His wife survived him for a brief period and died at the age of seventy-two years. In the family of this worthy couple were nine children, four sons and five daughters, but only three are now living: David, a resident of Oswego, New York; Mrs. Eades; and Mary, who became the wife of Albert Inman, who lost his life in the Civil war. She now makes her home in Auburn, New York.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Eades was blessed with four children, of whom three are living: Mary A.; Inez E., who married Henry C. Strite but lost her husband soon afterward and is now a teacher in the Streator high school; and Charles V., who is living in New York city. The second child, Herbert E., is deceased.

In his political views Mr. Eades was an earnest republican and kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day but had no desire for public office. His broad reading, his excellent business ability, his keen insight into public conditions and possibilities made him one of the valued and substantial residents of Streator, where he continued to reside until his demise, which occurred in April, 1887, when he was seventy-two years of age. He was known and honored for his sterling worth and his influence was a beneficial factor in public progress here. Mrs. Eades still makes her home in Streator, where she has a wide circle of acquaintances and the kindly regard of many warm friends is extended to her.

HEBRON TOLER SWIFT.

Hebron Toler Swift, assistant superintendent of schools of La Salle county, has devoted his entire life to educational work and is recognized as a leading representative of public instruction in this part of the state. He was born August 22, 1869, on a farm in Long Point township, Livingston county, Illinois, his parents being Robert Simpson and Sarah H. Swift, who came to Illinois from Coshocton county, Ohio, in 1857. The father was a native of Pennsylvania and the mother's birth occurred in Virginia. They endured the usual hardships and experiences of pioneer life on the prairie at a period when the settlements were widely scattered and when the work of improvement and progress seemed scarcely begun in this portion of the state. At the time of the Civil war Robert S. Swift, responding to his country's call for aid, became a

private of Company H, Seventy-seventh Illinois Infantry, and rendered loyal service to the Union cause on the battle-fields of the south. He died in 1901 and is still survived by his widow and their seven children, five sons and two daughters.

Professor Swift, the sixth in order of birth in this family, began his education in the district schools, where he mastered the usual branches of learning taught in such institutions. Because of his good habits and known honesty he was at the age of seventeen years placed in charge of a store in a neighboring village, but soon afterward the family removed to Eureka and this changed the tenor of his life. He was enabled to secure better educational facilities there and entered the town high school, while three years later he matriculated in Eureka College. He pursued a scientific course, giving special attention to mathematics and was graduated in 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He had been reared to farm labor and had learned to share in the responsibilities of home and farm life. While pursuing his education in Eureka his morning and evening hours and summer vacations were devoted to work of various kinds in order that he might assist in defraying the expenses of his high-school and collegiate courses. Following his graduation he accepted a position as a teacher in a country school. He held four different positions as a teacher, each change bringing him a wider field and greater opportunities. After six years' experience as a representative of the profession he was voluntarily called to the office of the county superintendent of schools in La Salle county as assistant to Professor U. J. Hoffman. He acted in that capacity for more than five years with credit to himself and satisfaction to the general public. He is now assistant superintendent of schools in La Salle county and a candidate for the office of county superintendent. He is a loyal republican with a high sense of conscientious obligation regarding the duties of citizenship. He has never sought nor desired office as a reward for party fealty until the present time, when he is seeking a position in the line of his chosen profession and one for which his previous experience has well qualified him.

On the 28th of June, 1905, Mr. Swift was married to Miss Adaline Strait at the beautiful country home of her parents in Dayton township. She was educated in the country schools and pursued a full course in Ottawa township high school. Her father, Emra H. Strait, enlisted for service in Company F, Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and continued with that regiment throughout the entire war. When his military experience was

ended he returned to Illinois and resumed the tilling of the soil. By long hours of hard labor and strict economy he has established himself in the front rank of the leading and successful farmers of the county and has built for himself and his family a well appointed and modern country home.

Mr. Swift's deep interest in his work and in all that tends to promote the progress of the county along material, intellectual and moral lines has been manifest by his active co-operation in many progressive public movements. He is a member of the Illinois State Teachers Association and of the Northern Illinois Teachers Association and was a delegate to the historic state convention of 1904. In early manhood he became a member of the Christian church, but as there was no organization of that denomination in Ottawa and wishing to take part in religious life and activity he placed his membership in the First Congregational church of this city. His influence is ever on the side of right, reform, justice and progress, and his public and private life have alike awakened respect and confidence.

JAMES LANIGAN.

James Lanigan, a farmer and stockman, now retired from the active management of his property but still living on his farm on section 32, Eagle township, has been a resident of La Salle county for more than a half century, having taken up his abode here, when, in 1854, he came from County Mayo, Ireland, to America. He was born on the Emerald isle in 1838 and crossed the Atlantic alone when but nine years of age, landing in New York state, whence he made his way to Pennsylvania. There he resided until sixteen years of age, when he came to La Salle county, Illinois. He had no capital save his strong determination, courageous spirit and resolute will. These, however, constitute a capital which will win success in the long run. He began working by the month on a farm and so continued until some years after his marriage, when, wishing to have his labors more directly benefit himself he finally rented land and later, when his crops had brought him sufficient capital, he purchased his present home farm, whereon he has resided for the past thirty-eight years, or from February, 1864. He has made splendid improvements upon the place, for when it came into his possession it was a tract of raw prairie on which hardly a furrow had been turned or an improvement made. Soon the track of the plow showed that the work of cultivation had been be-

gun and in due course of time harvests were gathered as the result of the care and labor which he bestowed upon the fields.

As a companion and helpmate for life's journey Mr. Lanigan chose Miss Mary Halcott, whom he wedded on the 22d of September, 1857. She was born in Greene county, New York, in 1836, a daughter of Colonel Thomas and Margaret (Morrison) Halcott, who came to La Salle county in 1844, driving from Chicago to Ottawa, which was then a small village, giving little promise of its present commercial and industrial enterprise. Mr. Halcott was familiarly known as Colonel, having been an officer in the New York Militia. He died more than forty years ago on the 12th of December, 1865, having resided in the northeast part of Eagle township from the time he came to the county until his demise. He was numbered among the early settlers of this portion of the state and his active co-operation in many progressive movements contributed to the general development and progress of his locality. His wife, long surviving him, passed away in 1881. Their daughter, Mrs. E. M. Galloway, is now residing in Montana, at the advanced age of eighty-two years, while another daughter, Mrs. Julia Miller, makes her home in Ottawa.

Following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Lanigan resided for two years in Deer Park township and since that time have made their home in Eagle township. Mrs. Lanigan is probably the longest continuous resident of Eagle township now living. Mr. Lanigan has been very successful in general farming, also in handling fine stock, including horses and cattle. He was an energetic business man, always watchful of opportunities and there was no manifestation of anything dilatory or negligent in his business career. He continued actively in business until about three years ago, since which time his farm has been conducted by his son, William T., and he is now practically living a retired life, enjoying a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves. He was an excellent judge of stock and in business matters connected with the farm was seldom at error.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Lanigan were born five children: Ruby is the widow of L. H. Newport, who died about six years ago. She makes her home in Montana and has three children, Mary, Alice and William H. Henry B., a resident of Chicago, where he is manager for a coal company, is married and has two children, Helen and James. John Oscar, also living in Chicago, is a government inspector and for the past twelve years has been at the Union Stock Yards. He is a graduate of the Chicago Veterinary Col-



MRS. JAMES LANIGAN.

lege and engages in the practice of veterinary surgery. He is married and has five children, Eldora, Florence, Gladys, James A. and Aliee. Herbert, who is with a coal company of Chicago, is married and has one child, Vera. William T., the youngest son, now operating the home farm, married Anna Riel and has a daughter, Margaret.

In his political views Mr. Lanigan was a democrat until recent years, since which time he has voted the republican ticket, for his study of the political issues and questions of the day led him to the belief that the latter party is following a policy most conducive to good government and the promotion of the nation's welfare. He served as road commissioner for fourteen years, when he resigned the office. He has been a faithful official, most true and loyal to the trust reposed in him. He is now living retired in the possession of a handsome competence which has come as the merited reward of earnest, persistent labor. Starting out in life as he did for himself when a little lad of nine years he justly deserves all the praise that is employed in the term, a "self-made man." Facing conditions and difficulties which would have utterly discouraged and disheartened many a man, he has nevertheless worked his way upward and through many years of unfaltering activity has achieved most gratifying prosperity.

JOHN SCOTT.

John Scott, interested in the coal fields of La Salle county and making his home in Streator, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, near Dresden, on the 26th of April, 1822. His parents were Charles and Sarah (Wilson) Scott. The father was born near Covington, Kentucky, and the mother's birth occurred in Virginia. He was a forgerman by trade and was murdered for his money. His wife died at the age of sixty-six years. In their family were five sons and a daughter, but only four of the number are now living: Samuel, a resident of Columbus, Ohio; John, of this review; Wilson, who is living in Mattoon, Illinois; and Andrew J., who resides in Sunbury, Delaware county, Ohio. John Scott was a mere child at the time of his father's disappearance, but the manner of his death was not known for about fifteen years afterward. The mother later married Alexander Holmes, a native of Virginia, who died in Franklin county, Ohio, in 1881, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. There were two children by that union: Martha and George.

John Scott is indebted to the public-school system of Ohio for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. Losing his father when very young, he had to begin work early in order to provide for his own support and to aid in the support of his widowed mother. He engaged in splitting rails and chopping wood at twenty-five cents per cord and in farming. In early manhood he chose a companion and helpmate for life's journey, being married on the 19th of September, 1848, to Miss Hannah Diehn, who was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1832, and was a daughter of John and Katherine (Rightmeyer) Diehn. Her father was born near Reading, Pennsylvania, and departed this life in Edgar county, Illinois, at the venerable age of eighty-six years, while his wife passed away when sixty-six years of age. He was a hatter by trade but after his removal to Ohio in 1840 he turned his attention to farming. In 1849 he came with his family to Illinois, settling in Putnam county, where he engaged in farming until 1854, when he removed to Edgar county, Illinois, where his remaining days were devoted to agricultural pursuits. In his family were twelve children, six sons and six daughters, of whom four are now living, namely: William, Brooks, Mrs. Scott and Frances.

In the spring of 1849 Mr. Scott, accompanied by his wife, left Ohio with a two-horse team and wagon. They were over a month upon the road in making the journey to Illinois, finding it necessary to remain in Indiana for two weeks on account of the impassable conditions of the road. They located in Putnam county, where they remained for a year and then took up their abode in Osage township, La Salle county. Mr. Scott made a claim of one hundred and sixty acres of government land and he and his brother built a split board shanty from black walnut timber. It was twelve by fourteen feet and they constructed it in two and a half days. Mr. and Mrs. Scott occupied this little cabin home for about two years, at the end of which time he sold his claim for six hundred dollars and bought from John Coleman one hundred and twenty acres of land in Eagle township, upon which he resided until 1885. In the meantime he sank a coal shaft and in the year mentioned he sold his land for eighteen thousand six hundred dollars to the Star Coal Company. In 1883 he had purchased in Streator the home which he now occupies and on selling his land to the coal company he took up his abode in Streator. In 1887 he went to Minnesota and bought six hundred and forty acres of land in Martin county. He fenced this land and rented it until 1897, when he traded it for three hundred and twenty acres of land in

Greene county, which he rents. There are large coal fields on this tract which render it very valuable and Mr. Scott derives from his property a very gratifying income, which supplies him with all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

As the years have gone by eight children have been added to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Scott: Sarah and Delbert, both of whom died in infancy; Charles, who is living in Greene county; William, a resident of Streator; Mary, the wife of Josiah Filzer, a resident of Fairbury, Illinois; Nellie, the wife of Louis Doolittle, also living in Streator; Frederick, of the same city; and Wallace, who died when twenty-two years of age.

The cause of education has always found a stalwart champion in Mr. Scott and for many years he did effective service in behalf of the schools while serving as a school director. He was also road commissioner for many years. His early political support was given the whig party and he voted for Zachary Taylor for president. He afterwards supported the candidates of the republican party until Bryan was nominated, since which time he has been identified with the democracy, but votes rather for men than for party. He has now passed the eighty-fourth milestone on life's journey and a review of his record shows that his career has been one of usefulness and activity crowned with a measure of success which is very desirable, enabling him to spend the evening of his days in quiet retirement without recourse to further labor for the necessities and comforts of life.

FRANK Z. AMES.

Frank Z. Ames, a grain dealer of Rutland and also promoter of telephone enterprises in La Salle county, is a native of Groveland township, born September 28, 1868. His parents were Zimri F. and Julia A. (Fogg) Ames, who were natives of Maine and New Hampshire respectively. The father was born in York county, Maine, July 10, 1824, and was one of the nine children of Marston and Mary (Manning) Ames. Having arrived at years of maturity he was married March 1, 1858, to Julia Fogg, who was born in Ossipee, New Hampshire, July 8, 1833. The same year they came to Illinois, settling at Bennington, Marshall county. Mr. Ames had visited the state the previous year and had purchased railroad land at twenty dollars per acre. The following year he built a small house, in which he and his young wife began their domestic

life. He engaged in farming in Bennington until 1867, when he built his large and commodious residence in Rutland, where he has since spent his days, living in comparative retirement, although for a number of years he continued the management of a farm of two hundred and forty acres and the raising of thorough-bred English-shire horses. He was particularly prosperous as a grain-raiser during the period of the Civil war. His political allegiance has long been given to the republican party and he has also been an earnest and active worker in behalf of temperance. He and his wife were among the original members of the Advent church in Rutland. Mrs. Ames passed away December 11, 1894, but Mr. Ames is still living, having now passed the eighty-second milestone on life's journey. In the family were seven children.

Frank Z. Ames acquired his education in the public schools of Rutland and in Bryant & Stratton Business College in Chicago, where he was a student in 1885-6. He helped to conduct the home farm until May, 1895, when he turned his attention to the grain business, purchasing an elevator from the Seth Ingram estate at Rutland. This he has since operated, continuing actively in the grain trade as one of its leading representatives in this part of the state. He rebuilt the elevator in 1898 and the plant today has a capacity of ninety thousand bushels. His business is not only a source of profit to himself but is of direct benefit to the farming community, offering an excellent market for their products.

Mr. Ames is a man of resourceful business ability and has not confined his attention solely to one line of activity, but has extended his efforts and has been an important factor in the business development of this part of the county. He built the first line of telephone from Minonk through Rutland to Wenona, Lostant and Toluca in the fall of 1889. He also built a line from Dana to Leeds, Long Point and Ancona to Streator in 1901, conducting the business under the name of the Central Illinois Independent Telephone Line, having nine hundred subscribers. There are two hundred and twenty-five miles of pole line and five exchanges, located at Wenona, Rutland, Dana, Long Point and Magnolia, Illinois. Mr. Ames has been the promoter and builder of these lines and the business has been of the greatest benefit to the community reached thereby. The company was organized in 1901 and capitalized at five thousand dollars which sum was increased to ten thousand dollars and afterward to thirty thousand dollars. The present officers are: C. G. Sauer, president; F. Z. Ames, secretary and manager; and M. C. Roe, treasurer. The value of this enter-

prise to the community cannot be overestimated and Mr. Ames well deserves to be ranked among the leading business men of his native county.

On the 7th of December, 1893, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Ames and Miss Hettie Duchesne, a daughter of Henry and Ellen (Remley) Duchesne, of Marshall county. Their children are Alta M., Julia Edna and John Marston. In the control of his business affairs Mr. Ames shows close application and unfaltering perseverance and his life has been a genuinely successful one. He is in sympathy with the spirit of onward progress and improvement and his efforts have been of direct benefit in promoting the interests of the community. Socially he is a most genial, courteous gentleman, always approachable, and his many excellent traits of character, combined with his business activity, enterprise and integrity, is rendering him a most prominent and influential resident of Rutland and this portion of the state.

WILLIAM KEMMERICH.

William Kemmerich, a farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 4, Richland township, where he owns a finely improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres, came to La Salle county in September, 1869, and took up his abode in Richland township. For the past fourteen years he has lived at his present place of residence and its attractive appearance is due to his careful supervision and untiring efforts to develop and improve the place. As the name indicates he comes of German ancestry. His birth occurred in Prussia, in September, 1853, his parents being Anton and Annie M. (Klang) Kemmerich. The father is now living with his son William and although he attained the age of eighty years in April, 1906, he is still active and well preserved. He came with his family to America in 1869, and ten years later his wife passed away, in 1879, when about sixty-two years of age, her birth having occurred in 1817. Both were natives of Prussia. In their family were eight children.

William Kemmerich, the youngest of the family, and the only one now living and also the only one who came to America, attended school in Prussia for seven years, beginning his education there at the usual age. He acquired his knowledge of the English language, however, through his association with American people, being entirely unacquainted with the tongue when he crossed the Atlantic. He was a youth of sixteen years when he arrived in La Salle county. He has followed farming successfully

as a business and has become one of the energetic and enterprising agriculturists of this part of the state, having now one hundred and sixty acres of land, which constitutes a valuable property. The fields are carefully tilled and everything about the farm is kept in excellent condition.

As a companion and helpmate for life's journey Mr. Kemmerich chose Miss Annie Schuck, whom he wedded in 1878. She was born in Putnam county, Illinois, June 16, 1860, and is a daughter of Anton and Theresa (Lenk) Schuck, both of whom were natives of Ersbrecht, Prussia. Coming to the United States, they settled first in Putnam county, Illinois, and later removed to Richland township, this county. They were respected farming people and spent their remaining days in this locality, the father departing this life in 1891, while the mother died in 1896. Both attained an advanced age. In their family were six children. One daughter is now a resident of Kewanee, Illinois, while another is living in Galesburg, and a son, Frank Schuck, resides in Richland township. One daughter died in Kansas and a son, Joseph Schuck, is living in Florid, Illinois. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Kemmerich has been blessed with eleven children: Mary Theresa, Annie, Frank, Frances, William P., Lena, Conrad, John William, Henry, Josephine and Loretta.

Mr. Kemmerich votes with the democracy and is inflexible in support of the principles of the party. He keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day and has served for eleven years as pathmaster. He is connected with the German Catholic church of Richland township. He had very limited capital when he came to America and is truly a self-made man, having worked his way upward from a humble financial position until he has gained a place with the substantial agriculturists of his community, while investigation into his life record shows that honorable principles have been followed by him and that in all his business dealings he has been straightforward.

ROBERT A. ENSIGN.

Robert A. Ensign, engaged in the grain trade at Dana, handling the elevator property of O. M. Kelly and also dealing in implements and live stock, possesses the energy and determination so necessary to success in this age bristling with business activity and enterprise. A native of Long Point, Illinois, he was born February 6, 1874, and is a son of Robert S. and Sarah (Wirt)

Ensign, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Ohio. When a youth of four years he accompanied his parents on their removal to Lake county, Ohio, and subsequently to Defiance county, Ohio. At a later date his parents became residents of Dana and subsequently settled in Long Point, where they now reside. They were married in Ohio and became the parents of six children: John, residing in Lawrence, Michigan; Mary, the wife of J. S. Weber, of Rutland, Illinois; Alta, the wife of J. E. Ellis, of Flanagan, Illinois; Robert A.; Marshall LeRoy, living at Long Point; and Rose, who died in 1894.

Robert A. Ensign acquired his education in the district schools in Long Point and in Rutland high school on the home farm. He afterward became a bookkeeper in the grain office of O. B. Wheeler at Long Point, where he remained for three years, at the end of which time he engaged in the grain trade on his own account at Hudson, Illinois, embarking in business there on the 1st of April, 1902. He continued at that place for three years, and on April 1, 1905, took possession of the O. M. Kelly elevator property at Dana, which he still manages. This elevator has a capacity of sixty-five thousand bushels and he is conducting an extensive and paying business. He also handles farm implements and buys and sells live stock, including cattle and hogs. He is careful and discriminating in all trade transactions, also trustworthy and accurate, and while still a young man has made a creditable place as a representative business man.

Mr. Ensign is a republican in politics and is a valued representative of various fraternal organizations. He is affiliated with the Masonic lodge at Normal, Illinois, with the Royal Arch chapter at Rutland, with the Knights of Pythias and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His influence may always be counted upon in behalf of good government and the advancement of the interests of the whole people.

GEORGE S. WILEY.

George S. Wiley, born in Earlville, March 15, 1879, is one of the enterprising representatives of professional life in his native town. He is a son of Samuel C. Wiley, who is represented elsewhere in this volume. His boyhood days were spent in Earlville and he is a graduate of the Earlville high school of the class of 1897. Determining upon the practice of law as a life work, he pursued a course of study in the law department of the University of Michigan, from

which he was graduated in 1900, and, returning to his native town, he was admitted to the La Salle county bar in 1901 and immediately entered upon the practice of law. The same year he was elected city attorney and other official positions have been conferred upon him, for the spring of 1906 he was chosen president of the board of education and since 1903 has been township clerk. He has his law office in the city building and has enjoyed a good clientage from the beginning of his connection with the La Salle county bar, having well qualified himself for the practice of the profession.

On the 14th of February, 1901, Mr. Wiley was married to Miss Ella Gettemy, who was born in Chicago. They have one child, George Harold, and theirs is a beautiful home in the southeast part of the city on Grant street, which Mr. Wiley erected in 1905. He is a democrat in politics and attends the Universalist church. One of the younger representatives of professional interests in Earlville, he has already made a creditable place for himself at the bar and here, where his entire life has been passed, he has a circle of friends almost co-extensive with the circle of his acquaintance.

RICHARD McSHANE.

The industrial interests of La Salle county find a worthy representative in Richard McShane, who now owns and conducts a tile factory in the county. He has continued in this line of business since 1883 and his life is a living illustration of what ability, energy and force of character can accomplish. It is to such men that the west owes its prosperity, its rapid progress and its advancement. Born in Bloomington, Indiana, in the year 1855, Richard McShane is a son of John and Elizabeth (Baker) McShane. The father was born in Ireland and when a young man came to the United States, settling in Bloomington, Indiana, where he followed the butcher's trade, which he had learned in his native country. He served through the Civil war as a defender of the Union cause, and, having been captured, was incarcerated for two months in Libby prison. His political support was given to the democracy and he was a member of the Catholic church. He died in November, 1876, at the age of forty-four years, while his wife passed away in 1862, at the age of thirty-two years. She bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Baker, was a native of Ohio and was a member of the Baptist church. In the family of this worthy couple were four children: Rich-



GEORGE S. WILEY.

ard; James, a resident of Madison, Wisconsin, who is employed as engineer on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; Charles, deceased; and William, who is engaged in the real-estate business in Chicago.

Richard McShane was a student in the public schools of Bloomington, Indiana, and in the country schools of his native state. He worked at farm labor in early youth and in 1876 came to Illinois, after which he was employed as a farm hand for four years near Ellsworth, McLean county. In the spring of 1880 he came to La Salle county and spent three years as a farm hand in Hope township, but in 1883 turned his attention to industrial pursuits and established a tileyard in partnership with his brothers, James and Charles. The new enterprise prospered from the beginning and the patronage of the firm steadily grew, for they placed upon the market tile of excellent quality and were found prompt in executing their orders and reliable in all their business transactions. The death of Charles McShane occurred in 1896 and previous to that time James McShane retired from the business, so that since 1896 Richard McShane has been alone. He is now sole owner of the yard and business and has one of the largest enterprises of this character in the county with an extensive annual output, whereby he is meeting with gratifying success. In 1901 the plant was almost destroyed by fire, but possessing a courageous, determined spirit Mr. McShane immediately rebuilt and now has a thoroughly modern and up-to-date plant, probably worth five thousand dollars. He also owns five acres of land here, upon which the buildings are located, and the business is continually increasing until it is classed leading productive enterprises of La Salle county. Mr. McShane, in the '90s, engaged in teaching singing classes with marked success. He possesses much natural musical talent and is a great lover of the art.

In October, 1898, was celebrated the marriage of Richard McShane and Miss Lucy Dovenspike, who was born in Lostant in 1878. She was a daughter of Henry and Matilda (Goheen) Dovenspike, her father being one of Lostant's old and prominent merchants. Two children have graced this marriage: Zona Elizabeth, born in 1899; and Edgar Lee, born in 1900. The parents are members of the Baptist church and Mr. McShane is identified with the Mystic Workers of America, the Bankers Life Association at Monmouth, Illinois; and the Central Life Association at Ottawa. In politics he is a republican, with strong leaning toward the prohibition party, for he is in thorough sympathy with temperance principles and rejoices in any move-

ment that promotes the cause of temperance. At one time he served as police of the village of Lostant and in 1903 was tax collector. His success has been by no means the result of fortunate circumstances. It has come to him through energy, labor and perseverance, directed by an evenly balanced mind and by honorable business principles. He has made the most of his opportunities and has never been extravagant, though never parsimonious, and thus through the careful husbanding of his resources and capable management of his business interests he has won a creditable place in trade circles in this county.

CHARLES WENNINGER.

Charles Wenninger, president of the Alliance Manufacturing Company of Streator, builders of wagons, carriages, farm implements, engines, threshers and shellers, has long been identified with industrial interests in La Salle county and has made steady advancement in a business career which is as honorable as it is active. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, May 14, 1850, a son of Frederick and Barbara (Friedenberg) Wenninger, who were likewise natives of the fatherland. Frederick Wenninger was born in 1802 and was a wagonmaker by trade, carrying on business for himself for many years. He passed away at the age of seventy-six years, while his wife died in 1859, at the age of fifty-two years. They spent their entire life in Wurtemberg and became the parents of five children: John, who is following farming in Germany; Christopher, who carries on agricultural pursuits at Rabach, Germany, in connection with his elder brother; Christina, the wife of Christian Bertch, a resident of Germany; Catherine, who died in Germany at the age of forty-two years; and Charles.

In the public schools of his native country Charles Wenninger acquired his education and there learned the wagonmaker's trade, gaining comprehensive knowledge of the business in its various departments. A comparison of the advantages of the old world and of the new led him to determine to seek a home in America and in September, 1869, he landed at New York city, whence he made his way westward to Patricksburg, Owen county, Indiana. There he resided until 1874, working at his trade, after which he removed to Streator on the 9th of February, 1874. Here he worked at his trade until the fall of 1893, when in connection with Frank Woolever and John Bursk he organized a stock company known as the Alliance Manu-

facturing Company for the manufacture of wagons. He became one of the stockholders and later purchased the interest of the others. He is now the president of the company, while his son, Charles F., is vice president, and George A. Doermann is treasurer. This is now an important industrial concern of Streator and the firm is doing an extensive business as manufacturers of and dealers in wagons, carriages, farm implements, engines, threshers and shellers. They also make a specialty of blacksmithing and general repairing and now have a liberal patronage, their output and their sales being extensive. The manufactured product of this firm is noted for good workmanship and durability and the trade of the house is therefore annually increasing.

Mr. Wenninger was married on the 9th of June, 1876, to Miss Elizabeth Hartweg, who was born in Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, February 2, 1858, a daughter of John and Mary (Frauenfelter) Hartweg. Her father was a farmer of Germany and spent his entire life there. In his family were six children, but only three are now living: Lena, Selma and Mrs. Wenninger. Unto our subject and his wife have been born eight children: Charles F., who is associated with his father in the Alliance Manufacturing Company; William, a resident of Warren, Indiana; Albert, a preacher living in North Dakota; Mary, the wife of Peter Seeger; Lena; Selma; Catherine; and Irma, who died at the age of one year.

Mr. Wenninger belongs to the German Evangelical Lutheran church and he votes with the democracy. During the years of his residence in Streator he has made a good record as a man of diligence and enterprise, never dilatory nor negligent in conducting business affairs and thus he has worked his way upward until, no longer an employe, he is today at the head of an important industrial enterprise of the city, the trade of which is constantly growing and has already made its president one of the substantial residents of Streator.

MRS. ANN CAIN.

Mrs. Ann Cain is the owner of valuable farming interests in La Salle county and makes her home in Streator at No. 206 West Washington street, where she is pleasantly located. She is the widow of Anthony Cain, who was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in 1836 and died on the 12th of February, 1904, at the age of sixty-eight years. His parents were Thomas and Sa-

rah (Berry) Cain, who came to this country in early life and resided in Savannah, Georgia. The father dying there, the mother afterward removed to Illinois, settling in Eagle township, La Salle county. She was one of the pioneer residents of this locality and continued to make her home here until her demise. In the family were two sons and four daughters, but only two of the number are now living: Ann, who resides in this county; and Bridget, who makes her home in Kansas.

Anthony Cain was brought to the United States by his parents during his early childhood and after his father's death he lived with his mother and aided in her support up to the time of his marriage and in fact took care of her for fifteen years after his marriage, thus rewarding her by his filial devotion for her parental care in his early youth. After his marriage he engaged in farming on eighty acres of land, to which he added from time to time as his financial resources permitted until he had six hundred and forty acres, which he afterward divided with his children.

It was in August, 1873, that Mr. Cain was joined in wedlock to Miss Ann Jannett, the marriage being celebrated in Ottawa. Mrs. Cain was born in Ireland, March 17, 1843, and is a sister of Hugh A. Jannett. This marriage has been blessed with nine children: Sarah, the wife of Martin Nolan; Mary; Thomas; Marcella, the wife of Thomas Prendergast; Ann, the wife of Edward Connes; Dennis; Mathew, who married Julia Hoarty; Margaret, who is a sister of charity in Wisconsin; and Elizabeth, the wife of Richard Prendergast.

For many years Mr. Cain continued his active farming operations and season after season cultivated his fields, planting the seed and harvesting good crops. Finding a ready sale for his products, he at length became the possessor of a very desirable competence and, putting aside business cares, he removed to Streator in March, 1904. There he purchased the home which his widow now occupies and lived retired up to the time of his death. He was a school director for many years and the cause of education found in him a warm and stalwart friend. He was likewise a member of the Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic church and he exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the democracy. He was a man of excellent business capacity and untiring energy, who formed his plans readily and was determined in their execution. As the years went by he prospered and was thus enabled to leave his family in very comfortable financial circumstances. His widow now has three hundred and

sixty acres of land in Eagle and Osage townships and is very comfortably situated in life in a pleasant and attractive home in Streator. She has many friends in this city and in the county, the hospitality of many of the best homes here being cordially extended to her.

CONRAD SEIPP.

A most important element in our citizenship is that which has been furnished by the fatherland and among the worthy representatives from Germany now living in La Salle county is numbered Conrad Seipp, who, retired from active farm life, is residing at No. 305 La Salle street in the city of Streator. He became a resident of this county in 1848, the year of his arrival in America. He was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, on the 15th of February, 1826, his parents being Conrad and Katherine (Haas) Seipp, both of whom spent their entire lives in Germany, passing away after the emigration of their son Conrad to the new world. The father was a manufacturer by trade and always followed that occupation in order to provide for his family. There were six children. Christopher, who came to America and resided in Peru, Illinois, for a number of years, died there several years ago. John, a blacksmith, located in Peru, where he spent his last days. William became a resident of Kansas and is still living in Marysville, that state. Mrs. Katherine Bean, now deceased, was a resident of Peru. Mrs. Margaret Hoover is residing in Wichita, Kansas.

Conrad Seipp, the other member of the family, was reared in Germany, is indebted to the public-school system of that country for the educational privileges he enjoyed, and when twenty-two years of age started for America, hoping to benefit his financial condition in the new world, for favorable reports concerning business conditions and opportunities had been received by him. Crossing the Atlantic, he made his way at once into the interior of the country, locating first at Peru, where he resided for ten years. He was variously employed during that period and with the money saved from his earnings he purchased the farm on section 27, Richland township, where his son Charles now resides. He secured three eighty-acre tracts of land on that section, now valued at two hundred dollars per acre, and with characteristic energy and determination began cultivating his land, which he made very productive, so that large crops were annually harvested.

Mr. Seipp was married in Peru, Illinois, to Miss Mary Wagner, who was born near Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in the village of Byron, February 2, 1838, her parents being John and Mary (Konkle) Wagner, who came to America in 1845, settling in Putnam county, Illinois, where they remained until called to their final rest a number of years ago. Mrs. Seipp had two sisters, Mrs. Clara Meyer, who is now deceased, and Mrs. Barbara Ginter, who is now residing in Livingston county, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Seipp have become the parents of eleven children: William; Mrs. Mary Winters, of Streator; Mrs. Kate Bush, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Dell Ryan, of Streator; John, deceased; Edward, a resident farmer of Richland township; Charles, who is also carrying on farming in Richland township; Cooney, who has departed this life; Mrs. Charles Schroeder, of Streator; Mrs. Ella Plank, whose home is in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; and Annie, who died in girlhood.

When Mr. Seipp became a naturalized citizen he gave his political allegiance to the democracy as a result of his study of the questions and issues of the day. He served as commissioner in Richland township for eight years and proved a capable official but has never been active as a politician in the sense of office-seeking. He is a member of the German Lutheran church and his life has been characterized by honorable and manly principles. His life in America has demonstrated that it was no mistake in judgment that led him to seek a home in the United States. On the contrary, the wisdom of his choice has been proven by the passing years, for in the new world he has embraced the opportunities which are open to him and which have made him a prosperous and influential resident of the community.

CHARLES A. HISLER.

Charles A. Hisler is a retired farmer living in Waltham township, and is one of the representative citizens that France has furnished to La Salle county. Here through the improvement of business opportunities and advantages of the new world, he has steadily worked his way upward from a humble financial position to one of affluence. He was born in Alsace, France, in 1838, a son of Martin and Margaret Hisler, both of whom were also natives of Alsace, where they spent their entire lives. A sister, Caroline Hisler, however, came to the new world and is now Mrs. Goshens, a resident of Chicago.

Charles A. Hisler acquired his education in the schools of his native country and came to the

new world in 1865, arriving in this country without a dollar. It was necessary that he find immediate employment, and for three years he worked in New York before he came west to Illinois in 1868. He took up his abode in La Salle county and was married the same year to Miss Louise Boisso, who was born in this county and is a representative of an early French family in this part of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Hisler have become the parents of five children: Mary, the wife of William Anderson, who resides upon a farm in this county; George, who married Ina Bellman and is living in Waltham township; Charles A., who married Ina Reed, who died in 1905; Caroline, wife of Eli Erb; and Edward, at home.

Mr. Hisler now owns one hundred and sixty-three acres of fine farm land in Waltham township, on which he has erected a substantial residence. In fact he has placed all of the improvements there and has now a well equipped farm supplied with all modern conveniences and accessories. It is devoted to general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising and in both branches of his business he is meeting with success. His life in America proves what thrift and sober, intelligent work can accomplish. For many years he continued active in the work of the fields but is now living a retired life, although he gives his supervision to the farm. Mr. Hisler is especially interested in community affairs and co-operates in many measures that have direct bearing upon the welfare and progress of the county. He is a stalwart republican in politics and has been road supervisor, while for nine years he has filled the office of school director. He has been a member of Waltham lodge, No. 384, A. F. & A. M., for many years and in his life exemplifies the true spirit of Masonry, which is based upon mutual helpfulness and brotherly kindness. He has had no occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in the new world, for in this land he has found opportunities, and through their improvement has advanced to a creditable position in business circles and is now enjoying the fruits of his former toil.

WILLIAM F. RICHARD.

The rich soil of La Salle county furnishes excellent opportunity to him who follows agricultural pursuits, and among the good farms of Eagle township is the property of William F. Richard, who resides on section 14. He owns and cultivates three tracts in this township, having forty acres which constitutes the northeast

quarter of the northeast quarter of section 13, and thirty-one acres which is in the east quarter of the east half of the southwest quarter of section 12, beside his home place which is the southwest quarter of section 14. He thus has one hundred and sixty acres in all and he has recently sold a half section of land in Thomas county, Kansas.

Mr. Richard is a young man and in his business career has attained a measure of success that many an older agriculturist might well envy. He was born in Eagle township in 1872, his parents being William and Margaret (Schneider) Richard, the latter now residing in Ottawa at an advanced age. The father was born in the kingdom of Prussia, Germany, in 1840, and when fourteen years of age made the voyage across the ocean with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Christian Richard, who located in Pennsylvania. In the early '50s they came to Illinois, settling in Eagle township, La Salle county, and afterward took up their abode in Richland township, where both passed away, the death of Christian Richard occurring about 1856. William Richard, his son, purchased the farm which is now the property of William F. Richard of this review and later he bought three eighty-acre tracts in Richland township, which he cultivated. He was active in business affairs as a representative farmer until his removal to Ottawa two years prior to his death, which occurred March 13, 1898. At that time he owned two hundred acres in Boone county, Iowa, and eighty acres in Jackson county, Minnesota. William F. Richard has a brother and three sisters living and is the third in order of birth in this family. The others are: Mrs. Caroline Shawback, who died in Iowa several years ago; Mrs. Anna Shawback, of Richland township; Daniel C., who is practically living retired in the village of Lostant; and Mrs. Wilhelmina (or Minnie) Baker, residing in Richland township.

William F. Richard was reared in La Salle county and educated in the common schools and in Naperville, Illinois, where he pursued his studies for a few months. In his youth he became familiar with farm labor and has always engaged in the tilling of the soil. He has made most of the fine improvements upon his farm, building barns, bringing his fields under a high state of cultivation and keeping his fences in good repair. He uses the latest improved machinery in carrying on the work of the fields and the farm in its neat and thrifty appearance indicates his careful supervision.

Mr. Richard was married here to Miss Kate Claus, who was born and reared in Richland township, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Claus, now retired but still living upon a farm.



MR. AND MRS. W. F. RICHARD.

Three children grace this marriage, all of whom were born on the present farm: Alfred, eight years of age; Wesley, five years of age; and Edgar, who is three years of age.

In politics Mr. Richard is an independent republican and he and his wife are members of the Evangelical Association, attending the church located in Richland township. He is a young man of enterprising spirit, energy and strong purpose and already has made a creditable name as a representative of agricultural interests in his native county.

JOSEPH J. LEIX.

Joseph J. Leix, who is filling the position of city alderman and is engaged in business as a cement contractor at Ottawa, was born in this city on the 11th of August, 1858, and is a son of Dionios and Victoria (Rapp) Leix. The family is of German origin and both the father and mother were born in Germany. They were residents of La Salle county, however, for many years, having come to America in 1853. The father was a carpenter by trade and was long associated with building operations in this county. He built the old National Hotel, which he conducted for a number of years, being one of the well known landlords of the county, this establishment being popular with the traveling public. For about ten years prior to his death, however, he lived retired in the enjoyment of a well earned rest, his labors in former years having brought to him a gratifying competence. The father died in June, 1905, at the age of seventy-four years, having for a few years survived his wife, who passed away in the summer of 1900, at the age of sixty-seven years. In their family were seven children, who are yet living: John W., now living retired in Ottawa; Joseph J., the subject of this review; Frank D., engaged in the dry-goods business in this city; Julius, proprietor of a hotel in Ottawa; Katherine, the wife of H. Walkling, also of this city; Sophia, the wife of L. S. Ball, and Victoria, the wife of R. Richardson, both residents of Ottawa.

Joseph J. Leix was reared upon the old home farm and was educated in the public schools of Ottawa. He started out to make his own way in the world, however, when eleven years of age and learned the stone-cutting trade, which he has followed to a large extent to the present time. About eight years ago he began cement work, doing a contracting business in this line, and from the beginning has prospered, developing an excellent business, which is constantly growing in extent and importance. He

now employs from eight to fifteen men, most of whom are skilled laborers. He has been very successful and gives practically his entire attention to its business. He is found thoroughly reliable and enterprising and his persistency of purpose and capable management constitute the basis of his prosperity.

Mr. Leix was married in Ottawa to Miss Katherine Barret, of this city, who was born here and is a daughter of Thomas Barret, one of the old residents of Ottawa, who for many years was engaged in business as a tailor. In his political views Mr. Leix is a democrat, having supported the party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He is recognized as one of the able local leaders and has been honored with several local offices, serving as superintendent of streets for three years, while in the spring of 1905 he was elected alderman and is now filling the position. His religious views are indicated by his membership in St. Francis German Catholic church, of Ottawa. He is an enterprising man, interested in the material, intellectual, political and moral progress of his city, and his efforts in behalf of public improvement have been effective.

JAMES G. DOYLE.

James G. Doyle, editor and publisher of the Daily Post, of La Salle, was born at Fourth and Union streets in the city where he yet resides, February 20, 1880, his parents being Thomas and Bridget (Hanlon) Doyle. The father has for twenty-five years been chief of police of La Salle and for thirty years police officer.

James G. Doyle pursued his education in St. Patrick's Academy (a Brothers' school) of La Salle and was graduated therefrom in 1894. He entered the high school in the fall of the same year and completed the course there by graduation in the class of 1896. From his boyhood days he was fond of outdoor sports and took great delight in anything of an athletic nature. He had wise discipline and training in the parental home, his father pursuing a course that developed his self-reliance and the utility of not depending upon others in times of trouble, never sympathizing with him when he suffered from the attacks of other boys in the usual scrimmages which occur in school days.

After leaving school he was employed as a news-gatherer on the Democrat of La Salle and a year later engaged in office work. Soon afterward, however, he returned to the newspaper field as the La Salle editor of the Peru News-

Herald. In 1900 he accepted a position of city editor of the La Salle Tribune and in January, 1903, with H. C. Uthoff, purchased the Democrat-Mirror, of La Salle, from F. A. Truesdale, who had been proprietor of the paper but one month, succeeding John McLauchlan. In October, 1903, he purchased Mr. Uthoff's interest and became sole proprietor. He was very successful in organizing forces for newspaper work and by advocating and supporting measures which are for the benefit of the people in general has made his newspaper business both pleasant and profitable. He is proprietor and editor of the Daily Post of La Salle, Peru and Spring Valley, the publishing house being at 722 First street in La Salle. The circulation of the paper is now extensive and it is also a good advertising medium, having an excellent patronage in that direction.

In his political affiliation Mr. Doyle is a stalwart democrat and in September, 1904, was elected chairman of the democratic town central committee. He is progressive in his political views, favoring municipal and governmental ownership of public utilities and trust regulation. He exemplifies in his ideas and his efforts the spirit of the times, which is manifestly toward reform and progress, looking to the general welfare of the entire people without regard to class distinction or business combines. Prominent in fraternal and social relations, he belongs to La Salle lodge, No. 584, B. P. O. E.; La Salle Aerie, F. O. E.; Calvert Council of the Knights of Columbus; the Modern Woodmen of America; the Home Fraternal League; Carter Harrison council of the Royal Arcanum; the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Deer Park Country Club. He is also a communicant of St. Patrick's Catholic church.

MICHAEL EARLY.

Michael Early, a retired farmer living at No. 302 Court street in the city of Streator, was born in Cullian parish in County Louth, Ireland, June 16, 1844, his parents being Patrick and Margaret (Jennett) Early. His father was born in the same parish and departed this life in Osage township, La Salle county, Illinois, at the venerable age of eighty-six years. His wife, likewise a native of County Louth, her birthplace being near Dundock, died in this county at the age of eighty-three years. They came to America in 1854, crossing the ocean on a sailing vessel which dropped anchor in the harbor of Quebec. They remained in that city for about three months on

account of ship fever, after which they removed to Morristown, St. Lawrence county, New York, where they spent three years. In 1857 the father removed to Illinois, settling first in Bureau county, where he spent one winter. He afterward removed to a farm in Putnam county in the spring of 1858 and continued its development and improvement until the spring of 1862, when he came to La Salle county, settling in Osage township. There he bought one hundred and twenty acres of railroad land, placing all of the improvements upon it, and he likewise extended the boundaries of his property until at his death he owned two hundred acres of very rich and productive land. Thus as the years went by he prospered and although he came to America in limited financial circumstances he was very comfortably situated in life at the time he was called to his final rest. For a number of years he served as road commissioner and his political support was given to the democracy, while his religious faith was that of the Roman Catholic church. In his family were six children, but with the exception of Michael Early all are now deceased.

During the residence of the family in St. Lawrence county, New York, Michael Early first attended school and later continued his education in Illinois. He was a youth of thirteen years when the family came to this state. He lived with his parents through his boyhood days and after his marriage the two families lived together until the time of the death of the father and mother. Mr. Early was associated with his father as a farmer and stock-raiser and they carried on a profitable business. For years he was identified with agricultural pursuits but is now living retired, having put aside the more arduous duties of the farm in order to enjoy a richly merited rest.

On the 1st of January, 1876, Mr. Early was united in marriage to Miss Johanna Denaher, who was born in the city of La Salle and died October 13, 1892, at the age of thirty-nine years. She was a daughter of Michael and Mary Denaher, natives of County Limerick, Ireland, who came to the United States at an early day. In their family were three sons and three daughters: John, now living in Leeds, Illinois; James, who resides near the old homestead in Richland township, this county; Patrick, who is living upon the old home farm; Mary; Margaret; and Mrs. Early. The father was one of the worthy pioneer settlers of La Salle county and contributed to its early progress and improvement. He and his wife were communicants of the Roman Catholic church and his political faith was that of the democracy.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Early has been blessed with five children: Mamie S., William F., Michael J., Evelyn F. and Marguerite M. In March, 1905, Mr. Early purchased his present home at No. 302 Court street and is now resting from further labor, the fruits of his former toil being sufficient to supply him with the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. For four years he was school trustee and then resigned and for fifteen years he served as school director. He is a communicant of the Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic church, is a member of the Modern Woodmen camp and is a supporter of the democracy. From his boyhood days to the present he has resided in this county and his life, though quietly and uneventfully passed, has been fraught with many good qualities, winning for him the respect and good will of those with whom he has come in contact.

CHARLES McLAUGHLIN.

Charles McLaughlin, an honored veteran of the Civil war, is living in Troy Grove and though now engaged in no active labor, he was for many years classed with the enterprising agriculturists of this part of the state. He was born in Maine, a son of David and Polly (Windlow) McLaughlin, the latter a daughter of General Windlow, of England, who on coming to America settled on the bank of the Niagara river and was there murdered by the Indians in pioneer times. On leaving Maine the family removed to Buffalo, New York, where they resided for five years, and in 1835 came to Dimmick township, La Salle county, Illinois. Here the father carried on general agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1847.

Charles McLaughlin accompanied his parents on their various removals and for more than the Psalmist's allotted span of three score years and ten has been a resident of La Salle county. Few indeed have longer witnessed its development and growth. In the early days he shared in the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life as the early settlers reclaimed the wild land for the purpose of cultivation, subjugated the wilderness and extended the frontier. As his age and strength permitted he bore his share in the work of developing and improving the old homestead farm and in 1860 he purchased a farm in Troy Grove township. There for many years he carried on agricultural pursuits, raising good crops and producing harvests which brought to him a gratifying financial return. As the years passed and his bank account increased and as he

approached the evening of life he began to consider the question of putting aside business cares and living retired, and in 1903 he removed to Troy Grove, where he now occupies a fine home. He has sold his farm and has entirely put aside the more active and arduous duties of a business career.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. McLaughlin, responding to the country's call for troops, enlisted on the 1st of March, 1865, at Joliet, Illinois, as a member of Company F, Fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under command of Captain Blair and Colonel Rogers. The first engagement in which he participated was in Missouri. He was afterward with Sherman on the celebrated march to the sea and in all of the engagements of that campaign. Subsequently he was present at the time of the capture of Jefferson Davis, and in fact took an active part in that military movement. The last engagement in which he participated was at Raleigh, North Carolina. He was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 27th of September, 1865, and honorably discharged at Springfield, Illinois, for the war had ended and the country no longer needed his military aid. For a time he served as sergeant of his company.

Mr. McLaughlin was married May 28, 1848, to Miss Melissa C. Wixom, and they became the parents of five children: Wesley, who wedded Mary Wylie and lives in Indiana; Ellsworth, who is married and resides in Los Angeles, California; Chancey, who makes his home near Storm Lake, Iowa; Ida, the wife of John Wenner, a resident of Dimmick township; and May, the wife of Walter Chessebro, of Ottawa.

Mr. McLaughlin is a member of the Grand Army post at Ottawa and has been a Mason since 1857, becoming one of the charter members of Shiloh lodge, in which he has filled all the offices except that of master and has several times refused that position. He is entirely loyal to the tenets of the craft and in hearty sympathy with its basic elements. He belongs to the Free-will Baptist church at Troy Grove and assisted in erecting its house of worship there. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he was commissioner of highways in Dimmick township and also pathmaster for fourteen years. No duty of citizenship is ever neglected by him and he manifests the same loyal spirit that he displayed when on southern battlefields he followed the old flag. A long and useful life in this part of the county has made him widely known and respected and his honesty and upright dealing have occasioned his name to be regarded as a synonym of business integrity. He well merits the rest which has been vouchsafed

to him and now in a pleasant home in Troy Grove he is spending the evening of life in comfort amid the warm friendship of many who have long known him.

RICHARD D. MILLS.

Richard D. Mills, who though a young man, is recognized as a prominent factor in political circles and since 1904 has been assistant state's attorney at Ottawa, was born in Farm Ridge township, La Salle county, April 24, 1877. His parents were Daniel C. and Eliza (Hogaboom) Mills. The father was born in England, July 3, 1832, died May 3, 1905, and is represented elsewhere in this work. His wife, who was born in La Salle county in 1835, is now living in Ottawa. Her father, Richard Hogaboom, was one of the pioneers of La Salle county and served in the Black Hawk war under Major Hitt. The paternal grandfather, Daniel Mills, was also a pioneer settler of this part of the state, locating in La Salle county in 1843.

Richard D. Mills was reared on his father's farm and attended the district schools until 1887, afterwards entering the high school in Ottawa, where he pursued the course until he was graduated. Subsequently he worked upon the farm for two years, after which he took up the study of law with David B. Snow and W. H. Hinebaugh, who directed his reading for a year. After the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he became a non-commissioned officer of Company C, Third Illinois Regiment, under command of Captain Blanchard and Colonel Bennett. The troops left Ottawa for Springfield, April 26, 1898, but Mr. Mills was rejected from the United States service on account of defective eye-sight on the 10th of May, 1898.

Returning to Ottawa, he studied law with Major John Widmer and, completing his preliminary reading, he successfully passed the examination before the bar at Chicago in May, 1900. He then returned to Ottawa and was with Major Widmer until the summer of 1901, when he formed a partnership with Herman Blanchard, being thus associated until 1904, when he was appointed assistant state's attorney under Charles S. Cullen. During the years 1902 and 1903 he assisted in trying three murder cases and he has been connected with considerable important litigation during his connection with the Ottawa bar. For the past three years he has prosecuted all public improvement cases of the city of Ottawa.

He has, moreover, been very active and influential in political circles and was secretary of the republican township committee for six years. He has also been a member of the republican county central committee for four years and has done effective and earnest service for his party. Fraternally Mr. Mills is connected with Occidental lodge, No. 40, A. F. & A. M., of which he is senior warden, and he belongs to Shabbona chapter, No. 37, R. A. M., and Ottawa commandery, No. 10, K. T. He is a representative of two of the prominent old families of the county and the work of development, which was begun by his grandfather and carried forward by his father, has been continued by him inasmuch as he is a co-operant factor in many plans and measures for the general good. He has made a creditable record in politics and in professional circles and is regarded as one of the able young lawyers of the county.

SAMUEL GEFT.

Samuel Geft is a retired farmer residing in Troy Grove and in an analyzation of his life record it will be found that he has never been dilatory or negligent in business affairs, but through close application and unremitting perseverance has worked his way upward and as a carpenter and farmer won the competence that now enables him to enjoy a well earned rest. He was born in Stark county, Ohio, near Canton, in 1833, and has therefore passed the seventy-third milestone on life's journey. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Brown) Geft. The father was killed while felling timber in Hancock county, Ohio. In the family were six children, but only two came to La Salle county, Samuel and his brother, Jeremiah, who is now a farmer in Troy Grove township.

Samuel Geft received but limited educational privileges, although he pursued his studies to some extent in the country schools of Ohio. He came to La Salle county in 1850, when a young man of seventeen years. He was almost penniless at the time, but he possessed strong determination and unfaltering courage and through a residence of fifty-six years in this part of the state he has commanded the respect of his fellow-men by reason of his industry and integrity. For a number of years he followed the carpenter's trade and as his financial resources permitted he invested in land, becoming the owner of eighty acres of farm land near Mendota. He also owns a very valuable farm of one hundred and sixty acres near Fowler, Indiana, and a fine home in



R. D. MILLS.

Troy Grove. Thus in brief is told the story of his life and those who read between the lines may learn of his unfaltering diligence, his persistency of purpose and his strong determination—qualities which were manifested day after day, month after month and year after year until he had wrested fortune from the hands of an adverse fate. He now possesses a very desirable competence, enabling him to enjoy all of the necessities and comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

Mr. Geft was married to Miss Lydia Hess, a daughter of John Hess, of Troy Grove township, who followed mechanical pursuits throughout his business career. Two children have been born of this union: Violet N., the wife of Fred Shuttle, a resident of Benton county, Indiana, by whom she has one child, Floyd; and Ira S., a machinist, who married Sophia Kriser, and lives in Troy Grove.

In his political views Mr. Geft is a republican, having supported the party since Fremont became its first presidential candidate. He is now serving as alderman in Troy Grove and in community affairs is deeply interested to the extent of giving tangible support to many measures for the general good. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Freewill Baptist church and also by the honorable, upright principles which have permeated his life.

LEROY L. SUTTON.

Leroy L. Sutton, a contractor and builder, whose identification with building operations in Rutland has contributed much to the improvement and attractive appearance of the town, is a native of Franklin county, Indiana, where his birth occurred April 18, 1854. His parents were Harvey and Lucy A. (Miller) Sutton, natives of Ohio and Georgia respectively. The father was born in Preble county, Ohio, July 6, 1826, and was a son of George and Hannah (Gard) Sutton, the former born near Uniontown, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and the latter in Camden, New Jersey. The paternal great-grandparents were Samuel and Sarah (McCoy) Sutton, of Pennsylvania. The maternal great-grandparents were Jacob and Sarah (Morris) Gard, of New Jersey, who removed from that state to Pennsylvania, where their remaining days were passed. Rachel Sutton, the great-great-grandmother of Leroy Sutton, figured prominently in connection with the history at the time when the Indians were numerous in Fayette county, Penn-

sylvania, and were a constant menace to the white settlers. She drilled a party of women to ward off the attacks of the Indians and because of this was called Captain Rachel Sutton. George Sutton and Hannah Gard were married January 29, 1805, and afterward removed to Preble county, Ohio, where they spent their remaining days. George Sutton was a prominent farmer and in his political views was a whig until the dissolution of that party, when he joined the ranks of the new republican party. He died in 1860, in the eighty-second year of his age, while his wife passed away January 23, 1862, in her eighty-third year. Both were born in 1784. In their family were eight children, of whom Samuel died in Bethany, Missouri, in 1905, when more than ninety years of age. The following are still living: Simon, who resides in Bethany, Harrison county, Missouri; Julia Ann, the wife of Orson Gard, also of Bethany; and Harvey Sutton, of Rutland.

The last named, the father of our subject, left his native town in Ohio at the age of twenty-two years and removed to Rush county, Ohio, where he worked at the carpenter's trade for ten years. In 1857 he removed to Knox county, Illinois, where he was connected with building operations until October, 1858. He then became a resident of Marshall county, Illinois, and engaged in farming on eighty acres of land where the town of Toluca now stands. He also followed his trade to some extent, and in the spring of 1866 he removed to Rutland, where he has since resided. He has been actively connected with building operations for about fifty-five years but is now living retired, having passed the eightieth milestone on life's journey. He cast his first presidential ballot for Zachary Taylor, and in 1856 announced his allegiance to the republican party by voting for John C. Fremont, its first presidential candidate.

On the 8th of May, 1853, Harvey Sutton was married to Miss Lucy Ann Miller, who was born in Georgia, a daughter of Robert H. and Frances R. Miller, of Franklin county, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Sutton were married in the latter state and in 1857 became residents of Yates City, Knox county, Illinois. Mrs. Harvey Sutton passed away October 25, 1903, at the age of seventy-one years. In their family were eight children, of whom Leroy L. is the eldest. The others still surviving are: Addie, now the wife of William McFarland, of Fairmont, Minnesota; Fannie, the wife of John Richards, of Kansas; Robert E., who is living in Rutland, Illinois; William G., of Rutland; and Gertie, twin sister of William and wife of William Cox, of Minonk, Illinois. Two of the children died in infancy.

Leroy L. Sutton was educated in the public schools of Rutland, which he attended during the winter months, for in the summer seasons he was leading a busy life, having begun work on the farm at the age of twelve years. When seventeen years of age he began following the carpenter's trade and contracting, and since that time he has been connected with all kinds of building, erecting many substantial structures, including the new school building at Rutland, the bank building, the double store building for G. A. Sauer, and many others. He is himself an expert workman and therefore capable of directing the labors of those whom he employs.

In March, 1878, Leroy Sutton was married to Miss Ella Baer, and they have one child, Roy R. Her father, Joseph Baer, was killed at Bricktown, Marshall county, soon after his return from the army. His widow still lives in Washburn, Illinois. She bore the maiden name of Sarah Hadlock, and by her marriage she became the mother of the following named: Charles and Joseph, who are residents of Chillicothe, Illinois; Henry, of Rutland; Mary, the wife of George White, of Washburn. There is also a half-brother, William, living at La Rose, Illinois. Two children, Jennie and Benjamin, are deceased.

Politically Mr. Sutton is a prohibitionist in principle but votes the national republican ticket. At local elections he supports the candidates whom he thinks best qualified for office. He is a member of the Christian church and has served as chorister, possessing a fine voice. He has sung at many funerals, being a leader of the quartet on many such occasions. He has also furnished and had charge of the music for many commencement exercises in Rutland and other public affairs. He is one of the most prominent and influential residents of the village and because of his substantial business and personal worth he is valued and is widely recognized here.

CAREY C. BARR.

Carey C. Barr, president and treasurer of the Barr Clay Company, manufacturers of paving and building brick, was born in Indiana, in 1851, and became a resident of Streator in 1892, removing to this city for the purpose of organizing the Barr Clay Company. The company is now engaged quite extensively in the manufacture of building and paving brick and the output is sold in Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee and other points in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin. Employment is furnished

to between one hundred and one hundred and thirty-five workmen and the business is an important industrial enterprise, being conducted along modern business lines in harmony with the spirit of progress which is characteristic of the age.

Mr. Barr was married to Miss Mary House, who was born in Houston, Texas. She is vice president of the company, with William H. Boys as secretary. In politics Mr. Barr is a republican.

SAMUEL HOOD.

Samuel Hood, a farmer living on section 25, Waltham township, came to La Salle county from Beaver county, Pennsylvania, in 1854. He is one of the native sons of the Keystone state, his birth having occurred there on the 13th of September, 1832. His parents were James and Margaret (Boyd) Hood. The father was of Scotch-Irish ancestry and the grandfather came from Ireland to the new world, thus founding the family on American soil.

Samuel Hood spent the first twenty-two years of his life in the state of his nativity and acquired his education in the common schools. He then removed to the middle west and at first rented land for two years. On the expiration of that period, with the capital he had saved from his earnings, he bought eighty acres on section 25, Waltham township, which he still owns. At that time the country was a treeless prairie with no fences and only a few scattered homes, but the land was soon taken up by the farmers, who have converted it into productive fields, enclosed by well kept fences and giving every evidence of careful supervision of energetic owners. He has always been a hard-working man, honest in all his undertakings and through his industry and integrity has acquired a comfortable property that now enables him to live retired, making his home on the first land which he purchased after coming to Illinois.

Mr. Hood was married to Miss Martha A. Marshall, a daughter of Robert and Maria Marshall, of Beaver county, Pennsylvania. This union has been blessed with two children. The eldest daughter, Eliza, is the widow of Prosper Hess, who died in 1906, leaving two children, Marshall and Fred S. Etta is the wife of William Scott, and unto them has been born a son, Leslie.

Mr. Hood exercises his right of franchise in the support of the men and measures of the republican party. He has served as assessor and road commissioner and has also been

school director for twenty-five years. He has likewise filled the office of justice of the peace. The duties of these various offices have been performed in prompt and capable manner. He regards a public office as a public trust—and no trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed in the slightest degree. Coming to the middle west in early manhood he has been identified with La Salle county throughout the period of his business career and his labors have brought him a gratifying measure of success.

JOHN A. LITTAU.

John A. Littau, agent for the Pabst Brewing Company at La Salle, was born in Mineral Point, Wisconsin, in 1868, a son of Joseph and Mary (Haubris) Littau. The father came to La Salle from Wisconsin in 1869 and was employed in the zinc works as a potter. He is still living in this city. In his family were ten children, of whom five yet survive, namely: John A., Joseph, Nicholas, Peter and George.

John A. Littau acquired his education in the public schools of La Salle and on putting aside his text-books secured employment in the zinc works, where he remained until 1890, when he became agent for a brewery, selling beer for the Star Union and the La Salle breweries. In 1894 he became agent for the Pabst Milwaukee beer and has so continued, controlling a large trade.

In 1894 Mr. Littau was married in La Salle to Miss Catherine Cusick, a daughter of Timothy Cusick, of La Salle, and they have seven children, Margaret, William, John, Katherine, Clara, Marie and Joseph, all born in La Salle. Mr. Littau votes with the democracy and is a member of the Elks, the Eagles, the Independent Order of Foresters and the Knights of Pythias fraternity. Almost his entire life has been spent in this city, where he is widely known as an enterprising and reliable young business man.

WILLIAM C. GEIGER.

William C. Geiger, general manager of the Streator branch of the Pabst Brewing Company, was born in Marshall county, Illinois, May 12, 1868, a son of Conrad and Flora (Froelich) Geiger. The father, a native of Baden, Germany, was born March 2, 1841, and died May 22, 1905. He came to America in 1858 and just one week

after Fort Sumter was fired upon and while the conflict was raging in the streets of Baltimore, Conrad Geiger enlisted on the 19th of April, 1861, in the Sixth New York Infantry, which moved forthwith to Annapolis, Maryland, and fortified that place. On the expiration of his three-months' term he re-enlisted September 19, 1861, in Company K, Forty-fifth New York Infantry, the regiment going into winter quarters at Fairfax Courthouse. In the spring they joined Blenker's division in the Shenandoah valley and fought in the battle of Cross Keys, Generals Fremont and Ewell commanding respectively the Federal and Confederate troops. The regiment marched afterward to Culpeper Courthouse and participated in the battle of Cedar Run, August 8, 1862. Eleven days' fighting followed while the Federal troops were falling back to Bull Run and Mr. Geiger was in the second battle at that place August 29 and 30, 1862. He participated in the engagement at Antietam, was at Fredericksburg in December and at Chancellorsville May 14, 1863. He was in the battle of Gettysburg on the first three days of July and after Lee was driven south of the Potomac went with General Hooker's corps to relieve the Union army at Chattanooga, participating while en route in the battle of Wauhatchie in Lookout valley, October 27th. It was a spirited contest by moonlight and lasted from early evening until four o'clock in the morning. With Hooker at Lookout Mountain, Mr. Geiger fought in that battle above the clouds November 24th and at Missionary Ridge, November 25th, and then went to the relief of Burnside, at Knoxville, Tennessee. He was in the campaign against Atlanta, participating in its most important battles up to the surrender of the city, then was honorably discharged at Louisville, Kentucky, October 9, 1864. In 1867 he married Miss Flora Froelich, a native of Bristol, Illinois, and a daughter of Henry Froelich, who was born in Germany and came to the United States when young. He first located in Bristol and afterward removed to Peru, where he engaged in the hotel business until his death at the age of fifty-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Geiger became the parents of three children, William, Flora and Nellie, the elder daughter dying when twenty-seven years of age. In 1871 Mr. Geiger removed to Streator, where he was engaged in business until his death. He assisted in organizing the first lodge of Odd Fellows in Streator. He was a man of firm purpose, modest in manner and earned the reputation which he bore of attending exclusively to his own affairs. The funeral services were conducted under the charge of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he had been a most devoted and loyal member.

William C. Geiger, a youth of three summers at the time of the removal of his parents to Streator, acquired his education in the schools of this city and when twelve years of age went to work with his father in the bottling business. In 1883 he became connected with the Pabst Brewing Company of Streator and in June, 1905, took over the management of the business, since which time he has been in control of the trade at this point.

On the 27th of January, 1904, William C. Geiger was married to Miss Louise Gehres, a native of Ottawa and a daughter of Adam and Catherine (Deuhringer) Gehres, both natives of Germany. Her father came to America in early life and first located in New Jersey, but later came to Ottawa, Illinois, where he followed the trade of blacksmithing. He afterward removed to Streator, where he spent thirty years, dying in 1902, at the age of seventy-three. In his family were eight children, of whom six are living: William, Catherine, Louise, Gertrude, Mary and Lydia.

Mr. Geiger is a member of the North American Union of Chicago, of the Illinois Commercial Travelers Association and of the Toilers fraternity, and his political allegiance is given to the democracy. In business circles he has made an excellent reputation as a man of enterprise, extending the scope of his labors by reason of his close application and keen business discernment and in the city where almost his entire life has been passed he is popular, numbering his friends by the score.

AUGUST BEGUIN.

August Beguin, whose life's labors were ended in death on the 18th of August, 1902, was born in France in 1833 and for many years was a worthy and respected resident of La Salle county, where his energies were devoted for a long period to farm labor. He was a young man of twenty years when, thinking that he might enjoy better business opportunities in America, he crossed the Atlantic to New York. For a time he remained in the Empire state, but after a brief period came on to Ottawa in the early '50s and worked for Mr. Netchum, who then conducted a brewery at the county seat. After spending some time in Ottawa, Mr. Beguin secured employment at farm labor and was thus engaged up to the time of his marriage, when he began farming on his own account. He continued to follow general agricultural pursuits for a long period, or until his retirement from active business life about

1893. Mrs. Beguin still owns the farm which at one time belonged to her father.

It was in the year 1858 that August Beguin was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Duffield, who was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1835, and was brought to La Salle county in 1841 by her parents, Robert and Mary (Wright) Duffield, who located first on the farm which is now the home of Wallace Libbey. Robert Duffield purchased six acres in Deer Park township and later bought the farm of one hundred and sixty acres in South Ottawa township, which is now owned by his daughter, Mrs. Beguin. Later he invested in another farm on Covell Creek in South Ottawa township, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1885, when he was almost seventy-five years of age. He had for a decade survived his wife, who passed away on the 1st of October, 1875. In their family were six children: Sarah, deceased; William, who is living in South Ottawa township; Mary Ann, who married William Kelly and is now deceased; Robert, who was killed in the Civil war at Savannah, Georgia, while serving as a member of the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Infantry; and Jane, the wife of Alfred Cross, a resident of Du Page county, Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. Beguin became the parents of seven children, all of whom are yet living, as follows: Mary E., the wife of James Sibert, who resides near Seneca and by whom she has two sons, William and James; Josephine, the wife of William Brown, a farmer of Morris, Illinois, by whom she has eleven living children—August, Florence, Cora, Stella, Charles Anderson, Iver, Violet, Roy, Fred, Marion and Dorothea; William, a farmer of Cowley county, Kansas, who is married and has three children, Willard, Bessie and Grace; Jennie, the wife of G. Gordon, who resides four miles northeast of Ottawa and has eleven children—Susie E., Charles, Cora, William, Clara and Wylie, twins, Jennie, Samuel, Nettie, Mary and Elsie; George, who is married and resides upon a farm in South Ottawa township; Herman, a farmer of La Salle county, who is married and has five children—Ned, Vera, Claude, Evert and Edna; Cora, the wife of Fred Brown, who is residing with Mrs. Beguin and operates the home farm. They have two children, Cora and Vivian Ruth.

In addition to the home property Mrs. Beguin owns ninety-five acres of pasture land, making two hundred and sixty-one acres altogether in the home place and likewise has fifty-five acres in South Ottawa township and forty acres in Deer Park. In his political views Mr. Beguin



MR. AND MRS. AUGUST BEGUIN.

was a democrat but was without aspiration for office, preferring to give his attention to his business affairs, in which he prospered, placing the farm under a high state of cultivation. His last days were spent in honorable retirement from labor and he well merited the rest which was vouchsafed him. He served for some time as school director and in community interests was found as a co-operant factor whose efforts were very beneficial. He held membership in the Deer Park Baptist church, of which Mrs. Beguin is also a member. She now makes her home on the farm which at one time was the property of her father, living there with her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Brown.

FREDERICK P. HARTSHORN.

There is no department of labor in which more rapid and radical advance has been made than in agriculture owing to the improved machinery that has been placed upon the market and the scientific investigation which has brought about a knowledge of the needs of soil and nourishment needed for different crops and the best conditions under which they can be produced. Keeping in touch with modern progress, Frederick P. Hartshorn, of La Salle, is recognized as one of the prominent representatives of agricultural interests in this county, operating a farm of four hundred and fifty acres and also extensively engaged in raising stock.

Mr. Hartshorn was born in Waltham township, La Salle county, August 17, 1860, a son of Alfred I. and Amelia (Dean) Hartshorn, the former a native of New York and the latter of Connecticut. They came to Illinois in 1837, their location in La Salle county being chosen probably because of the fact that Mr. Hartshorn's aunt, Miss Hannah P. Burnham, had preceded them and made her home in Waltham township. They purchased a farm in the same township and it was upon the old family homestead there that Frederick P. Hartshorn was reared to manhood, attending the district schools and working in the fields through the summer months. Later he entered the high school in La Salle, graduating with the class of 1880.

It is said that a large percentage of the failures which are constantly occurring in business life is due to the fact that men do not choose the occupation or profession to which nature has best imbued them. This is certainly not so in the case of Mr. Hartshorn, who in his correct judgment and keen discrimination shows that he is well qualified for the work which claims his

time and energies. He gained practical experience through the assistance which he rendered his father in his boyhood days and he has continually promoted his efficiency as the years have gone by. In 1882 the family removed to La Salle township and about thirteen years ago Mr. Hartshorn took charge of his father's large farm, embracing four hundred and fifty acres of rich and productive land. He carries on general farming and raises horses and hogs. He harvests good crops and everything about his place is indicative of thorough understanding of the business and modern progressive methods. The farm is one of the best improved in La Salle county, which fact is largely due to the intelligent and judicious management of Mr. Hartshorn. On June 26, 1906, his house was struck by lightning and it and its contents were totally destroyed.

On the 8th of September, 1885, Mr. Hartshorn was married to Miss Juliet Bushnell, a daughter of Washington and Phoebe (Charles) Bushnell, of Ottawa. They have one child, Alfred Burnham. The parents are communicants of the Episcopal church and Mr. Hartshorn is a member of Acacia lodge, No. 67, A. F. & A. M., and Peru chapter, R. A. M., and St. John's commandery, No. 26, K. T. He has taken the thirty-second degree in this order and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is also connected with the Modern Woodmen camp of America. He has been solicited by his friends to accept the candidacy for public office, but has steadily declined to do so, preferring to give his time and energies to his business affairs, which, capably directed, are bringing to him gratifying success.

JAMES W. STEVENSON.

James W. Stevenson is now living a retired life but still owns valuable farm property in La Salle county. For many years his time and energies were devoted to general agricultural pursuits. He took up his abode in this county in pioneer days, dating his residence from 1849 with only a brief interval of absence, during which period he was a resident of Putnam county, Illinois, and New Jersey. His parents were John and Hannah (Wilson) Stevenson, the former born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, May 16, 1801, and the latter in Warren county, New Jersey, October 29, 1803. They were married in the state of their nativity May 24, 1824, and the father followed the occupation of farming throughout his entire life. Both were members of the Society of Friends and his political alle-

giance was given to the whig party. John Stevenson passed away in New Jersey, May 12, 1854, and his wife died in Otter Creek township, La Salle county, March 20, 1889, having survived her husband for nearly thirty-five years. They were the parents of eight children, of whom five are now living: Joseph, who resides in California at the age of eighty-one years; James W., of this review; Almira, the wife of Hiram Deach, who resides at Flemington Junction, Hunterdon county, New Jersey; Daniel W., living in Streator; and Walter, who is living in California at the age of sixty-three years.

James W. Stevenson acquired his education in the public schools of New Jersey and in the Westown Pennsylvania Boarding School. He came to Illinois in 1849, when a young man of twenty-two years, and cast in his lot with the early settlers of La Salle county, locating in Rutland township. In 1851 he married and removed to Putnam county, Illinois, where he spent two years, after which he returned to New Jersey, where he also remained for two years. He then came again to La Salle in 1855, at which time he took up his abode in Otter Creek township, where he has since lived. He owns two hundred and forty acres of fine land well improved and he has made all the improvements upon the property himself. It was a tract of wild prairie when it came into his possession but he has converted it into rich fields and has been one of the most active factors in the agricultural progress of this section of the state. At the present writing he is living retired but that he has always been a most active and energetic business man is indicated by the fact that he is today the owner of excellent property interests, including not only his home farm but also a quarter section of land in Grand Rapids township.

On the 11th of February, 1851, Mr. Stevenson was united in marriage to Miss Comfort A. Millikin, who was born in Ohio in 1830, and is a daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Williams) Millikin. Her father, a native of Pennsylvania, died in 1865, at the age of sixty-four years, while his widow survived to the advanced age of eighty-six years, both passing away in Rutland township. Mr. Millikin came to this county in 1830, being one of its pioneer settlers. He first located in Magnolia, on Sandy creek, and was driven into a fort there by the Indians, who frequently manifested a hostile spirit in those early days, resenting the encroachment of the white men upon their hunting grounds. Mr. Millikin became an extensive landowner and his holdings made him one of the prosperous residents of this part of the

state. He first built a log house and broke the wild prairie with ox teams. Later he erected a frame residence; having hauled the lumber from Chicago. He was closely associated with the early development of this part of the state and his labors made him one of the foremost business men of his locality. His political allegiance was given to the democracy, for he staunchly advocated the principles set forth by Jackson. Unto him and his wife were born eleven children, of whom four daughters are now living: Mrs. Stevenson, Amanda, Jerusha and Lucy. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson have been born six children, five of whom still survive: Emma; John; Edward; Byron, who died at the age of thirty years; Ernest; and William.

Mr. Stevenson votes with the republican party and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, as every true American citizen should do. He was supervisor of Otter Creek township for fourteen years, and for fifteen years was school treasurer. For thirty-two years he acted as postmaster in Otter Creek township and for over twenty years was secretary of the Otter Creek Insurance Company. No trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed in the slightest degree. He has always lived to a high ideal of citizenship and his private life has been characterized by many good qualities which have made him a respected and worthy resident of this part of the state. He is now in the eightieth year of his age and he receives from his fellow citizens the veneration and respect which should ever be accorded those who have advanced far on life's journey and who have always been true to a high standard of living.

JOHN J. WOOLLEY.

John J. Woolley, engaged in the laundry business in Streator, was born in Grand Rapids township, La Salle county, March 25, 1859, a son of Milton and Margaret (Dodge) Woolley, mention of whom is made elsewhere in this work in connection with the sketch of Myron Woolley. In the public schools John J. Woolley acquired his education and in early manhood engaged in clerking, which business he followed until 1896. He then established the laundry which he has now conducted for ten years and has found it a profitable enterprise because of the excellent workmanship and his promptness and reliability—qualities which have gained for him a large and well merited patronage.

On the 15th of April, 1885, occurred the marriage of John J. Woolley and Miss Alice Wes-

ner, who was born in Reading township, Livingston county, Illinois, August 5, 1866, a daughter of Henry K. and Esther (Defenbaugh) Woolley, both of whom were natives of Ohio. Her father came to Illinois in 1846 and first engaged in farming in Livingston county. He afterward carried on merchandising in Reading for a number of years and subsequently removed to Varna, where he also spent several years. In 1880 he became a resident of Streator, where he conducted a market, continuing in business with success up to the time of his death, which occurred July 18, 1895, when he was sixty-eight years of age. His wife passed away near Streator on the 5th of August, 1881, when forty-nine years of age. They were the parents of eleven children, nine of whom are now living: Adaline, the wife of James Parkins; Dumha; Ephraim; Andrew; Ammon; Mrs. Woolley; Etta, the wife of Willis Flanigan; Nellie, the wife of Peter Jensen; and Lavina, who married Richard Evans. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Woolley has been blessed with four children, Nina M., Chauncey J., Ethel M. and Robert D.

Mr. Woolley is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and of the Modern Woodmen camp. He is likewise connected with the Mystic Workers of the World and he gives his political allegiance to the republican party. Like the vast majority of young men he started upon his business career without capital, placing his dependence upon the sure and substantial qualities of business activity and integrity and he has always maintained an excellent reputation in business circles in Streator.

SAMUEL BONNEFOY.

Samuel Bonnefoy, whose home farm is on section 19, Wallace township, there owns and operates one hundred and sixty acres of land. His life has been one of activity, and in all that he does he is practical, his labors therefore proving resultant factors in his attempt to gain success. He was born in Serena township, this county, July 24, 1862. His father, Esaie Bonnefoy, was a native of France and is now living in Ottawa, at the venerable age of eighty years. He married Mrs. Eugenia (Prevost) Capsul, who was the widow of John Capsul. She was also born in France and is living in the county seat. By her first marriage she had a son, Louis, who is now living in the Klondike. The year 1855 witnessed the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Esaie Bennefoy in La Salle county. They came from France and made their way at once into the interior of

the country, settling at Ottawa, where they were married. Mr. Bonnefoy was in very limited financial circumstances, having only four dollars when he reached Ottawa. Immediate employment was an absolute necessity therefore and he worked as a mechanic. He then started with five yoke of oxen for the gold fields and went as far as Pike's Peak. After being gone for thirteen months he returned to La Salle county and engaged in farming. For a few years he rented land and then prospering in his undertakings he purchased eighty acres in Wallace township. He was a successful farmer, and as his financial resources increased he added to his property from time to time until he had three hundred and twenty acres. He lived upon his farm until about twenty-three years ago, when he retired to Ottawa, where he has since resided. He worked for fifty cents a day when he first reached Ottawa but he possessed determination and enterprise and eagerly availed himself of every opportunity leading to success. As the years advanced he acquired a handsome competence that enabled him to put aside the more arduous duties of an active business career and enjoy a well earned rest. He gives his political support to the democracy but is not an office holder. He belongs to the Congregational church, and in an analyzation of his life work it will be seen that high principles have actuated his conduct, while his honorable dealing has been a strong element in his prosperity. In his family were three children but the second died in infancy. The eldest, Anna, is now the wife of Clement Ledoux, living in Truesdale, Iowa.

Samuel Bonnefoy, the youngest of the family, made his home with his parents until he attained his majority and then sought a companion and helpmate for life's journey, being married on the 9th of January, 1883, to Miss Julia Douvia, a native of this county. The marriage has been blessed with three children: Elmer K., residing upon his father's farm a half mile east of the place upon which Mr. Bonnefoy resides, wedded Mary Thompson, a daughter of Robert J. Thompson, supervisor of Wallace township. Blanche and Dora, aged respectively ten and six years, are at home.

Several years after his marriage Mr. Bonnefoy's father gave him one hundred and sixty acres of land, and he has since carried on general farming. In 1905 he erected a new house, barn, corn cribs and granaries on the eighty-acre tract where he now resides, while his son Elmer lives upon the other eighty-acre tract, a half mile east of where Samuel Bonnefoy made his home for many years, it being a part of his father's old place. He has led an active and busy

life, accomplishing whatever he has undertaken by reason of his force of character, strong principles and indefatigable diligence. Everything about his place is neat and thrifty in appearance and the well kept fields indicate his careful supervision and his practical methods.

In his political views Mr. Bonnefoy is a democrat where national issues are involved but casts an independent local ballot. He has been justice of the peace and drainage commissioner, also drainage clerk for three years, and whether in office or out of it is a public-spirited citizen whose aid can always be counted upon to further progressive public measures. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp and the position to which he has attained in the regard of his fellowmen is a very enviable one.

GEORGE W. GRAHAM.

George W. Graham, interested in general farming on section 23, Bruce township, was born February 12, 1859, in this township, in what is now Richards addition to Streator. His parents were William and Mary (Jefferson) Graham. The father was born in Ireland and the mother in Canada, and the former died in October, 1858, at the age of forty-five years. After losing her first husband Mrs. Graham became the wife of Frederick Richards, a prominent man of Streator. Mr. Graham was a pioneer of La Salle county, locating south of Streator, and with the early progress and development of that locality was closely associated. He secured from the government a tract of land of eighty acres upon which not a furrow had been turned nor an improvement made, and with characteristic energy he began its cultivation and development, continuing his farming operations there until his death. He was married just south of the city to Miss Mary Jefferson, and they became the parents of four sons and a daughter but only two are now living: George W., of this review; and Emma, the wife of Frank Miller, now of Lamar, Missouri.

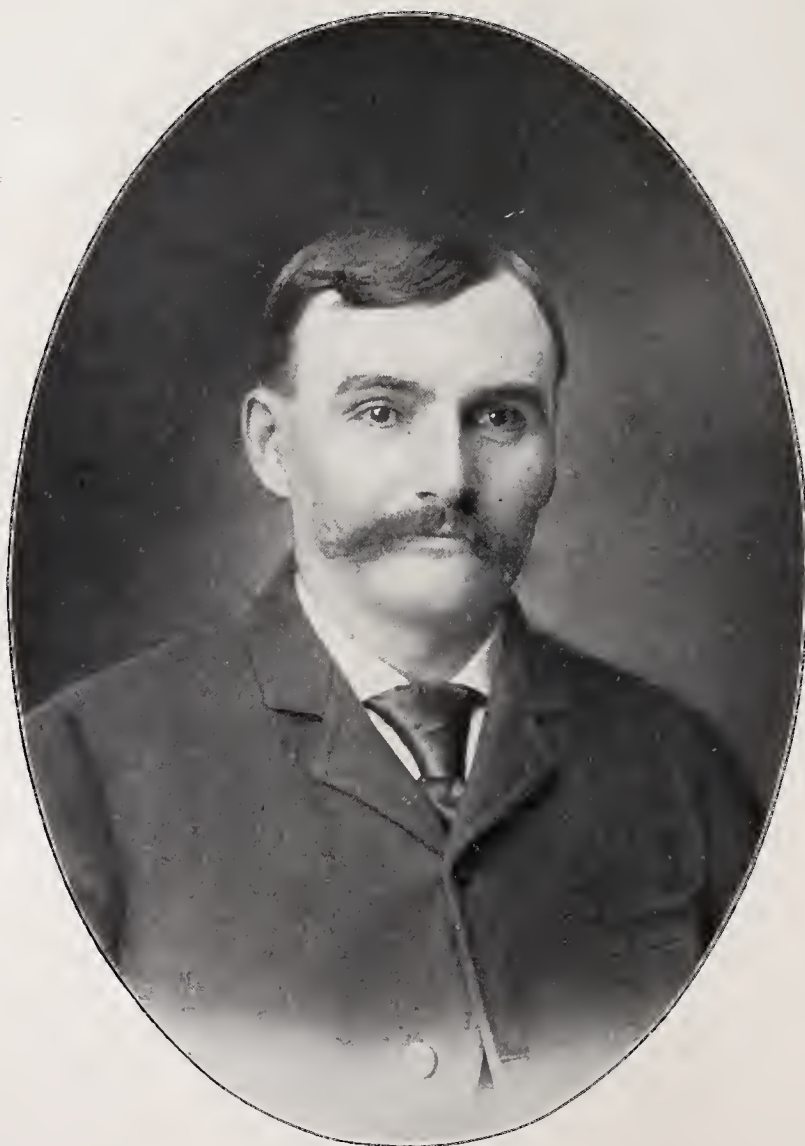
In the public schools of the county George W. Graham acquired his education and was reared to farm life upon the old farm homestead. He remained with his mother and stepfather until his marriage, which was celebrated on the 8th of September, 1880, the lady of his choice being Miss Cordelia D. Law, who was born in Bruce township, La Salle county, on the 8th day of July, 1862, her parents being Samuel and Eliza (Hartman) Law. Both are now deceased, the mother having passed away February 27, 1906, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. They had

thirteen children. Mr. Law came to La Salle county at an early day from Pennsylvania and cast his lot with the pioneer residents of this part of the state. He was a carpenter by trade and built a number of houses in this locality, many of which are still standing as monuments to his enterprise and labor. In politics he was a staunch Jacksonian democrat, unfaltering in his allegiance to the principles in which he believed.

Following his marriage Mr. Graham turned his attention to farming on a tract of land north of Streator and in the spring of 1877, renting his farm, he established a dairy, which he conducted for four years. He has since purchased the old Law homestead of forty acres, which he has splendidly improved, building thereon a large, fine, modern residence. He has also added more modern equipments and the place is one of the attractive country homes of Bruce township. In 1892, associated with Fred Richards under the firm name of Richards & Graham, he embarked in the grain trade at Richards, in which he has since continued and is now operating successfully along that line, in addition to which he manages his farming interests.

Mr. Graham has been prominent and influential in community affairs. In 1891 he was elected as commissioner of highways and is now serving for the thirteenth consecutive year in that office, a fact which is indicative of the confidence which is reposed in him by his fellow townsmen and the prompt and capable manner in which he discharges the duties devolving upon him. He was school officer for a number of years and the cause of education found in him a warm friend. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist church at Streator, while his political allegiance has in late years been given to the republican party.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Graham was blessed with three children. Mildred E., who is a graduate of St. Xavier's Academy, having spent seven years there as a student, is now a teacher near Streator in her second year. She received a medal for the highest scholarship in general history at St. Xavier's Academy, June 27, 1901, and for good deportment on the 15th of June, 1903. Grace A. is also a graduate of the same school. She possesses considerable natural musical talent, which has been cultivated and she is now studying in Chicago for the profession of a trained nurse. George A. (Jr.), born June 1, 1906, died June 15, 1906. The family is one widely and favorably known in Bruce township, where Mr. Graham has spent his entire life and where he has so conducted his business interest as to win a place among the citizens in comfort-



G. W. GRAHAM.



MRS. GEORGE W. GRAHAM.

able circumstances and directed his efforts for the public good so as to be recognized as a valued and representative citizen of this portion of the county.

A. J. THURSTON.

A. J. Thurston, a broad-minded, reliable and enterprising business man and citizen, who is now serving as supervisor of Troy Grove township and is living retired on his farm about two miles south of Mendota, is a son of Welcome and Maria (Field) Thurston. In the maternal line he comes of the same family to which belonged Marshall Field, Cyrus W. Field and Chief Justice Field. The original home of the Thurstons in America was in Vermont and the family comes of English ancestry. The grandfather, John Thurston, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and served under General Green for three and a half years, proving a faithful defender of the cause of liberty. He now lies buried at Chester, Vermont. Welcome Thurston was for some years a resident of Chester, whence he removed to Illinois in 1854. He was in limited financial circumstances when he arrived in La Salle county, but he possessed strong determination and energy and these proved an excellent foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of his later success. He first bought eighty acres of wild land in Troy Grove township, which he converted into rich and productive fields and to which he has added from time to time as his financial resources permitted until he is now the owner of three hundred and sixty acres of very valuable land, two hundred and eight acres being in the home farm in Troy Grove township. He still survives at the age of ninety-one years, enjoys good health and reads without glasses. He is one of the remarkable old men of the county and well merits the veneration and respect so uniformly accorded him, while his business career indicates what may be accomplished through industry and enterprise. In the family were two children, the elder son, Robert F. Thurston, being now in Texas.

A. J. Thurston, whose name introduces this record, acquired his education in the schools of Vermont and Illinois. He attended Henderson Academy at Mendota and also the Chester Academy in Vermont, and after completing his education engaged in teaching school. Having arrived at years of maturity he chose as a companion and helpmate for life's journey Miss Kate Blanchard, whose father was a cousin of Judge Blanchard,

of Ottawa. There is one child of this marriage, Alfred W. Thurston, born March 5, 1895.

Mr. Thurston owns and for several years operated three hundred and sixty acres of fine farm land in Troy Grove township, which is devoted to the production of the cereals best adapted to soil and climate and also to stock-raising. His farm presents a neat and attractive appearance, being equipped with all modern conveniences and accessories. It is the place where his father located on coming to the county and where he still continues to live. He also owns real estate in Louisiana, having an eighth interest in the Jefferson Davis plantation of five thousand seven hundred and fifty acres, purchased by a syndicate in 1903. He also has a fifth interest in six thousand and six hundred acres of land thirty-two miles north of Houston, Texas, situated in the fruit belt and now mostly covered with timber. While born of well-to-do parents, he has not wasted his time but is one of the thoroughly up-to-date farmers of the county, utilizing the latest improved machinery and methods in the care of his place and displaying excellent business ability and executive force in the control of his farming and property interests. Moreover he is thoroughly reliable, his integrity standing as an unquestioned fact in his career.

In politics Mr. Thurston is an earnest republican, who has served for many years as school director, the cause of education finding in him a warm and stalwart friend. He is now serving for his second term as supervisor of the township and is proving a most capable officer. A man of liberal education, of upright principles, and progressive spirit, he occupies an enviable place in the respect of his fellowmen by reason of his loyal citizenship and his genuine personal worth.

CHARLES SEIPP.

Charles Seipp, prospering in his undertakings as a farmer and stock-raiser, is a worthy representative of a well known German family of La Salle county. His home is on section 27, Richland township, where he owns a farm of eighty acres, which is finely improved. In his farming operations he displays practical methods productive of desirable results. He was born June 26, 1875, in this county, and is a son of Conrad Seipp, a retired farmer residing in Streator, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. His early education was acquired in the district schools and he continued his studies in the Brothers school at La Salle. He was reared to the occupation of farming, early becoming familiar with

all of the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist, for when a young lad he took his place in the fields and followed the plow, or aided in the harvesting of the crops. He has engaged in farming on his own account for the past eight years and success has attended his efforts.

Mr. Seipp was married in this county to Miss Christina Dietrick, who was born in this county in 1873 and is a daughter of Anthony and Margaret (Eyrich) Dietrick, the latter now residing in Eagle township. Her father, however, died in September, 1900, when more than sixty years of age. He came to this county fifty years ago from Germany, his birth having occurred in Baden, that country. In America he followed farming with success and at his death was the owner of one hundred acres of rich and productive land. Mrs. Seipp is one of seven children, five daughters and two sons, namely: Ida, the widow of Henry Loebach, who resides upon the home farm; Traca, who is now in St. Louis, Missouri; Theodore, who is married and lives at Kangley; Edward, at home; Mrs. Seipp; Matilda and Elnora, both at home.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Seipp has been blessed with two daughters, who were born in Richland township: Hildegard, born October 22, 1898; and Helen, born June 16, 1903. The family are members of the German Catholic church of Richland township, and socially Mr. Seipp is connected with the Mystic Workers, belonging to lodge No. 144, at Lostant. Politically he is independent and while neglectful of no duty of citizenship he does not take an active part in political work, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, which are making him one of the prosperous agriculturists of his community.

GUSTAVUS A. CLARK.

Gustavus A. Clark, living on section 2, Dayton township, owns a good farm, but is renting most of his land while practically he lives retired. He was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, in 1833. His father, Windsor O. Clark, was born in New York, September 17, 1808, and was a son of a soldier of the war of 1812 who died from disease contracted in the army. He was one of a large family and at his father's death, being left in limited financial resources, he was bound out to a family, with whom he lived upon a farm in New York until he had attained his majority. He married Miss Lois Green, who was born in

New York, May 29, 1813, and was a daughter of Caleb and Mary (Oakes) Green. The grandmother of Mrs. Lois Clark lived to the advanced age of one hundred and eight years. Her father, Caleb Green, who was born in New York, April 22, 1792, died July 13, 1840, in Ohio, while his wife, who was born August 31, 1793, passed away on the 15th of September, 1881. She was the eldest of a family of twelve children and her brother, Leander L. Oakes, who was born January 24, 1825, now makes his home in Nebraska.

It was on the 18th of April, 1828, in New York, that Windsor O. Clark and Lois Green were married. They afterward removed to Ashtabula county, Ohio, where Mr. Clark purchased a farm, making his home thereon until 1848, when he came to La Salle county, Illinois. Here he purchased one hundred and twenty-five acres of land, upon which his son, Gustavus, now resides. About sixty acres of the land had been broken and a crop of wheat put in and a frame house had been built. It had not been plastered, however, at that time and the family lived upstairs while plastering was being done downstairs and then when that task was accomplished they occupied the rooms on the lower floor while those on the upper floor were being finished. As Windsor Clark was in only moderate financial circumstances the family because of this had to endure many of the hardships incident to life on the frontier. He put forth earnest and persistent effort, however, to develop his farm and as the years passed his financial resources increased. Though he had but a limited education he was a good reader and writer and was a man of sound practical judgment, who learned many valuable lessons in the school of experience. Both he and his wife lived upon the old home farm until they were called to their final rest and enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew them. Mr. Clark was a democrat in his political views and though he never held nor desired office he took an active interest in elections and did all in his power to secure democratic successes. He was a Universalist in religious faith and while living in Ohio was a member of the church choir.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Clark were born six children, all of whom are yet living, namely: Gustavus A., of this review; Mary T., who was born April 7, 1836, and is the wife of Jerry Hess, a resident of Woodberry, Illinois; Augustus N., who was born June 11, 1839, and is now living in Platte county, Nebraska; Darwin I., who was born February 25, 1841, and resides in Portland, Oregon; George L., who was born October 25, 1845, and resides in Marseilles, Illinois; and

Ferdinand F., who was born May 22, 1851, and is living in Platte county, Nebraska.

Gustavus A. Clark spent the first fifteen years of his life in the county of his nativity and then accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois. He remained upon the home farm with his parents until twenty-six years of age, when he started out in life on his own account, renting land in Wallace township, which he began to farm and improve. He started in a very humble way, having little money, a team and a few tools, but he possessed determination and energy and these are an excellent substitute for capital. Just after the war closed he went to Grundy county, Illinois, where he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land, residing thereon for twelve years. He afterward returned to La Salle county and purchased his father's old homestead, upon which he has since resided. It is located on section 2, Dayton township, and for a number of years he continued active in its cultivation and management, but now rents the land, although he still lives upon the farm and gives to it general supervision.

On the 20th of November, 1860, Mr. Clark was united in marriage to Miss Addie Smith, who was born in a wigwam in Indiana, on the 7th of November, 1835. Her parents, Norman and Elizabeth Smith, are both deceased. They became residents of La Salle county in 1833, and the father, who was a miller by trade, worked in several mills in the county. Subsequently he engaged in general farming. Mrs. Clark was the eldest of their five children, the others being Mrs. Mary E. Marvin, who died in Kansas; Norman H., who is living in Bloomington, Illinois; George R., also a resident of Kansas; and Alfred E., who died in Florida. Mrs. Clark taught school for several years in La Salle county and was a capable teacher. She received much of her instruction from her father, who was blind for three years and who instructed her orally in such work as she needed to qualify her for the teacher's profession. She also attended the Cortland County Academy of New York.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Clark have been born four children who died in infancy. They have one living son, Willis A., who was born September 19, 1861, and attended the district schools of Grundy county. Later he became a student in the normal school at Morris, Illinois, and for three winter seasons engaged in teaching. He lives upon the place which his father purchased in Grundy county and together they have added one hundred and twenty acres to the original tract of one hundred and twenty acres, so that he is now operating two hundred and forty acres there. He married Miss Lizzie Rawling,

of Freedom township, La Salle county, and they have three children: Roger H., Lester M. and Maynard E.

Mr. Clark has led a very busy, active and useful life and though he started out empty-handed he has prospered as the years have gone by, his frugality and diligence constituting the secret of his success. In his political views he is a democrat and has served as assessor, collector and highway commissioner, discharging the duties of these offices with promptness and fidelity. His wife is an intelligent woman and an entertaining conversationalist and both are held in high esteem and their pleasant home is justly celebrated for its warm-hearted and pleasing hospitality.

GEORGE STASELL.

George Stasell is the owner of valuable farming property, comprising two hundred and eighty acres in Otter Creek township near Streator. He was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1859, his parents being Gerhard and Eva (Schubert) Stasell. The father was born in Frankfort, Germany, and died in 1900, at the age of sixty-eight years, while his wife was born in the fatherland and passed away in 1873, at the age of thirty-seven. They were married in Pennsylvania and became the parents of seventeen children: Dora, George, Lizzie, Gerhard, Frederick, Annie, William, Henry, John, Gustavus, Louis, Emma, Philip, Catherine, Isabella, Charles and Walter. It was in the year 1856 that the father arrived in America, locating in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and later he turned his attention to general agricultural pursuits in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, being one of the pioneer agriculturists of that locality. He came to Illinois in 1899 to visit his children and passed away here. He was a member of the German Lutheran church and his political allegiance was given to the republican party. George Stasell spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the state of his nativity, acquiring his education in the public schools. In his seventeenth year, thinking to enjoy better business opportunities in the middle west, he went to Missouri, where he spent three years, and then came to La Salle county, Illinois. He worked for Gus Benckendorf and then for Fred Benckendorf as a farm hand for three years each. On the expiration of that period he started out in life on his own account and at the present time is engaged in farming, having two hundred and eighty acres of fine land which he has brought under a high state of cultivation. The place is splendidly improved

and is equipped with all modern accessories and everything about the farm is kept in excellent condition, showing the careful supervision and practical methods of the owner.

Mr. Stasell was married March 9, 1886, to Miss Amelia Benckendorf, a native of Bruce township and a daughter of Frederick Benckendorf, one of the venerable farmers of Otter Creek township, whose life record is given on another page of this work. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Stasell have been born three children: Henry, Lillian F. and Esther.

Mr. Stasell has served as township collector for two years and is interested in community affairs to the extent of giving hearty and loyal co-operation to many movements which have direct bearing upon the welfare and progress of the community. He has always voted with the republican party and is unfaltering in his allegiance to its principles. His church relationship is with the Evangelical Association. Viewed from a business standpoint his life has been very successful, as he started out empty-handed, working at farm labor until his arrival in the middle west. Making good use of his opportunities, he is today a prosperous agriculturist with good business prospects.

FREDERICK M. MILLER.

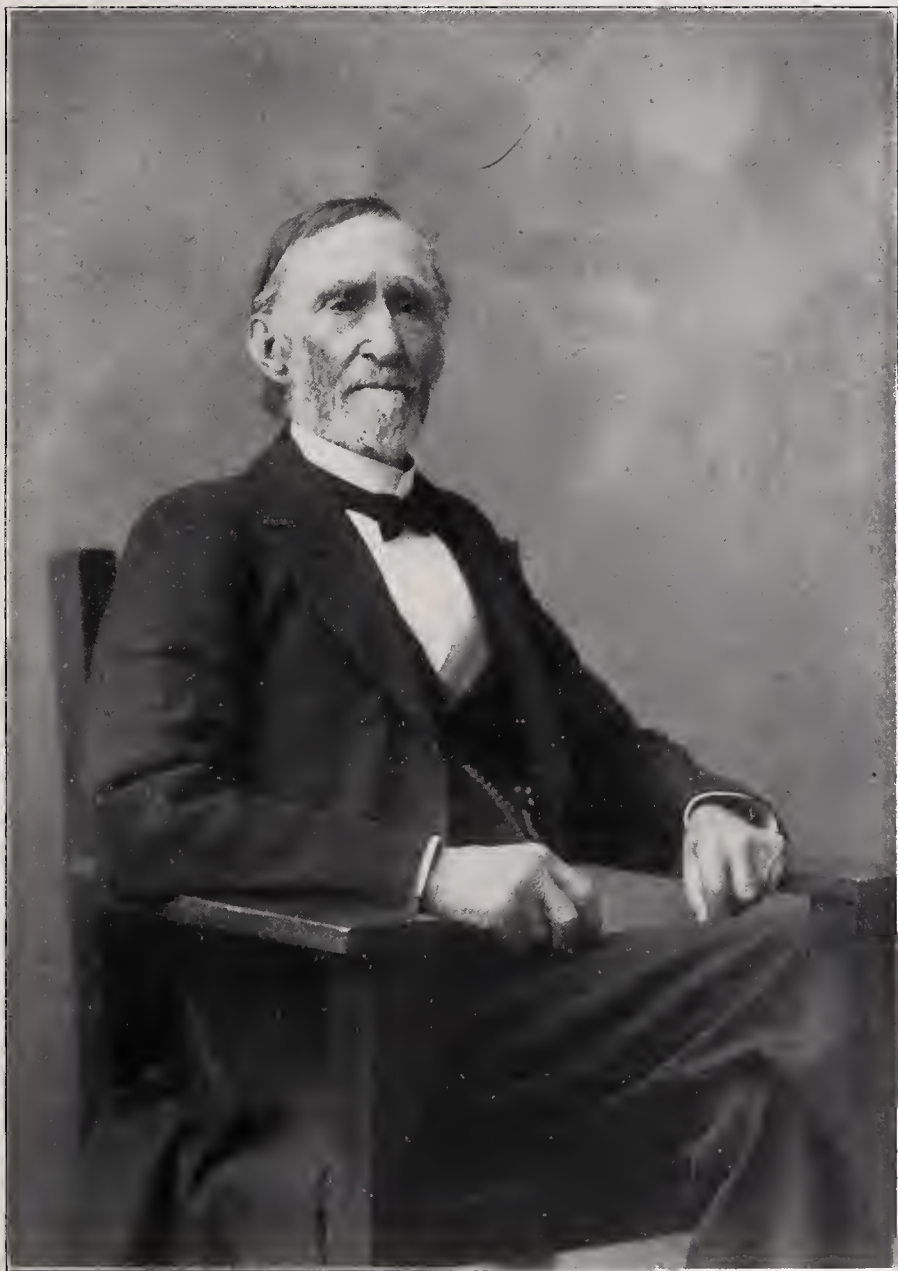
Frederick M. Miller has the distinction of being the oldest man in active business in Illinois. He is a capitalist and money loaner, who in former years was actively engaged in farming but now devotes his attention to the supervision of his business affairs and investments. Old age is not necessarily a synonym of weakness. It need not suggest as a matter of course idleness or want of occupation. On the contrary there is an old age which grows stronger mentally with the passing years and gives out of its rich stores of wisdom and experience. Such is the record of Frederick M. Miller, who still superintends important business interests and is well known throughout La Salle county in connection with the loaning of money. No history of the county would be complete without the life record of this venerable man, who is still an active and honored factor in business circles.

He was born in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1808, and bids fair to become a centenarian—a hope which his many friends entertain. His parents were Thomas and Mary (Lamb) Miller. His paternal grandfather, Stephen Miller, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and Silas Winans, the grandfather of his present wife, was

also one of the heroes of that struggle for American independence and was a personal friend of General Washington, from whose flask he drank brandy. Frederick Miller's memory compasses the period of America's wonderful development. He remembers the Minute Men of the war of 1812, his uncle, Stephen Miller, having been one of the number. In his youth Ohio was considered the very western border of civilization and trips to Pennsylvania were made on horseback, for it was before the era of railroad travel. In his youth he made his way to the west, as it was then called, settling in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and for many years he was a resident of that locality.

It was in the spring of 1854 that Frederick M. Miller came to Illinois. He was then in quite limited financial circumstances as compared with his condition at the present time, his capital justifying the purchase of only eighty acres of land, which then sold at a low figure. Later, however, he purchased one hundred and sixty acres situated about two miles west of Mendota. He retained the ownership of that property for a few years and then sold it for three times what he originally paid for it. There were no trees or roads in Mendota at that time and during the villagehood of the now flourishing city he took up his abode there, becoming one of its early and enterprising business men. He turned his attention to buying corn and hogs and he also loaned money. In all of his business affairs he has been very successful, being seldom, if ever, at error in matters of business judgment. He has speculated in Nebraska and other western lands and property and he still loans money in the west. He has money loaned in Seattle, Washington, and in Oregon, and he owns three hundred and twenty acres of land in South Dakota. He has traveled quite extensively through the west and the south, both for business and for pleasure, and has an intimate knowledge of the country, its possibilities and the values of property in various sections.

Mr. Miller has been married twice. He first wedded Hester M. Eggleston and unto them were born four children but the first two are now deceased. The others are Lydia J. Hartley and Mrs. Addie Anderson. After losing his first wife Mr. Miller was married in eastern New York to Miss Charlotte M. Ambler, a daughter of Silas and Tamma (Winans) Ambler. There was one son of this marriage, Fred S. Miller, who was born in 1863 and died in 1900. He was educated in the Mendota high school and in Dixon College and following the completion of his course in the latter institution he secured a situation in the office of the Chicago, Burlington &



F. M. MILLER.

Quincy Railroad Company in Chicago. He was a young man of excellent business capacity and enterprise and his loss to his parents came as an irreparable blow. He enjoyed the regard and friendship of all with whom he came in contact and his death was deeply deplored by those who knew him.

Mr. Miller has now resided in La Salle county for more than half a century and is one of the best known men within its borders because of his long residence here, the extent and importance of his business interests and his venerable age, although one who sees him in his office controlling his business interests, managing his affairs with keen sagacity and with marked alertness and enterprise, would take him to be a much younger man. His is certainly a remarkable record and one worthy of perpetuation on the pages of the history of his adopted county.

WILLIAM H. MORRISON.

William H. Morrison, engaged in general farming and the breeding of Norman horses in Otter Creek township, was born at Fall River, Massachusetts, March 27, 1846, and has been a resident of La Salle county since 1848, in which year his parents, James and Mary (Burns) Morrison, natives of Glasgow, Scotland, removed from New England to Illinois. Reared under the parental roof, he obtained a common-school education and assisted in farm labor, so that with good preliminary training he started out in life for himself equipped by practical experience for the duties that devolved upon him when he undertook farming on his own account. When he attained his majority he began an independent business career and later purchased eighty acres of land, to which he has since added an additional tract of eighty acres, so that he now has an excellent farm of one hundred and sixty acres pleasantly located in Otter Creek township. There is a good house upon this place and many other improvements and accessories. He continued to actively engage in general farming until 1894, when he turned his attention to the breeding of fine Percheron and Norman horses, keeping full blooded animals and having on hand at all times for sale fine specimens of the stock. He is the owner of Nig, as fine a Percheron horse as can be found in the state of Illinois, recorded in the American Stud book as No. 26533. As a breeder he is well known and has conducted a profitable business, producing on his farm some of the finest horses to be found in the northern part of the state.

In 1866, Mr. Morrison was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Kiner, who was born in Ottawa and is a daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah Ann (Hoppel) Kiner, both of whom were natives of Perry county, Pennsylvania. They were married in that state and came to Ottawa in the early '40s, casting in their lot with the pioneer residents of the county and Mr. Kiner, who was a cooper by trade, was thus early identified with industrial interests. He engaged in the manufacture of barrels in Ottawa for a number of years and subsequently removed to Otter Creek township, settling on section 4, where he engaged in farming. Subsequently he removed to Mar-silles, purchasing a farm near the town, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits and was also engaged in the hardware and dry-goods business. He was a prominent business man here for a number of years and afterward went to Kansas, settling near Clay Center, where he purchased a half section of land, on which he carried on farming up to the time of his death. He passed away November 21, 1883. Mr. Kiner was at all times a dignified, courteous man, kindly in his demeanor and a true gentleman of the old school. He prospered in his undertakings and the most envious could not grudge him his success, so well was it won and so worthily used. He was not unmindful of the poor, but gave of his means freely to those in need, and his generous spirit was one of his strong traits of character. His life was peaceful and happy and he won the respect of all who knew him. In early manhood he wedded Sarah Ann Hoppel, who was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1823, and who was indeed a faithful companion and helpmate to him on life's journey, their mutual love and confidence increasing as the years went by. She died in Kansas at the age of seventy-three years. In their family were thirteen children, of whom twelve are now living: Elizabeth, the wife of John H. Powers, a prominent resident of Nebraska; Susan, the wife of M. H. Crider, a resident of Otter Creek township; Samuel H.; William O.; Mrs. Mary Ann Morrison; Sarah J.; George W.; John F.; James B.; Clara M.; Lillian B.; and Mina M.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Morrison have been born two daughters and a son: Rilla, George B. and Birdie. The son was married, October 19, 1891, to Miss Gussie Benckendorf and is living near the old homestead. He is a very industrious young farmer and has two hundred acres of fine land, on which he has recently erected a handsome and attractive farm residence. For the past ten years he has served as school director. Mr. Morrison votes with the democracy and is in sympathy with the principles and purposes of

the party but has never cared for public office, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business affairs, in which he has met with signal success, his life record proving the force and value of enterprise and industry as effective factors in business circles.

REV. LAURITZ A. VIGNESS.

There is perhaps no better criterion of the standing of a community than its educational institutions, which indicate the intellectual status and progress of the people at large. In this connection as president of the Pleasant View Luther College, Rev. Vigness is well worthy of honorable mention in this volume, for he has been closely and prominently connected with the educational and moral interests of the city during the entire period of his residence here. It is a widely acknowledged fact that the most important work to which a man can direct his energies is that of teaching, whether it be from the pulpit, from the lecture platform, or from the schoolroom. Its primary object is ever the same—the development of one's latent powers that the duties of life may be bravely met and well performed. The intellectual and moral nature are so closely allied that it is difficult to instruct one without in a measure influencing the other and certainly the best results are accomplished when the work goes hand in hand. Christian instruction is having an influence over the world that few can estimate, for it is in youth that the life of a man is marked out, his future course decided and his choice as to the good or evil made. It is to this work of thus instructing the young that Rev. Vigness devotes his time, energies and thought. A native of Minnesota, the ancestral history shows that he is descended from the Vikings of Norway. His father, Ole L. Vigness, was born in Finnoe, Norway. At twenty-three years of age, ambition to better his condition and see more of the world determined him to seek a home in America and in 1856 he crossed the Atlantic, making his way at once from the seaboard to Rock county, Wisconsin. Mr. Vigness soon afterward secured employment near Janesville, that state, and further made arrangements for having a home of his own by entering a claim from the government in Fillmore county, Minnesota, in 1859. Soon afterward he began the development of the property, made substantial improvements thereon and transformed the land into productive fields. Three years thus passed, at the end of which time he felt that he was justified in establishing a

home of his own and rearing a family. He was then married to Miss Anna Hallum, also a native of Norway. They became the parents of six children, of whom Lauritz A. Vigness is the eldest. The others are: Carl L., who is now County Superintendent in Burleigh county, North Dakota; Mary the wife of J. Stennes, of Milan, Minnesota; Inga, the wife of J. Johnson, of Milan; Emma, a teacher; and Edward, in charge of the old home farm.

Rev. Lauritz A. Vigness spent the first fifteen years of his life in his native county and in his school work he made rapid advancement and became imbued with the strong desire to acquire a college education, which hope was afterward realized when he entered the Marshall (Wisconsin) Academy, where he remained for two years. He later spent four years in Augustana College at Canton, South Dakota, after which he spent a few months in classical studies in Dixon College at Dixon, Illinois, of which he is an alumnus of 1885. Thus with broad literary learning to serve as the foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of knowledge that would qualify him for the ministry he became a student in Augustana Theological Seminary in Beloit, Iowa. In 1886 he was elected professor of Latin and Greek in Augustana College, in which he remained and worked successfully until 1890, at which time he became a member of the faculty of the Highland Park University of Des Moines, Iowa, where as a teacher of the classics he spent four years and established his reputation as an able educator. On the expiration of that period he accepted the proffered presidency of the Jewell Lutheran College at Jewell, Hamilton county, Iowa, and later he was induced to become president of the Pleasant View Luther College since which time he has remained at the head of this institution, making it one of the strong educational centers of the Lutheran church in the entire middle west. The college has several distinct departments of study, including the scientific, literary, commercial, musical, parochial and classical. Each department is under the charge of competent instructors and the work done is very satisfactory, being characterized by thoroughness as well as by consecutive advancement. Chapel exercises are a part of the daily routine and the moral development of the young is not neglected. The buildings are new and modern in every respect, heated by steam and lighted by gas and afford every possible comfort.

In 1887 was celebrated the marriage of Rev. Vigness and Miss Margaret Krogness in Larchwood, Lyon county, Iowa. The lady is a daughter of the Rev. S. M. and Johanna (Amandsen)

Krogness, both now deceased. Four sons and a daughter have graced this marriage, namely: Joseph Alfred, Orrin Sylvanus, Lewis Martell, Paul Gerhard and Lydia Ruth. The family residence is the center of a cultured society circle and the influence of this home is far-reaching and beneficial. Rev. Vigness is a most zealous and earnest educator and minister, constantly seeking out new ways to improve the school and promote its efficiency that the pupils may be better fitted for life's practical and responsible duties. He has the power to inspire his teachers and pupils with much of his own zeal and earnestness and the college is widely recognized as one of the strong educational centers of the state. In addition to his scholarly attainments and broad culture there is in Mr. Vigness a keen human sympathy that has gained for him the good will, confidence and respect of his fellowmen.

ISAAC F. MASON.

Isaac F. Mason, who is largely retired from farming but is extensively engaged in stock-raising and also gives much of his time to the supervision of a fine gravel pit, has according to the consensus of public opinion, which is seldom at error in matters of public estimate, gained a prominent place in business circles. Readily discerning an opportunity and taking advantage of the same, he has constantly enlarged the scope of his activities with attendant results that are gratifying, placing him among the prosperous residents of his community.

His birth occurred on the 9th of May, 1857, three miles east of his present home and was only six months old when taken by his parents to what is known as the old Mason homestead in Otter Creek township. He is now the only survivor of a family of five children born unto Joseph and Rosanna Mason. The father was born in Ohio in 1813 and there remained until he had attained his majority, when he came to Illinois. Here he was married to Mrs. Rosanna Pickens, a sister of Captain J. J. McKernan, a well known resident and early settler of this locality. She was born in Kentucky and came with her parents from that state to Illinois when a little maiden of six years, riding all the way on a two-year-old colt. She first became the wife of Henry Pickens, by whom she had two children, Maranda, deceased; and Celestia Jane, wife of H. B. White, of Nebraska. Mr. Pickens died six years prior to the marriage of his widow to Mr. Mason. During her girl-

hood days Mrs. Mason saw many wild deer, buffaloes and other game, for she was reared upon the frontier amid pioneer environments. The Indians went upon the war path and killed seventeen white people at one time, but her family went with others to Ottawa for safety, remaining in the city during the Indian raids at the time of the Black Hawk war. By her second marriage Mrs. Mason became the mother of five children: Isaac F. and James, who were twins; Justice, who died in childhood; Luella, also deceased; and Joseph F. Following the death of Mr. Mason his widow became the wife of Henry Slater.

At the usual age Isaac F. Mason entered the public schools, where he acquired a knowledge of those branches of learning that fit one to cope with business problems. In his youth he worked upon his father's farm and when eighteen years of age took charge of the old home place, which he conducted up to the time of his mother's death, when he was twenty-two years of age. He married and then bought the interests of the other heirs in the old home property. His life has been one of great activity and enterprise. He has carried on teaming and operated a hay-press for about nine months, when he was injured and never resumed labor in that connection. For a long period he carried on general agricultural pursuits, operating a farm of four hundred acres, which is well improved and equipped with modern conveniences to such a degree that it forms one of the most attractive features of the landscape. There is a commodious and pleasant residence with an extensive barn, furnishing ample shelter for stock and grain. Another feature seldom found on private grounds but none the less desirable is a large reservoir which is well stocked with fish. Mr. Mason has been extensively and successfully engaged in stock-raising and every two or three years has a stock sale. He is an excellent judge of horses and has had some fine ones in his day, having twenty-three head of horses on his place at the present time. In 1903 his home was swept away in a storm and in 1904 he built the fine residence which he now occupies. He had at times as many as one hundred and forty head of hogs upon his farm and for a period he conducted a dairy business with sixty cows. In 1903, however, he sold his dairy. At different times he has purchased and sold a number of farms and in all of his business interests he is active, energetic and progressive. At the present writing he is largely retired from the active work of the fields but still has important business connections, giving his supervision to the operation of a fine gravel pit on his place

and also to the sinking of a coal shaft in connection with Oscar Kime.

Mr. Mason was married September 4, 1879, to Miss Rachel Jane Fair, who was born in Pennsylvania, June 13, 1862, her parents being John W. and Levina (Gochanour) Fair, who were likewise natives of the Keystone state. They went to Marshall county, Illinois, in 1870 and Mr. Fair followed farming in both Pennsylvania and in this state. He was a member of the United Brethren church and in politics was a democrat. His death occurred when he was fifty-seven years of age and his wife passed away at the age of fifty-nine. In their family were nine children, of whom seven are now living: William W., Mary, the wife of George Robinson, living in South Haven, Michigan; Ellen, the widow of S. Williamson; Mrs. Mason; Emma; W. A., who is living at Winona, Minnesota; and Cora.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Mason has been blessed with six children: Arthur, F., born October 30, 1880; Bessie J., born in 1885; Isaac R., March 9, 1892; Letha, who died in infancy; Rachel Zelma, born June 1, 1898; and Erma M., born September 22, 1901. Mr. Mason is a member of the Mystic Workers and Modern Woodmen camp, No. 1444. He is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in his political views is a republican. His entire life has been spent in this section of Illinois and farming interests have always found in him a worthy representative, whose diligence and laudable ambition have been commendable traits in his character and have constituted the basis of a very gratifying success.

ISAAC TERHUNE VAN DOREN.

Seldom do men pass from this life leaving behind them a more creditable record of a useful and honorable career than did Isaac Terhune Van Doren, whose death occurred at Grand Ridge, on the 13th of November, 1905, when he had reached the venerable age of eighty-six years, six months and fifteen days. Nature endowed him with strong intellectual force and keen discrimination, and he used his mental powers to see things in their due proportion and right relations, to form honest opinions and to entertain convictions which he did not fear to uphold.

A native of New York, he was born in Lysander, April 28, 1819, and spent his youth in the east and was married in October, 1837, to Miss Sarah Van Doren. The same year they removed westward to Indiana, where they resided until

coming to Illinois in 1842. For six years thereafter they were residents of Farmington, this state, and subsequently spent four years in Chicago. Then they removed to the vicinity of Grand Ridge and Mr. Van Doren devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits for a time. He did not desire wealth and while he put forth industry and enterprise in order to provide for his family he made it rather the aim of his life to develop an upright character rather than to secure a large portion of this world's goods. In 1882 he was appointed postmaster of Grand Ridge, serving for a term of four years, and in December, 1889, he again received presidential appointment to that office, in which he continued until September, 1893. Upon the appointment of his daughter, Mary Van Doren, to the office of postmistress in 1901, he became deputy and so continued until his demise. He had previously served as supervisor of Farm Ridge township and was for many years town clerk and justice of the peace. He was notary public at the time of his death and his official duties were ever discharged with promptness and fidelity. No trust reposed in him was ever betrayed in the slightest degree and none ever questioned his integrity of purpose.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Van Doren were born twelve children but all have departed this life with the exception of Mary, who is acting as postmistress of Grand Ridge, and Mrs. McCormick. For the past four years the family has had charge of the mail and has conducted the affairs of the office in a very satisfactory way. She was a kind and dutiful daughter and companion to her father in his declining years, thus repaying him in filial devotion for the care which he bestowed upon her in her early childhood.

At a meeting held at the old Van Doren school-house at eleven o'clock on Tuesday, the 17th of June, 1855, a sermon was preached by the Rev. Johnston, while Rev. Marquis presided over the meeting and upon that occasion was organized what is now the First Presbyterian church at Grand Ridge. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Van Doren were among the nine charter members. Mr. Van Doren was a very strong church man, inflexible in his allegiance to the teachings of his denomination, and was many times a delegate to the presbytery and synod of his church and was once a commissioner to the general assembly when it met at Baltimore in 1874. His life was permeated by high and honorable principles and was guided by his Christian faith and belief. He took a most active part in church work throughout the long years of his indentification with the association at Grand Ridge and was a most stalwart, earnest Christian gentleman who



MR. AND MRS. ISAAC T. VAN DOREN.

passed to his reward full of years and honors, leaving a memory which remains as a blessed benediction to all who knew him.

TIMOTHY FLAHERTY.

Timothy Flaherty, to whom has been vouchsafed an honorable retirement from active business life, is now living on section 16, Dimmick township. He was born in County Kerry, Ireland, and was a young man of twenty-one years when he came to La Salle county. His parents were Timothy and Mary (Daly) Flaherty, both of whom were also natives of Ireland. The father died in that country, and the mother afterward came to the United States with her seven children. Bridget, the eldest, died in Iowa. Margaret is married and lives in Joliet, Illinois. Mary is the wife of Timothy Leehy, a resident of Peru, Illinois, and their daughter is now the wife of Representative J. J. McClusky. Elizabeth is deceased. Catherine is the wife of John Fitzgerald, a prominent farmer residing in Boone county, Iowa. Morgan was killed on the railroad in Iowa. Timothy is the youngest of the family.

In the schools of his native country Timothy Flaherty acquired his education and was reared to manhood. He pursued a high-school course and was for a time a teacher in a school at Dingley, Ireland. After crossing the Atlantic to the United States he was for four years overseer of a large farm near La Salle, known as the Cahill estate, and by the careful husbanding of his resources he was enabled, in 1877, to purchase eighty acres of land on section 16, Dimmick township, on which the family residence now stands. To this he has added from time to time until he now has three hundred and two acres in this and Bureau counties, constituting a very valuable and richly improved farm. It is devoted to general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising and in addition to this place the family usually operate from two to three hundred acres of rented land. For many years Mr. Flaherty continued actively in business, managing his property and carefully conducting his labors until his efforts were crowned with a high and gratifying measure of success. He is now retired from active farm work and spends his time wholly in supervising his agricultural interests, which are among the most extensive in La Salle county.

Mr. Flaherty was married to Miss Johanna Fenton, a daughter of Michael and Ellen (Manning) Fenton, and a representative of one of the early Irish families of this locality. Unto them

were born nine children: Mary, the wife of William Murphy; Michael, who operates a large farm in Bureau county; Anna, who makes her home in Bureau county; Margaret and Timothy, at home; Lizzie, who is a teacher in the schools of Dimmick township; Frank Daly, who is a graduate of the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, Indiana, and also of Brown's Business College, at Ottawa, and is now filling a position with the Marquette Cement Company, at Chicago; and Hannah and John W., at home.

In his political views Mr. Flaherty has always been a democrat but is not strictly partisan and has occasionally voted for the candidates of the opposition. For ten years he has filled the position to township clerk, was collector for nine years and school director for fifteen years. In his religious faith he is a Catholic, he and his family being communicants of the Sacred Heart church in Dimmick township. The cause of education finds in him a warm friend and his children have been provided with excellent advantages in this direction, nearly all being graduates of the high school at La Salle. His father was a merchant in Ireland and owned several large farms, which were confiscated by the government, leaving the family almost penniless. Soon after the father died the family came to America, so that Timothy Flaherty was in limited financial circumstances when he arrived in the new world. He saw the opportunities that might here be enjoyed, made the most of his advantages, and as the years went by so placed his investments and conducted his business affairs that his labors were crowned with gratifying success, and he is now one of the substantial residents of the county with a business of considerable importance and of landed interests which annually return him a very desirable income. He is now leaving the active work of the farm to others and is living in the enjoyment of well earned rest.

W. JAY GARARD, M. D.

Dr. W. Jay Garard, engaged in the practice of medicine in Rutland, is a native of Mendota, Illinois, born on the 15th of October, 1875. His parents were Seaman and Mary Elizabeth (Showman) Garard, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania respectively. The father, a carpenter and millwright by occupation, became a resident of Livingston county, Illinois, a short time prior to the Civil war and continued work at his trade until after the inauguration of hostilities. He enlisted three times, which took

him throughout the entire period of the war. Since an early epoch in American history the Garard family has been represented in each of the wars of the country and the family was a prominent one in Virginia in early colonial days. The father of Seaman Garard was the owner of large landed interests where the city of St. Louis now stands. Following the close of the Civil war Seaman Garard returned to Livingston county, Illinois, and subsequently took up his abode in Mendota, where he continued work at his trade up to the time of his death, which occurred January 18, 1905, when he was seventy-four years of age. His widow still survives and is yet living in Mendota. Seaman Garard was one of a family of eight children and himself became the father of eight children, of whom Dr. Garard is the fifth in order of birth. The children are: Cartha O., now in Oklahoma; Carrie, the wife of George Elmslie, of Chicago, Illinois; Maud E., who is living in Sterling, Illinois; S. Otto, at Forreston, Illinois; W. J., of this review; R. Roy, who is living in Mendota; Ethel, in Chicago; and Earl S., also of Mendota.

Dr. Garard acquired his literary education in the public schools of Mendota and pursued his preparation for his profession as a student in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College and the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, being graduated from the latter institution as a member of the class of 1903. He at once located for practice in Rutland, where he has since remained and has now a good patronage. He is a member of the county and state medical societies and the American Medical Association and thus keeps in touch with the trend of modern thought bearing upon his chosen field of labor. He is identified with various fraternal organizations, including the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, Royal Neighbors, the Yeoman of America, and the Sons of Veterans. Dr. Garard is yet a young man but has attained in his profession a position of prominence and success that many an older practitioner might well envy.

T. F. HESSELBERTH.

T. F. Hesselberth, interested in general agricultural pursuits in Groveland township, having two hundred and forty acres of valuable farming land under a high state of cultivation, was born April 18, 1867, on a farm on section 12 of the same township, his parents being Charles and Sophia (Reiss) Hesselberth, natives of Germany. The father was born July 3, 1829, in Saxe-

Weimar, Germany, a son of Christoph and Lenora (Senf) Hesselberth, the grandfather a miller by trade. Charles Hesselberth was apprenticed to a gunsmith in early life. In 1852 he came to America and for two years worked at the McCormick reaper works in Chicago and two years in Bloomington. He then became a farm hand in Woodford county, Illinois. On the 27th of September, 1858, he was married to Sophia Reiss, who was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, February 7, 1840, a daughter of John and Maria (Jenkel) Reiss. Following his marriage, Mr. Hesselberth lived on rented land in Woodford county for four years and later paid fifteen dollars per acre to the railroad company for eighty acres on section 12, Groveland township. After paying three hundred dollars for improvements he had three hundred dollars in cash beside a good team. When he had occupied the little cabin home for four years he replaced it by a good farm residence. In 1865 he bought forty acres on section 1 and in 1874 purchased his homestead, comprising one hundred and sixty acres on section 15, where he lived up to the time of his death. In 1878 he bought eighty acres on section 12, adjoining his first eighty, and in 1881 added another eighty acres on section 15, so that the homestead now comprises two hundred and forty acres. He prospered in his undertakings, becoming one of the substantial agriculturists of the community. It was in 1875 that the family removed to the farm of one hundred and sixty acres which is still occupied by his widow. There were six children: Charles, now living on section 12, Groveland township; F. W., a resident of Minonk, Illinois; Alice L.; T. F., of this review; Albert G., who is living on the old homestead farm; and Minnie M., who is with her mother.

T. F. Hesselberth was educated in the district schools and was reared to farm life, early becoming familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. For some time after his father's death, which occurred in 1891, he conducted the old homestead farm and is now living on an eighty-acre tract of land, formerly a part of his father's estate, on section 22, Groveland township. Later he bought forty acres on section 15 from the estate, together with forty acres in the same section purchased in 1905, a half mile distant from his present home. These different purchases have made his total holdings aggregate two hundred and forty acres and all of his land is under a very high state of cultivation, so that he annually harvests good crops, and is well known as one of the leading farmers of the community.

On the 15th of September, 1896, occurred the marriage of T. F. Hesselberth and Miss Clara B. Lincoln, who was born June 18, 1870, a daughter of E. C. and Mary Elizabeth (Deal) Lincoln, of Peoria county, Illinois. Her father, Ethelbert C. Lincoln, a native of Vermont, was engaged for many years in the insurance business and died in 1894, when about fifty-five years of age, his birth having occurred in 1839. His wife passed away in September, 1894, at the age of fifty-one years. In their family were ten children. Those still living are as follows: Etta; Melvin R., of Colorado; Effie May, the wife of John Bennett, of Galesburg, Illinois; and Pearl, who is living in Colorado. Those who have passed away are: William, who died in 1894, at the age of thirty years; Della C., who became the wife of Wilbur Hill and died October 31, 1902, at the age of thirty-three, while her husband passed away December 25, 1902, when thirty-three years of age, leaving three children, Paul, Clark and Howard, the youngest now being reared by our subject; Ernest E., who died in March, 1904, at the age of twenty-two years; and two who died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Hesselberth have but one child, Charles E., but are now rearing a nephew, Howard Hill. Mr. Hesselberth has always been identified with agricultural pursuits and is today accounted one of the progressive, enterprising and prosperous agriculturists of the community, owning and operating valuable land, which returns to him golden harvests that find ready sale on the market.

W. W. BEAN.

W. W. Bean, editor of the Monitor of Streator, was born at Lisbon in St. Lawrence county, New York, April 13, 1844. In his childhood he removed to Ogdenburg, that state, where he attended school at "old No. 1" and the academy at the corner of State and Knox streets. He was the son of Frank and Christina Bean, both deceased. He worked at the printing business in the office of the Ogdenburg Sentinel, Boys Journal and Ogdenburg Democrat. When the war broke out and Abraham Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand volunteers he ran away from home and enlisted in Company A in April, 1861, at Ogdenburg, New York, and in order to avoid his father was compelled to hide under mail sacks in the baggage car of the Northern road until the train pulled out of the depot for Albany, New York, where the Sixteenth Regi-

ment was mustered into the United States service.

After the expiration of his term of enlistment Mr. Bean was employed in the United States government printing office at Washington, D. C., then in charge of John Defrees, of Indiana, securing the position through the recommendation of United States Senator Preston King, of Ogdenburg, New York. He held the position of assistant quartermaster in the United States military railroad service with headquarters at Alexandria, Virginia, and later at Harper's Ferry and Stevenson's Station, Virginia. He was in Washington when President Lincoln was assassinated. He rode in President Lincoln's car on its first trip from the Alexandria shops to Washington, D. C. This car, which was lined with boiler iron and was bullet proof, afterward conveyed the remains of the lamented president to Springfield, Illinois. It was the most expensive car built up to that date and was sold to an eastern road when the government went out of the railroad business. While in the army Mr. Bean participated in all of the engagements with his company from the first battle of Bull Run until the engagement at St. Mary's Heights on the right of Fredericksburg.

At the close of the war he returned home and attended school until April, 1866, when he went to Chicago, arriving on the 10th of May of that year. He spent three months in that city, after which he worked on the Peoria Transcript until 1868. The following year he purchased a half interest in the El Paso Journal and selling out his interest in El Paso he went to Streator in 1870, where he took charge of the Monitor office for F. D. Dalton. He continued in that position until 1873, when he started a job office. Sometime afterward he became interested in the Free Press and a year later purchased the weekly Monitor, which he changed to a daily in 1882, since which time he has been conducting it as a republican paper.

Mr. Bean was married, September 28, 1868, at Aledo, Illinois, to Miss Martha J. Ross, a daughter of John N. Ross, of Lacon, Illinois. Four children have been born of this union, of whom two are living: Warren Ross, who was born May 10, 1870; and Minnie Lulu, born June 17, 1873. Those deceased are Dwight and Frederick. Mr. Bean is a zealous republican, who has been frequently called to office, serving as township clerk for fourteen years, as mayor of the city of Streator for four years, as a member of the county board of equalization and as supervisor for two terms. He is an Odd Fellow and a member of the Grand Army of

the Republic, being a senior post commander. He has also held the position of council of the administration in the state department of Illinois and has been elected a delegate to the national encampment a number of times.

ELISHA M. MERRITT.

Elisha M. Merritt, a scientist and retired farmer living in the village of Troy Grove, is one of the prominent and influential citizens of his portion of La Salle county, having shaped a successful business career and at the same time given much attention to scientific research and investigation, whereby he has constantly broadened his knowledge and gained a thorough understanding of the structural formation of the earth. His interest centers chiefly in geology and few men outside of professional lines have as intimate and accurate knowledge of the science.

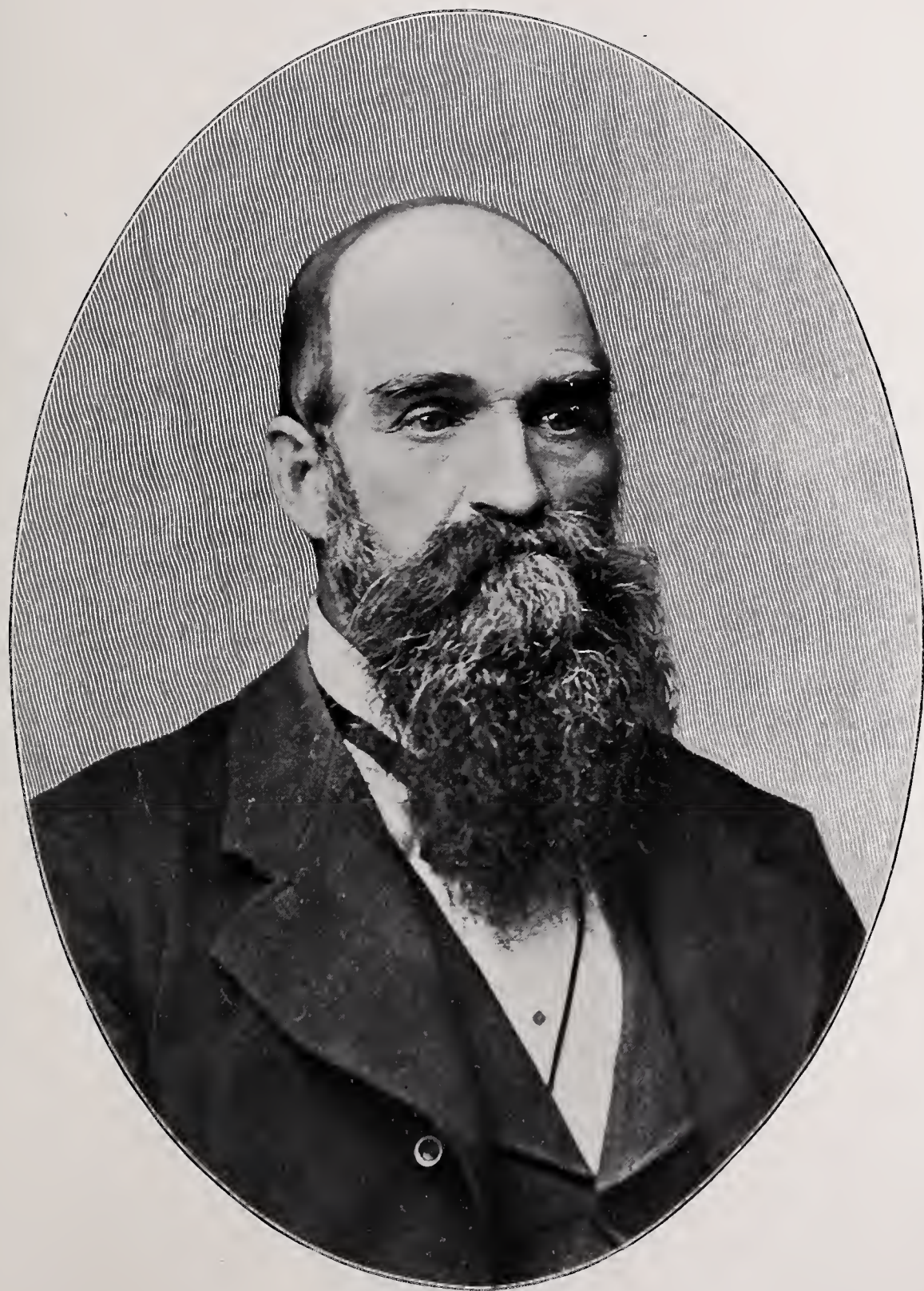
Mr. Merritt is a native of New York, having been born in Auburn, Cayuga county, on the 7th of April, 1826. He has, therefore, passed the eightieth milestone on life's journey, but in spirit and interest seems yet in his prime. He is of Holland Dutch descent in both the paternal and maternal lines. His grandfather Merritt was a native of New Jersey and a farmer by occupation. He lived to attain advanced years and reared a family of six children, five sons and one daughter. Isaac Ray, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Merritt, was a native of New Jersey, followed the occupation of farming and had a family of two daughters, one of whom, Christiana Ray, also born in New Jersey, became the wife of Henry Merritt and the mother of our subject. Henry Merritt devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, and from New Jersey, his native state, removed to New York, where he spent his remaining days, passing away in 1861, at the age of sixty-four years. He was twice married, the mother of our subject being his second wife. There were two sons and two daughters by the previous marriage, but all have passed away. Unto Henry and Christiana Merritt were born three sons and three daughters. Both parents were members of the Society of Friends and in that faith spent their entire lives. The wife and mother passed away in 1857.

Reared to the occupation of farming, Elisha M. Merritt worked in the fields through the summer months and in the winter seasons acquired his preliminary education in the district schools and his more advanced education in a local academy. To his father he gave the benefit of his services until twenty years of age, when he

started out upon an independent business career and was employed in a hotel at Little Sodus Bay for a few months. Removing to Auburn, New York, he served as jailer there under the sheriff of the county, but in 1849, thinking to enjoy better business opportunities in the west, he came to La Salle county and entered upon his business career here as a farm hand in Ophir township. Thus he gained his start and when his earnings were sufficient to enable him to purchase land he invested in forty acres in the same district. Later he sold that property advantageously and bought another farm. Of this he also afterward disposed and he invested his capital in a quarter section of land in McLean county. He did not leave La Salle county, Illinois, but leased his farm to responsible tenants until he sold it in order to buy stock in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. For almost three decades he has lived retired in the village of Troy Grove and is one of its most respected and worthy residents. His success in business is attributable to his labor, perseverance, judicious investment and keen insight, and his prosperity has been of a degree that has enabled him for a long period to rest from further arduous labor.

On the 22d of December, 1852, Mr. Merritt was united in marriage to Miss Ann L. Searls, a daughter of Captain Gurdon and Eunice (Lathrop) Searls, both of whom were natives of Connecticut. In 1838 they removed to Illinois, casting in their lot with the pioneer residents of Rockwell, La Salle county, and for a considerable period there was no house between their own home and Ottawa. They came west with a colony by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, taking three weeks to make the trip and coming over the Allegheny mountains in tram cars, which had stationary engines for motive power. Mr. Searls was a successful farmer and was actively engaged in his chosen vocation until his death in 1856, when he was sixty-three years of age. After surviving him for a few years his widow passed away in 1862, at the age of sixty-three years and six months. Mr. Searls was generally known by the title of captain, as he held that rank in a cavalry company during the war of 1812, and won lasting honor in that second great conflict of this country with England.

Mr. and Mrs. Merritt now occupy a fine home in Troy Grove. They have traveled life's journey together for more than a half century, sharing with each other its joys and sorrows, adversity and prosperity. Altogether they have had many happy years and are now surrounded by the comforts that go to make life worth living. Mr. Merritt is a man of generous disposition and liberal qualities, giving freely of his



E. M. MERRITT.

means for matters of public interest, or for the aid of the poor and needy. His time is largely devoted to the study of geology and he has one of the finest private collections of geological specimens in Illinois, having devoted a quarter of a century to gathering these. A few years ago he gave a part of his collection to the schools of Saybrook, Illinois. He has given much time to reading and investigation along that line, now spending his years largely in geological research. In politics he is a strong prohibitionist, advocating the cause of temperance and all that pertains to the suppression of the liquor traffic. His life has been characterized by all that is honorable and by all that is straightforward in his relations with his fellowmen. His strong mentality, his sterling characteristics and his devotion to principle have rendered him a man whom to know is to respect and honor and throughout the county he is held in the highest esteem, while the long period of his residence here well entitles him to representation in this volume.

JOHN F. McDONNELL.

John F. McDonnell is the owner of an excellent farm of two hundred and forty acres on sections 22 and 23, Wallace township. It is all under a high state of cultivation and is improved with a large two-story frame residence, a commodious barn, corn cribs, granaries and other equipments of a model farm of the twentieth century. In all of his work he is progressive and enterprising and his labors have been attended with a gratifying measure of prosperity. Born in Ottawa on the 22d of February, 1856, he is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (O'Conner) McDonnell, both of whom were natives of Ireland. The father came from the Emerald isle to America with his parents and was married in Ottawa, where for many years he was engaged in the coal business. He devoted his energies to that pursuit in the days when it was customary to make an excavation and mine the coal by a process which they called stripping. He later removed to a farm in Wallace township, making his home there until his death, which occurred about ten years ago, when he was seventy-three years of age. His widow is still living in Ottawa. In their family were four children: Mary, now the wife of John Gary, a resident of Ottawa; John F., of this review; Thomas, who died at the age of thirteen years; and Robert, who is living on the old homestead in Wallace township.

John F. McDonnell spent his early years in the city of his birth and later removed with his parents to the farm, whereon he made his home up to the time of his marriage, working in the fields from the time of early spring planting until crops were harvested in the late autumn. Seeking a companion and helpmate for life's journey, he was married on the 18th of April, 1883, to Miss Alice O'Donnell, who was born in this county and is a daughter of Edmund O'Donnell, now deceased. The young couple began their domestic life on a farm of eighty acres near the old homestead, which Mr. McDonnell purchased and where they resided for five years. He then bought the farm whereon he now lives. It is known as the Babcock farm and comprises two hundred and forty acres of rich and productive land which he has brought under a high state of cultivation, so that the fields annually return golden harvests for the care and labor bestowed upon them. He has also built an attractive and commodious two-story residence and in the rear has put up large barns, corn cribs, a granary and other buildings. He has also laid many rods of tiling to drain the place and altogether has one of the best farms in Wallace township.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonnell have had five children, four of whom are at home: Robert E., Isabell, Mary, Elizabeth, and Margaret, who died in infancy. Mr. McDonnell has always been a democrat, following in the political footsteps of his father in this connection, and he and his family are communicants of the Roman Catholic church. He has served for many years as school director and was treasurer of his district for six years. He is a man of sound judgment, a good financier and is one of the substantial citizens of the county, whose life of activity and enterprise has resulted in the acquirement of a handsome competence. He is well able to retire but has led a life of industry and prefers to remain upon the farm, giving his supervision to its management.

CHARLES A. CRONE.

Charles A. Crone, who is conducting large farming interests near Rutland, is a native of the province of Smoland, Sweden, where he was born June 28, 1855. His parents were Gustav and Eva Crone, who in September, 1866, became residents of Henry, Illinois, settling upon a farm. The mother died December 25, 1901, at the age of seventy-seven years. The father is still living at the ripe old age of eighty-seven years. He served as a soldier of the regular army in

Sweden. In the family were seven children: Josephine, now the wife of N. P. Johnson, of Stromsburg, Nebraska; Gustav W., also living at that place; Matilda, the widow of Charles Nelson and a resident of Wenona, Illinois; Charles A.; Franz O., living in Osage township, La Salle county; John F., of Osage township; and Emma, the wife of Charles A. Lindgren, of Evans township, Marshall county.

Charles A. Crone was educated in the district schools and spent his early life upon the home farm, but when still a young man began work by the month and throughout his entire life has been identified with agricultural pursuits. In 1876 he rented a stock farm in Livingston county, Illinois, where he remained for four years, on the expiration of which period he came to Groveland township, La Salle county, to a large farm of six hundred and forty acres belonging to the Davis estate. This is a stock farm covering section 5, Groveland township, and is a very valuable property, which is capably conducted by Mr. Crone. He has acted as agent and superintendent for the Davis and Clark lands in this vicinity and has held other positions of trust and responsibility. He also owns lands in Nebraska.

On the 6th of February, 1884, was celebrated the marriage of Charles A. Crone and Miss Caroline Lindgren, a daughter of C. G. Lindgren, of Marshall county, Illinois. This marriage has been blessed with seven children: Alma F., Robert W., Charles E., Carrie E., Pearl I., George A. and Hattie Elanore, who died October 23, 1889. The parents are members of the Swedish Lutheran church of Wenona and politically Mr. Crone is a republican. He has served and is still filling the office of school trustee and has been road commissioner for three years. These duties are faithfully performed by him because he regards a public office as a public trust and no trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed in the slightest degree. As a business man he is well known for his probity, fairness and honorable methods and in all things has been eminently practical.

PATRICK WOODS.

Patrick Woods, the largest cattle feeder in Freedom township and one of the most prominent in this line of business in La Salle county, has valuable farming interests and is conducting a business which in extent and importance makes him one of the leading representatives of agricultural life in this part of the county.

He was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, March, 14, 1859. His father, Patrick Woods, Sr., is now living in Hastings, Nebraska. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Catherine Tuslon, now makes her home in Wallace township with her son John.

When Patrick Woods was eighteen years of age he came to America and was employed at farm labor near Ottawa for about four months. He then secured work on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad with what was called the freighting gang, doing construction and repair work. By strict attention to business, combined with his natural ability and energy, he entered upon a business career which has eventually resulted in winning him success. At the end of the year he was put in charge of a force of sixty men, being placed above men who had been in the business for years. His promotion came as a surprise to him as well as to his fellow workmen but he had won the attention of those above him and his fidelity, ability and unflagging industry constituted the secret of his advancement. Not liking the associations of such a life and knowing that he had not the education to fit him for higher positions he resigned his work after six months and turned his attention to farming labor. For three and a half years he was thus employed, spending three years in the service of one man, who was a large cattle feeder in Serena township. He received twenty-five dollars per month the year round, which was more than was usually paid at that time but the value of his services was recognized. He determined to learn the business and after doing so engaged in farming on his own account.

He first rented eighty acres of land for two years, after which he rented a farm of three hundred and twenty acres for eleven years. Before the expiration of that period, however, he had purchased the Bostwick farm, comprising one hundred and ninety acres. Eleven years ago he removed to his present place of residence, where he has since made his home. He has remodeled and enlarged the house, making it an attractive residence and has also built barns and cattle sheds until the place with its many buildings looks like a little village. He is the largest cattle-feeder in Freedom township and one of the most prominent in La Salle county, feeding on an average of eleven thousand bushels of corn per year. He raises about a hundred head of cattle every year and buys the rest in surrounding districts. He keeps one man busy about six months a year hauling and spreading manure. He has the latest improved farm tools and machinery and everything about his place is thoroughly modern and up-to-date. For fifteen

years he has raised cattle eligible to register although he does not take the trouble to register. He has made a speciality of black polled Angus cattle and has some very fine stock upon his place. He employs a number of workmen and gives his financial and stock-raising interests his personal supervision.

In 1887 Mr. Woods was united in marriage to Miss Mary Corbett, a native of County Cork, Ireland, and they now have three children: James, eighteen years of age; Katherine; and Mary, who is fourteen years of age and is attending a convent in Chicago. The two eldest are at home.

Formerly Mr. Woods was a democrat but now casts an independent ballot, voting for the men whom he regards as best qualified for office without considering party affiliations. He has served as school director for six years and was spoken of as a candidate for sheriff but he had no aspiration in that direction and would not permit his name to be used. His educational privileges were very limited but nevertheless he is a man of unusual business ability and sound judgment. He is public-spirited and never afraid to spend a dollar for the general good. He now has two telephones in his house, having put the second in in order to help the company get a start. His church relationship is with the Catholics. "Pat" Woods, as he is familiarly called, is very widely and favorably known in this part of the county and certainly deserves much credit for the success which he has achieved and which has resulted from his diligence and enterprise. He has worked hard and persistently and his life record proves that earnest labor is a safe basis upon which to build success.

SIMON BAKER.

Simon Baker is now living a retired life in Ottawa but for many years was a representative farmer of this county and through the careful conduct of his business affairs won the competence that now enables him to enjoy a well earned rest. He is moreover a worthy representative of the citizenship that Germany has furnished to this state. Born in the fatherland, he acquired his education in its public schools and came to America when twenty years of age, attracted by the broader possibilities and opportunities of the new world. The voyage was made in a sailing vessel to New Orleans, whence he proceeded up the Mississippi river to the Illinois and thence by way of that water course to Peru. He worked by the month until his mar-

riage, which occurred when he was twenty-five years of age, the lady of his choice being Miss Matilda Miller, also a native of Germany.

The young couple began their domestic life in Eden township, where Mr. Baker energetically took up the work of the farm, transforming his land into very productive fields, from which he annually gathered rich harvests. As his financial resources permitted he invested more and more largely in land and became the owner of a valuable tract of one hundred and twenty acres on section 19, and one hundred and five acres on section 11, Eden township. This land is still in his possession, although he is now retired from its active management. He has lived a life of industry and thrift and his strong purpose and indefatigable labor brought to him a large measure of success as the years went by, so that with a comfortable competence he is enjoying a rest that is well merited. In the spring of 1906 he left the farm and removed to Ottawa, where he is now residing.

Unto Mr. Baker and his first wife were born the following named: Emma, deceased; Augusta; Lizzie; Charlie; Anna, who has also passed away; Victor; Ida and Rudolph, both deceased; and Edwin. Mr. Baker was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife and has since married Susanna Richard, who was born in Pennsylvania. There was one child of this marriage, Minnie, now deceased.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Baker hold membership in the Evangelical church and his political allegiance has been given to the republican party since he became a naturalized American citizen. He has never been active as an office seeker, preferring to leave that to others, but has served as road commissioner and as a private citizen has done effective work for public progress in his support of many measures that have been instituted for the general good. In all of his business undertakings he has not only been energetic but likewise reliable and trustworthy and is esteemed by all with whom he has been brought in contact.

Since the father left the farm Edwin Baker and his sister Lizzie have resided thereon and the former is in charge of the work of the fields, while his sister is acting as housekeeper. He was born upon this farm in 1885 and spent his boyhood days in the usual manner of farm lads, devoting his time between the work of the school-room, the pleasures of the playground and the tasks which were assigned him in the fields. By broad, practical experience he became well equipped to take up the work which now occupies his attention and in the spring of 1906 the farm was given over to his management and

he is now capably conducting it. He, too, is a republican in his political views and religiously is connected with the Evangelical church.

CHESTER B. CLARK.

Chester B. Clark was for forty years a merchant at Earlville and his name is therefore indissolubly connected with the history of the town and its commercial progress. He stood for advancement in public as well as in business life and was the advocate of improvements at all times, so that his death, which occurred March 30, 1901, was the occasion of deep and wide-spread regret. He was born at Torrington, Connecticut, in 1827, a son of Converse and Almira (Burr) Clark, who were likewise natives of Connecticut. They removed to Erie county, Pennsylvania, on leaving New England and resided for many years in Green township, where the father was engaged in dairy farming. He afterward removed with his family to Springfield in the same county and there his death occurred December 29, 1853, when he was fifty-three years of age, for he was born February 29, 1800. His widow, long surviving him, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Wattles, in Earlville, Illinois, August 19, 1890. She was born in 1803 and was therefore about eighty-seven years of age when called to her final rest. In the family of this worthy couple were six children: George, who has been a great traveler and is now residing in Leavenworth, Kansas, at the age of more than eighty years; Chester B., of this review; Mrs. Flora Wattles, who was for many years a resident of Earlville but died at Walnut, Illinois; Mrs. Jane Rea, a widow, living at Girard, Pennsylvania; and Almon, also of Girard.

Chester B. Clark was reared in Pennsylvania and the public-school system of the state afforded him his early educational privileges. Having arrived at years of maturity he was married to Miss Laura A. Baldwin, whose birth occurred in Rutland, Vermont, and whose parents were Clark H. and Belinda (Hart) Baldwin, who removed to Erie county, Pennsylvania, and resided for a number of years at Springfield. They were natives of the Green Mountain state, the former born at Rutland, Vermont, February 28, 1802, while his death occurred at Springfield, Pennsylvania, May 2, 1885. His wife, who was born in Vermont, August 14, 1813, died at Springfield, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1892, at the venerable age of seventy-eight years. They were farming people and were pioneer resi-

dents of Erie county, Pennsylvania, with the work and development of which they became closely associated. Their daughter, Mrs. Clark, was one of a family of eight children: Mrs. Mary J. Sherman, who is now residing at Springfield, Pennsylvania; Isaac C., who died at Princeton, Illinois; William H., who passed away at Springfield, Pennsylvania; Harriet G., who died in the same city; George C. and Frank, who are residents of Conneaut, Ohio; and Ella A., who has departed this life. Mrs. Clark was practically reared in Erie county, Pennsylvania, which was her home until her marriage.

Following his marriage Mr. Clark followed surveying to some extent in the east and also engaged in teaching school, although he was reared to the occupation of dairy farming. Seeking a home and business opportunities in the middle west, he arrived in Princeton, Illinois, in 1854 and there resided for thirteen years. He was engaged in the grain and stock business and also in merchandising. After the war he removed with his family to La Salle county, locating at Earlville in 1867. Here he engaged in merchandising and was for forty years identified with commercial pursuits in this town, adding largely to its business development and up-building through his spirit of enterprise, diligence and perseverance. In all of his business transactions he was found trustworthy and he put forth strenuous and active effort for the public good as well as for his individual interests.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Clark were born three children, all born in Princeton, namely: Frank Chester, who died September 5, 1860, at the age of four years; one who died in infancy; and Frederick Converse, who was a professor in the Columbus State University of Ohio for seven years. He was born August 27, 1865, and died at Columbus in 1903.

Politically Mr. Clark was always an earnest republican and kept well informed on questions and issues of the day, but steadily refused to hold office. Socially he was an Odd Fellow. In a review of his life work we find that he overcame many difficulties and obstacles in his path and that he worked his way upward unaided from a humble financial position to one of affluence. He allowed no difficulties to brook his path and because of his strong and determined purpose the obstacles which he encountered vanished before him like mist before the morning sun. Mrs. Clark, who was ever a worthy helpmate to her husband, is a member of the Methodist church, and has been a teacher in the Sabbath-school for over thirty-three years. She still lives in Earlville, where for so many years they made their home and there



CHESTER B. CLARK.

she has a very extensive circle of friends. Mr. Clark was one whom to know was to esteem and honor because of his allegiance to those principles which work for good citizenship, for reliability in business and for integrity in all life's relations.

W. F. McWHIRTER.

W. F. McWhirter, formerly engaged in business as a millwright, is now proprietor of the furniture store in Troy Grove and also owns a farm in the same township. His possessions have largely been acquired through his own efforts and now in comfortable financial circumstances, his life record indicates what may be accomplished by determined will, honest dealing and unfaltering industry. He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, and spent the first ten years of his life in the land of his nativity. He then became a resident of Canada, crossing the Atlantic in company with his father. His parents were Hugh and Agnes (Ferrier) McWhirter, both of whom were also natives of Scotland. The mother died in Scotland and in 1854 the father emigrated to the new world, settling in Canada. There were nine children in the family, two of whom, Andrew and Robert, became residents of Troy Grove township, owned farms there and spent their remaining days on their respective properties.

W. F. McWhirter is indebted to the public schools of his native land and of Canada for the educational privileges he enjoyed, but his advantages were meager, as he was early thrown upon his own resources, being apprenticed to a millwright, whereby he became familiar with the business of building and refitting sugar mills. He was employed by the firm of Goldin & McCullough, of Galt, Ontario. He remained a resident of Canada until 1877 and then went to the Sandwich Islands, where he remained for nine years, where he worked at his trade of putting up sugar mills. In the course of his business life he has traveled extensively and has thus seen much of the country, gaining that knowledge which only travel can bring. He came to Troy Grove in 1886 and bought eighty acres of land, which he afterward sold. Later he invested in sixty acres, which he still owns, and he also has his residence and store in the village of Troy Grove. His land is largely devoted to the raising of grain and is very valuable. In 1893 he embarked in the furniture business, owning the only furniture store and cabinet shop in the village. He carries a well

selected stock and has a liberal patronage, his trade increasing annually. He manifests marked diligence in everything that he undertakes. He has never been dilatory or negligent in any business transaction and has mastered every task which has claimed his time and energies. Thus year by year he has steadily progressed toward the goal of prosperity and is now one of the well-to-do business men of La Salle county.

In Troy Grove township Mr. McWhirter was united in marriage to Mrs. Sarah McWhirter and they occupy an attractive home in Troy Grove, in which hospitality reigns supreme. Early thrown upon his own resources, Mr. McWhirter came to a realization of the value of strenuous effort and diligence and has allowed no thought of failure to enter his mind. Thus he has steadily advanced to a prominent place in business circles in La Salle county and at the present writing is conducting a profitable store in Troy Grove and is also the owner of a valuable farm property in the county.

MICHAEL DINNEEN.

Michael Dinneen, serving as alderman from the fourth ward at Ottawa, resides at No. 203 East Norris street, where he has made his home for forty years, while his residence in the city dates from 1864. He is thoroughly identified with the interests of the city in various departments of activity and his efforts in behalf of public good have not been without desired results.

Mr. Dinneen was born in County Kerry, Ireland, in 1844 and there spent the days of his boyhood and youth. He came to America when about twenty-one years of age and soon after arrived in La Salle county. He spent fifteen years at the Rock Island depot as baggage-master and ticket agent and afterward became connected with the coal trade, conducting the business as a retail merchant in that commodity for eighteen years. In more recent years he has been engaged in the insurance business which is his present trade connection.

In 1866 Mr. Dinneen was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Walsh, a cousin of Alderman James T. Walsh, of Ottawa, and a native of County Kerry, Ireland. One of her brothers, the very Rev. Thomas E. Walsh, vicar general of the diocese of Ogdensburg, New York, died in 1901 and Mrs. Dinneen passed away on the 9th of March, 1906. In the family were six sons, all of whom are yet living, three being residents of Ogdensburg, New York. Of the

others one resides in Ottawa, one is in Chicago, while the third has been traveling representative for eight years for the Record-Herald of Chicago.

Socially Mr. Dinneen is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Western Catholic Union and of the Catholic church, being connected with Father Keating's parish at Ottawa. He has been very active in politics for many years and has served as alderman for the past fourteen years, proving a capable and progressive member of the board, who works along practical lines for the development and progress of the city. He is a man of distinct and forceful individuality, who has left and is leaving his impress upon municipal affairs. In the field of political life and commercial activity in Ottawa he has won distinction and is numbered among the leading, influential and honored citizens of La Salle county.

HON. BENJAMIN F. RICHOLSON.

Hon. Benjamin F. Richolson, a prominent attorney of Chicago, member of the firm of Horton, Brown, Richolson & Miller, with offices in the First National Bank Building, was born in Leland, La Salle county, in 1854, a son of Lars and Helen (Johnson) Richolson. The father became a resident of La Salle county in the fall of 1839, and was a successful farmer and stock-raiser, carrying on extensive business interests along those lines.

Benjamin F. Richolson pursued his preliminary education in the schools of Leland and afterward attended Aurora Seminary. His more specifically literary course being completed, he took up the study of law under the direction of his brother, Samuel Richolson, of Ottawa, and after a thorough course of reading successfully passed the examination that secured his admission to the bar in January, 1877. For a year he was associated in practice with his brother in Ottawa, and in the fall of 1878 he removed to Chicago, where he has practiced continuously since. For some time he was city prosecuting attorney and was assistant corporation counsel. He was also special assessment attorney and special counsel for the city of Chicago in the defense of what was known as viaduct cases, each case involving large sums of money, as high as three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and in all this litigation he was completely successful. His service with the city covered a period of eleven years, though not continuously. For four years he was attorney for the west and north side street car companies and since that time

has been engaged in the general practice of law. He has had many important cases and is now attorney for the west park board. At one time he was elected city attorney but was counted out, while he has also been a candidate for superior court judge.

Earnest effort, close application and the exercise of his native talents have won Mr. Richolson prestige as a lawyer and have connected him with much important litigation of the city and also of private individuals. His legal learning, his analytical mind, the readiness with which he grasps the points in an argument, all combine to make him one of the strong advocates before the court and he is equally well known as a safe counselor. He is a man of great energy, which is as necessary in the profession as in any other department of business life and his clientele embraces many wealthy men of the city.

Mr. Richolson was married in 1879 to Miss Ella Daley, who was born in the northern part of La Salle county and is a daughter of James Daley, a pioneer settler of the county and a veteran of the Mexican war. Mr. and Mrs. Richolson have a daughter, Edna L., a talented pianist now in New York. She has been a pupil of Raphael Joseffy, renowned as one of the great pianists of the world, studying under his direction for five years. She was for a year a student in Smith College, and in May, 1906, she completed a post-graduate course in musical composition in New York. Her talent places her among the foremost representatives of the art in the world.

Mr. Richolson is a member of the Illinois Club and at one time was quite active and prominent in club circles. His legal learning and his well known devotion to his clients' interests have made him an able and successful member of the Chicago bar and a credit alike to his native town and his adopted city.

REV. HENRY A. O'KELLY.

Rev. Henry A. O'Kelly, who has been an influential factor in the growth and development of the Catholic church in Streator, where he is pastor of the church of the Immaculate Conception, was born in the city of Galway on the western coast of Ireland in 1852. His father, Dr. P. F. O'Kelly, was a skilled physician, who was afforded excellent educational privileges. He was a native of Dublin and his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Birmingham, was a daughter of Thomas Birmingham, of Ash Grove,

County Galway, and belonged to one of the most ancient Anglo-Norman families in Ireland.

From early youth it was the desire of Father O'Kelly to become a member of the priesthood and to this end, when a young man of eighteen years, he crossed the Atlantic to America and entered the theological seminary in Troy, New York. He spent the succeeding eight years in research, study and preparation for the holy calling to which he had determined to devote his life and, following his graduation, was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Spalding, after which he was placed in charge of a congregation at Carthage, Hancock county, Illinois. Subsequently he was transferred to a church in El Paso, Illinois, and since 1883 has been pastor of the church of the Immaculate Conception in Streator, his service of twenty-three years here being of the utmost benefit to his immediate congregation and to Catholicism at large. The house of worship was erected through his instrumentality and in 1888 he founded the St. Francis Hospital in Streator. He also brought the Sisters of St. Francis here from Springfield, Illinois. The membership of the church includes about three hundred families. Father O'Kelly has also erected the largest house of worship in the city, it being a fine church built of stone and brick.

Since 1883 he has twice visited Europe, making the last trip in 1902. In the following year was celebrated his silver jubilee, which was attended by Bishop Spalding, who ordained him to the priesthood, by Bishop O'Riley and all of the priests of the diocese, together with many friends. He received many beautiful presents, including a silver loving cup from non-Catholics, among whom he has many dear friends. All of the Catholic churches in Streator have sprung from the Church of the Immaculate Conception, also the church at Eagle and the one at Ransom. A contemporary biographer has said, "Untiring in his zeal for the welfare of his church and people, there is little cause for wonder that Father O'Kelly is greatly loved and looked to for sympathy, help and counsel, which he never fails to give."

EDWARD FANNING.

Edward Fanning, residing in Wallace township, owns a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, which he purchased six years ago. He has since given his time and energies to its further development and improvement and is converting it into an excellent property. A native son of Illinois, he was born in Livingston

county, on the 9th of August, 1862, his parents being Patrick and Margaret (Wolfe) Fanning, both of whom were natives of Ireland. The father came to Ottawa from Ireland in 1846, and was for several years a general blacksmith, being a very skilled workman at shoeing horses. He also did some work on the material used in the construction of the canal. He was married in Ottawa to Miss Margaret Wolfe, and later removed to Livingston county, where he worked at his trade until his death, which occurred in 1862, when he was forty-seven years of age. He was prominently identified with the democratic party and served as alderman of Ottawa. Following his death the family returned to Ottawa and later settled upon a farm in Wallace township. The mother died in Ottawa in 1883. In their family were seven children, of whom Edward is the youngest. Three of the number died in infancy, while those still living are: Mary, the wife of Richard Wolfe, a resident of Ottawa; Nellie and Richard, who make their home in Dakota; and Edward.

Edward Fanning spent his early years in Ottawa and at the age of seventeen years went upon the home farm, since which time he has been engaged in general agricultural pursuits. He worked for his mother until her death, which occurred when he was twenty-one years of age, after which he began business on his own account and six years ago he purchased the Nitchelm farm of one hundred and twenty acres, located in Wallace township. It is well improved and the entire tract is under cultivation. There are fair buildings upon it and the fields return golden harvests for the care and labor of Mr. Fanning, who is a most energetic, enterprising man and is now numbered among the prosperous farmers of Wallace township.

In 1889 was celebrated the marriage of Edward Fanning and Miss Nellie Begley, who was born in La Salle county and is a daughter of James Begley, one of the early residents of the county, now deceased. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Fanning have been born eight children, all of whom are now living, as follows: Mary, Richard, James, Edward, Robert, Ethel, John and Arthur. All are still under the parental roof and the eldest son, a youth of fifteen years, takes a man's place in the fields.

Mr. Fanning is a democrat and for six years served as township clerk. He is now serving for the second year as treasurer of the school district and is a member of St. Columba's Catholic church at Ottawa. His life has been one of industry and earnest toil and the years have shown him to be a man of strong purpose, for in his business career he has never faltered when

obstacles and difficulties have arisen, but has overcome these by determination and energy and is now meeting with gratifying success in his farming operations.

W. C. HALL.

W. C. Hall, deceased, who at an early period in the development of Illinois became a resident of the northern portion of the state and for many years was a respected and worthy agriculturist of La Salle county, was born in Whiteside, New York, December 4, 1821, and was descended from ancestry who came to America on the Mayflower. He spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the east and completed his education in Williams College, being thus splendidly equipped for life's practical and responsible duties.

In the year 1847 W. C. Hall was married in New York to Miss Louise Carroll, who was born in the Empire state, February 1, 1825, and came of an old family, tracing their genealogy back through three hundred years. Soon after their marriage they came to Illinois and Mr. Hall engaged in carpentering and contracting. At one time he had a contract for work on the construction of the state normal at Normal, Illinois. In 1858 he took up his abode in La Salle county, where he invested his earnings in one hundred and sixty acres of land lying in Freedom township. This was all wild prairie, but he at once began its cultivation and improvement and built thereon the first dwelling. He added other modern improvements and continued to reside upon the farm until his death, bringing the land under a high state of cultivation, so that he annually harvested good crops in return for the care and labor he bestowed upon the fields.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hall were born three daughters: Alice, now the wife of James O'Donnell, a resident of Cherokee, Iowa; Susie W., the wife of Angus McLachlan, who resides upon her father's old home farm in Freedom township; and Frances, who was drowned when a year and a half old.

In politics Mr. Hall was an earnest republican and while in New York held different offices, but never sought nor desired political preferment after coming to Illinois. He served with the state militia, holding a lieutenant's commission with the New York National Guard. Following his removal to the west his interest in political questions continued but he never desired office as a reward for party fealty. He

was a very active and earnest worker in the Methodist Episcopal church and was a finely educated man, who read broadly and thought deeply. He was a subscriber to twenty-one papers and kept in touch with the trend of modern progress along all lines bearing upon the general interests of society. He was a man of sound judgment and keen discrimination and his counsel was often sought by those who recognized the value of his advice and knew that he would give opinions that were entirely trustworthy. His death, occasioned by paralysis, occurred upon the old home farm in Freedom township, January 18, 1906. He had passed the eighty-fourth milestone on life's journey, his life having been one of activity and honesty—qualities which gained him a gratifying measure of success in material things and won him the respect of his fellowmen.

JOHN L. BARBER.

John L. Barber, living on section 34, Miller township, is a prosperous farmer, whose place of one hundred and sixty acres is well improved with modern equipments. It is known as the Maplehurst Farm and is a valuable property, indicating his careful supervision and progressive methods. Here he has lived since 1851, it having been the old family homestead upon which his parents located on coming to Illinois. Mr. Barber is a native of New York, having been born in Saratoga county, on the 20th of December, 1840. His father, Zina Barber, was born at Sandy Hill, New York, in 1809 and was a son of Lawrence Barber, one of the early settlers of the Empire state. Zina Barber was reared to manhood in New York and in early life worked in a sawmill, where he made rapid progress until he became the owner of a sawmill, which he operated, engaging successfully in the manufacture of lumber for a number of years. He was married in Saratoga to Miss Hulda Dean, who was born in Warren county, New York, a daughter of John Dean. Several children were born to them while they were residing in Saratoga county and in 1851, when their son John was a youth of eleven years, they came to the middle west, settling in La Salle county, where Mr. Barber purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land, while subsequently he bought forty acres more. He broke a large part of this place and made the farm a productive tract, but was only permitted to enjoy his new home for about four years, passing away in 1855. His wife long survived him and reared her family upon the old



J. L. BARBER.



MRS. J. L. BARBER.

homestead. She lived to the very advanced age of ninety-one years and passed away in July, 1904. In the family were three sons and two daughters, who reached years of maturity, namely: Mrs. Caroline Massey, a widow, who resides at Lordsburg, near Los Angeles, California; John L., of this review; Cicero, who was killed in battle May 20, 1864, while serving as a defender of the Union in Company K of the Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry; Alden, who was also a member of the same company and was wounded and taken prisoner on the 16th of May, 1864, his death occurring three weeks afterward in the Confederate hospital at Richmond, Virginia; and Mrs. Ruth B. Edson, a widow now residing with her son in Saginaw, Michigan.

John L. Barber is indebted to the public-school system of his native state and of Illinois for the educational privileges which he enjoyed in his youth. He attended school practically only through the winter months, for in the summer seasons his labors were needed upon the farm, for his father had died and he had to assist his mother in carrying on the home place. He enlisted on the 18th of January, 1862, as a defender of the Union cause and joined Ford's cavalry, which was later consolidated with the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry. He served for three years and participated in the siege and battle of Corinth in October, 1862, and many other important engagements and skirmishes. For some length of time he was at Helena, Arkansas, doing scouting and post duty. He was ill in the hospital at Helena for six weeks in 1864 and never fully recovered his health while he remained in the army. In January, 1865, he received an honorable discharge at Little Rock, Arkansas, and in February returned to his home. He met the usual experiences and hardships meted out to the soldier and was ever loyal to the cause he espoused.

In February, 1865, Mr. Barber returned home and joined his mother in carrying on the home farm and paying off the indebtedness which rested upon the property. He later purchased the old homestead and cared for his mother in her declining years, rendering her filial devotion and love in return for the care which she had bestowed upon him in his youth. He was married in Marseilles on Christmas day of 1871 to Miss Amanda Brodbeck, daughter of George and Eliza (Uhl) Brodbeck, the former a merchant of Marseilles. Mrs. Barber was born in Rome, Peoria county, Illinois, in 1847 and her girlhood days were there largely passed.

The young couple began their domestic life upon the old home farm and Mr. Barber has

greatly improved the place as the years have gone by. He has built a good, neat, two-story residence, substantial barns and outbuildings, has made a deep well and otherwise carried on the work of improvement. He has fenced his place, tiled the fields and he and his mother put out the first orchard, which is yet in excellent bearing condition. There have been no unusual incidents in his life as an agriculturist but day after day he has faithfully performed his work and in the capable discharge of his duties he has developed a character that is worthy of emulation and respect.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Barber have been born eight children, all of whom are living: Alden C., who is married and resides in Verden, Oklahoma; Laura E., the wife of L. E. Bentley, of Marseilles; Lucia M., the wife of C. C. Parr, a substantial farmer of Manlius township; Gertie M., the wife of Otho Latimer, a farmer of Miller township; Edith A., the wife of F. E. Yeomans, of Pullman, Michigan; Carrie E., the wife of I. G. Drackley, a resident farmer of Manlius township; George T., who is operating the home farm; and Leslie D., a young man at home.

Politically Mr. Barber has been a life-long republican, who cast his first presidential ballot for General Grant and for each nominee of the party since that time. He takes an active interest in local campaigns. When a boy he and about forty other lads formed a company during a political campaign and bought a flag which cost twenty-five dollars. He was elected captain of the company and the flag was used in the rallies which were held by the party. After the campaign it was left with him and he still unfurls it on the 4th of July and during the political campaigns. He has never sought or desired office but has served as commissioner of highways and also on the school board, acting in the latter capacity for eighteen years. He has been president of the district board and for a number of years has been secretary of the board. The cause of education finds in him a warm and stalwart friend who believes in employing good teachers. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and with the exception of the youngest son all of their children have joined the same church. Mr. Barber is one of the official board and takes an active and helpful interest in church work. He is a Mason, belonging to Seneca lodge, Shabbona chapter of Ottawa and the commandery in the same city, but has now demitted from those organizations. He holds membership with the Grand Army post at Marseilles, of which he has been commander and is now vice commander. He was a brave soldier

and has always been equally loyal in the duties of citizenship through the years of peace. His entire life has been devoted to general agricultural pursuits and that he has always been a busy man is indicated by the splendid appearance of Maplehurst Farm, which with its good buildings and well tilled fields indicates the careful supervision and practical and progressive methods of the owner.

THOMAS J. CRAWFORD.

Thomas J. Crawford, well known as a farmer and stockman of La Salle county, is engaged in raising horses, hogs and cattle and owns and operates his farm of two hundred and eighty acres on section 27, Eagle township, with twenty acres on section 15. He operates eighty acres additional and he likewise owns a half section in Kearny county, Kansas. Realizing that earnest, persistent work is the basis of all success, he has continued his efforts in most energetic manner and has placed upon the market splendid crops and fine stock.

Mr. Crawford was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1834, his parents being John and Mary (Sprout) Crawford. The mother is still residing in Streator and in November, 1905, attained the age of ninety years. Mr. Crawford, however, passed away March 12, 1890, at the age of eighty-one years. Both were natives of Pennsylvania, born in Fayette and Washington counties respectively. The great-grandfather, James Crawford, was from England and was the first of the family to come to America. His descendants have largely followed the occupation of farming and it was to that pursuit that John Crawford, father of our subject, devoted his energies during the years of his residence in the Keystone state, where he remained until 1865, when he came to La Salle county. Here he retired from active business and made his home until his death, enjoying in rest and quiet the fruits of his former toil. His wife was also a representative of one of the old Pennsylvania families and unto them were born eleven children, of whom Thomas J. is the eldest. Four of the number are now living. The others are Mrs. Catherine Young, Mrs. Ellen Worrell and Wilson Crawford, of Kangley.

The other member of the family is Thomas J. Crawford of this review, who was reared near Fredericktown on the Monongahela river in Pennsylvania. He practically had no educational advantages, for the family were then in very limited circumstances and it was necessary that

he aid in the operation of the home farm in his early youth. He has made his own way in life from the age of fifteen years and has also contributed to the support of his father's family.

On the 11th of June, 1853, he won a companion and helpmate for life's journey, being married in Washington county, Pennsylvania, to Miss Amanda Noble, who was born in Washington county, October 20, 1835. The young couple began their domestic life upon a farm there and Mr. Crawford also worked by the month as a farm hand in the employ of others until he came to Illinois in the fall of 1864. On the 29th of September of that year he took up his abode in Bruce township, La Salle county, and leased a farm for five years. He next bought ten acres of land just north of Streator and with his brother operated a coal mine on that site for thirteen years, being thus closely associated with the development of the rich coal fields of this section of Illinois. In 1869 he purchased one hundred and four acres of land, constituting a part of his present fine farm, to which he has since added and which he has operated continuously for thirty-seven years. He is an energetic agriculturist and has brought his fields under a high state of cultivation, while as a stockman he is well known, having engaged quite extensively in raising horses, cattle and hogs. This branch of his business has likewise proved profitable to him and as the years have gone by he has added continually to his income until he has long since been rated among the substantial residents of this part of the state. His life has altogether been a very busy one and yet he has traveled considerably in the west and southwest.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Crawford have been born nine children, of whom seven are living. Lucinda, now a widow residing with her father, has two children, Cora and Albert Moran. The former married a Mr. Mitchell and has three children, Amos, Alma and Albert. William Wilson, the second member of the Crawford family, died in infancy. Louisa died in Bruce township when about eight years of age. Silas married Miss Katie Courtney and owns and operates a farm on section 28, Eagle township and in connection with his brother-in-law, John Hays, he operates his father's farm of two hundred and eighty acres. Unto him and his wife have been born sixteen children, of whom eleven are living, namely: Mary, who married Louis Raush, has a son, Joseph E., of Staunton, Illinois; Bridget, who married Mr. Connell and has a son, Vincey; Lucy; Robert; Frank; Catherine; Margaret; Alice; Glenn; Thomas; and Beatrice. Irene is the wife of Samuel Bute, a resi-

dent of Ottawa, and they have eight children: Elmira, who married John Newberry and has three children, Cora Irene, John Albert and Birdie Ruth; Thomas; Albert; Bedelia; Edward; Ethel; Samuel; and Herbert. Amanda Almira is the wife of Louis Martin, residing on the A. B. Moon farm in Eagle township, and they have six children: Silas, Zelma, Willie, Grace, Louis and Arthur. Charles wedded Mary Shimkoik and resides on section 15, Eagle township. They have one child, Waunita. Dora is the wife of Ernest Peters, a resident of Streator, and has three children: Isaac, Edna and Vera. Bedelia is the wife of John Hays, who resides upon Mr. Crawford's farm and operates a portion of it. They have two children, Walter and Alfred. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Crawford now have eight great-grandchildren.

Mr. Crawford has placed all of the improvements upon his fine home farm. He is a progressive citizen and is always ready to aid in the advancement of measures or movements relating to the welfare of the community and its material, intellectual and moral progress. Politically he is an independent democrat and has served as school director. He is now serving for his second term as highway commissioner. For some years he was a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. A review of his life and an analyzation of his work shows that as the architect of his own fortunes he has builded wisely and well. He was ambitious for success and he achieved it at the cost of earnest, self-denying labor, and now he is possessed of valuable property which supplies him in the evening of life with the comforts that go to make life worth living. Moreover he has sustained an unassailable reputation for business integrity as the years have gone by and his worth is recognized by all with whom he has had business or social relations.

PATRICK McGRATH.

Patrick McGrath resides on section 11, Wallace township, on land on which his father settled in the early days of the county. He was born upon this farm, November 16, 1862, a son of James McGrath, who was a native of Ireland, and came to America when twenty-four years of age. He landed at New York in the spring of 1840 and spent a year and a half in the Empire state, after which he traveled on foot from Troy, New York, to Kane county, Illinois, in company with a companion. He lived at the latter place for a year and a half, after which he came to

Dayton township, now Wallace township, La Salle county, and invested the money he had saved in forty acres of government land on section 11. In later years the township was divided and his farm was in that section which became Wallace township. After living in the county for four years, during which time he had made considerable improvement on his farm, Mr. McGrath sought a companion and helpmate for life's journey and was married to Miss Ellen Slengsby, who was also a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, where her husband was born. She had come to America about six months prior to her marriage, making the journey with her father, William Slengsby. Mrs. McGrath continued to reside upon the old homestead farm until her death, which occurred in 1875, when she was fifty-five years of age. James McGrath departed this life in January, 1901, at the age of eighty-seven years. He was a man of robust constitution and great physical endurance and possessed, moreover, a strong will. Though he often met with misfortunes and difficulties incident to pioneer life he never became discouraged and gave up but worked on persistently year after year and eventually success rewarded his efforts, so that he was one of the wealthy farmers of his township, owning at the time of his death nearly six hundred acres of very valuable land. Before he was married, and while he was attempting to get a start in the world, he had forty acres of wheat in the stack and about forty tons of hay. One day while assisting a neighbor to erect a dwelling a prairie fire destroyed his wheat and hay, and his little cabin and barn was all that he had left. Instead of giving way to discouragement over his loss, which was very great, he resolutely set to work to retrieve his possessions and as the years advanced his untiring diligence and judicious investments made him one of the prosperous residents of his community. He built the first dwelling on his farm, a small frame structure and nine years later he built a more commodious home which still stands.

In the family of Mr. and Mrs. James McGrath were six children, all of whom are yet living, namely: William, a resident of Ottawa; James, traveling salesman representing a Chicago house; Maria, who is living in Ottawa; Patrick, of this review; Allen, who lives with his sister in Ottawa; and Philip, also of the county seat.

Patrick McGrath has continuously resided upon the old home farm. At the usual age he entered the district schools and acquired a good common-school education. He worked in the fields through the summer months and as the

years passed by gained practical knowledge of farming, so that he was well qualified to take charge of a farm of his own. He now owns one hundred and sixty acres of the old homestead, which constitutes a well improved and valuable farm, which he keeps under a high state of cultivation, carrying on general agricultural pursuits there. He is public-spirited and liberal in regard to matters pertaining to the general welfare and politically he is a democrat, while religiously he is connected with the Catholic church. For twelve years he served as school director. His father was a man of limited education but realized the value of mental discipline and did more than any other man to help organize the schools of his township. He donated land and furnished money until it could be paid back out of the tax fund for the home district. He got up a petition, traveling on foot through the township to get support, and certainly deserves much credit as the promoter of the public-school system of his locality.

JOSEPH KOPF.

Joseph Kopf, active and prominent in business circles and an influential factor in political and fraternal circles as well, is now secretary of the Streator German Building Association and secretary and treasurer of The Loup Valley Land Company, dealing in Custer county (Nebraska) lands. Born in Baden, Germany, on the 19th of November, 1852, he is a son of Joseph and Caroline (Beck) Kopf, who were likewise natives of Germany. The father died in 1888, at the age of eighty-five years, while his wife passed away in 1874, at the age of fifty-one years. They always remained residents of their native land, where Joseph Kopf, Sr., followed the blacksmith's trade in order to provide for his family, which numbered five children, four sons and one daughter. The sons, John, Joseph, William and Herman, all reached adult age.

Joseph Kopf largely acquired his education in his native country and when a young man of eighteen years sailed for the new world, attracted by the broader business opportunities and better business advantages afforded in this country. He landed at New York city in 1870 and went to Lancaster, Pennsylvania. While in the fatherland he had learned the barber's trade, which he afterward followed in the Keystone state for three years and during that period he also attended night school, thus acquiring a knowledge of the English tongue and at the

same time making advancement in general learning. From Pennsylvania he removed to Chicago in 1873, where he continued work at the barber's trade for three years and in 1876 he came to Streator, where he followed the same line of business for about a decade. On the expiration of that period he established a meat market, which he conducted successfully for seven years, or until 1893, when he became one of the large stockholders of the Streator German Building Association and was elected secretary, which office he has since filled, contributing in substantial measure to the successful conduct of this enterprise, which has been not only a source of income and profit to the stockholders but also a valuable factor in the improvement of the city through furnishing loans to many members, who are thus enabled to build homes of their own. He is likewise secretary and treasurer of The Loup Valley Land Company, with home office in Streator, but owning and controlling lands in Custer county, Nebraska.

Mr. Kopf's activity has not been confined to personal business interests but has been extended to many fields, wherein his usefulness and executive capacity have been recognized to the benefit of the town and county which he represents. Honored with various public offices, he served as tax collector of Bruce township in 1891 and 1892 and was assistant supervisor of the township from 1893 until 1897. In 1895 he was elected mayor of Streator and during his two years' term gave to the city a businesslike and progressive administration. His political allegiance is given the democracy but as an office holder he places the general good before partisanship and labors with public-spirited disinterestedness for the general good, putting forth effective and far-reaching influence for the welfare of the community at large.

Mr. Kopf has been married three times. He first wedded Martha Berge and unto them was born one daughter, Anna, who is now the wife of August E. Walling and resides in Los Angeles, California. Following the death of the mother Mr. Kopf wedded Miss Mary Hess and they had three children: Catherine, Mamie and Jessie. The second wife of Mr. Kopf died on the 8th of October, 1896, and on the 11th of November, 1897, he married Alvina Zilm in Marshall county, Illinois. She was born in that county, September 9, 1860, a daughter of William and Minnie (Riegemberger) Zilm. Her father came to this country in early life, locating in Marshall county, Illinois, where he followed the occupation of farming, his life's labors being ended in death June 2, 1906, when he was seventy-three years of age. His widow still survives and yet



JOSEPH KOPF.

makes her home in Marshall county. In their family were nine children, of whom eight are now living, Mrs. Kopf being the second in order of birth. By the third marriage there is one daughter, Josephine.

Mr. Kopf is well known in fraternal circles, belonging to Streator lodge, No. 607, A. F. & A. M.; and Streator chapter, No. 168, R. A. M. He was knighted in Ottawa commandery, No. 10, K. T., and demitted from that organization to become a charter member of Streator commandery, No. 70. He is likewise identified with Peoria consistory, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He belongs to Beethoven lodge, No. 474, I. O. O. F., of which he is past noble grand, and at the present writing he is serving as treasurer, which office he has filled for the past twenty years. He is also connected through membership relations with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights and Ladies of Honor. Thus his energy and enterprise have extended to various fields of activity, promoting progress along fraternal, business and political lines, in each of which his efforts have accomplished desired results, so that he is today numbered among the leading and influential residents of Streator.

JOHN KERNS.

John Kerns, farmer and supervisor of Ophir township, is a native of County Sligo, Ireland, born in September, 1845. His father, Peter Kerns, was a farmer and stock-buyer on the Emerald Isle and in early manhood wedded Margaret Conlon. In 1849 he came with his family to America and settled at Rochester, New York, where for three years he worked as a laborer. In 1852, thinking to enjoy better business opportunities in the new and growing west, he came to La Salle county and for six months was employed at farm labor in Freedom township. The same year he purchased a farm of eighty acres on section 12, Ophir township. It was a tract of raw prairie on which were no buildings, but he soon erected a house and barn and resided there for ten years, after which he purchased another farm, on which he made his home until his death at the age of seventy years. Following her husband's demise Mrs. Kerns removed to Ottawa, where she died at the age of eighty years. Mr. Kerns was a very poor man when he came to the United States but he was a hard worker and prospered. As the years passed he added to his financial resources and became the owner of four hundred acres of

very valuable land. In politics he was a democrat and his religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Catholic church.

In the family were ten children, all of whom reached adult age: Mary, the deceased wife of A. McManus, a resident of Nebraska; Pat, who served as a soldier in the Fifty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war and died soon after its close; John, of this review; Catherine and Bridget, who are both Sisters of Mercy in a hospital in Davenport, Iowa; Peter, deceased; James W., a prominent republican living at Auburn, Nebraska, who has been a member of the state legislature; Thomas, residing on a farm in Ophir township; Charles, whose home is in Omaha, Nebraska; and Alice, the deceased wife of T. O'Gorman, of Ottawa.

John Kerns was only about four years of age when the family came to America and was a youth of seven at the time of the removal to La Salle county. He attended the district schools to the age of fourteen years, when the necessity of providing for his own support forced him to lay aside his text-books. He remained at home until twenty-six years of age, leading a life of untiring industry upon the old home place. He began plowing when only nine years of age and when a young lad hauled grain to Ottawa with ox teams. When twenty-six years of age he purchased the interest of the other heirs in the home property and has resided thereon continuously since. The place was partially improved when it came into his possession and Mr. Kerns has since erected a fine commodious residence and good outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock. In fact all the modern equipments of a model farm are here found and the property is valuable. The place comprises three hundred and seven acres of land and is devoted to general farming and stock-raising. He feeds cattle quite extensively and is a successful breeder of Percheron horses.

At the age of twenty-eight years Mr. Kerns was married to Miss Mary E. Crawley, who was born in New York, a daughter of John Crawley, an early resident of Ophir township and a sister of John Crawley, Jr., who lives upon the old home farm. Mr. and Mrs. Kerns have become the parents of seven children: George F., a wholesale lumber merchant of Freeport, Illinois; Mary and Thomas, both at home; Levi John and Lester James, twins, the former in business with his brother George in Freeport and the latter at home; and Stephen and Mabel, who are yet under the parental roof. The children have all been well educated, attending St. Bead's College in Peru, Illinois, and St. Xavier's Academy at Ottawa.

Mr. Kerns and his family are members of the Catholic church at Earlville. In politics a democrat since age conferred upon him the right of franchise, Mr. Kerns is recognized as one of the leaders in the local ranks of his party and is now serving his second term as supervisor. He has also held other offices. The fact that his township contains twice as many republicans as democrats and that upon the democratic ticket he has been twice elected supervisor is an indication of the capable manner in which he discharges his duties and of the confidence which the people repose in him. Almost his entire life has been spent in this county and he is most highly esteemed where best known.

REUBEN CRANDALL, Jr.

No student of history can carry his investigations far into the annals of La Salle county without learning of the close, intimate and honorable connection therewith of the Crandall family and no written record of the county would be complete without mention of those who bear this name. Reuben Crandall, great-grandfather of Montford Crandall, the representative of the family of the present generation, was born in Canterbury, Connecticut, and came alone to Illinois at a very early period in the settlement and development of La Salle county. He aided in subjugating the wilderness and extending the frontier. He entered from the government a tract of land of nearly one thousand acres in Troy Grove township, but a year later he returned to Connecticut, where he died. His widow, Mrs. Esther Crandall, and her family, together with her sister-in-law, Prentice Crandall, came on to Illinois and lived upon the farm which her husband had entered. Here they built a pioneer home and, being in limited financial circumstances, the struggle for existence was a hard one. The sister, Prentice Crandall, was a noted worker for the cause of abolition and established in Connecticut the first school in the world for teaching negroes. She carried forward the work in Illinois and later in Nebraska and was finally pensioned by the state of Connecticut while living in the last mentioned state. She was a notable and historic character, whose influence has been a most important element in the nation as a beneficial factor for the colored race. The family of Reuben and Esther Crandall numbered six children: Reuben, Obadiah, Esther, May, Clarissa and Hulda.

Reuben Crandall, coming with his mother from New England to Illinois, was identified

with the pioneer development of this part of the state. He aided in the arduous task of developing a new farm and worked persistently and energetically among pioneer surroundings in order to establish a home on the western frontier. Having arrived at the age of maturity he married Miss Amanda Smith, daughter of Argo Smith, and they became the parents of two children, Montford and Josephine. The latter married John Adams and resides in Mendota.

Montford Crandall was born upon the old family homestead in this county, August 21, 1859, and was only five years of age when his father died. The family were left in limited financial circumstances, which necessitated that he early provide for his own support and through an active business career he has been connected with agricultural interests. Having but little to start with, he owes his success largely to his own enterprise and efforts and life of enterprise and activity is indicated by the fact that he is today the owner of two hundred and sixty acres of farm land in Troy Grove township, which is devoted to the general cultivation of cereals and also to stock-raising. He has been very successful as a grain-grower, annually harvesting large crops, for as he has studied the best methods of carrying on the work and his labors are attended with good results.

Mr. Crandall was united in marriage to Miss Clara Wixom, whose family history is given elsewhere in this work. They have become the parents of five children: Grace, now the wife of Harry Wright, who is in the employ of the government; Mary; Reuben; Ina; and Ruth. The two eldest have been students in the university at Champaign. The son, Reuben Crandall, was married in 1906 to Miss Daisy Phillips, whose father was of English descent and came from the east to Illinois, settling in Troy Grove township. Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Crandall live upon the old Crandall homestead in Troy Grove township and he is one of La Salle county's most progressive and enterprising young farmers, accomplishing what ever he undertakes and displaying strong determination and energy in his business life together with a reliability that has gained him warm regard.

In his political views Montford Crandall is a republican, who keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He is a Methodist in his religious faith and is now serving as trustee of the Mendota church. He also belongs to the Woodmen camp, No. 65, at Mendota and is justly regarded as an honest, respected citizen, and a worthy representative of one of the prominent old pioneer families. Four generations of the family have now been active and influential

in public life and business affairs, standing for advancement in citizenship and for material, intellectual and moral progress.

MILROY A. McKEY.

Prominent among the foremost business men of La Salle county is numberd Milroy A. McKey, banker and capitalist, who belongs to that class of distinctively representative business men of America who, while promoting their individual interests leading to personal success, also contribute in large and substantial measure to the general welfare. What he undertakes he accomplishes, and his methods are such as will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny. In this age when fraud and injustice, through monopoly or business combines, seem to have largely tinctured the business world, it is the records of such men as Mr. McKey who restore public confidence and work for stability in the field of industrial and commercial activity.

He comes of an ancestry honorable in connection with public as well as business life, being descended in both the paternal and maternal lines from families noted for patriotism and devotion to the general good as well as honorable success in business. His paternal grandfather, Alexander McKey, was born in Scotland and in colonial days became a resident of America, settling at Troy, New York, where at the time of the historic Indian massacre one of his sisters was captured by the savages and was ransomed by him for a barrel of whiskey. His father, mother, and other brothers and sisters were killed and their house burned. He was a weaver and farmer and sometime after the struggle for independence and the establishment of the republic, he removed to Chemung county, New York, where he died when more than seventy years of age. During the greater part of his life he was a devout member of the Presbyterian church.

In the maternal line Milroy A. McKey traces his ancestry back to James Westbrook, his great-grandfather, who lived in Chemung county, New York, where his death occurred when past the age of eighty years. The traditions of the family have it that he was six feet, four inches tall and massive in proportion and that he was as brave as he was strong. He was a member of General Washington's staff and fought by his side during much of the struggle for American independence. His great-grandson has a cane which once belonged to James Westbrook, who on one occasion saved

his life with it by warding off a blow aimed at him by a British soldier. Mr. Westbrook followed agricultural pursuits in times of peace and was a large landowner and influential citizen. His ancestors came to this country from Holland. His son, James Westbrook, the grandfather of Mr. McKey, was born, lived and died in Chemung county, New York. He was a slave owner and it is said that he emancipated his negroes but could not get rid of them because they liked him and depended upon him so much for everything that they would not leave him. His family was a numerous one and his descendants are now widely scattered over the country.

The birth of Alexander W. McKey, father of Milroy A. McKey, occurred in Delaware county, New York, and in early life he followed the profession of school teaching, while at the same time he devoted his attention outside the schoolroom to the study of medicine and after receiving his diploma located for practice in Candor, New York, where for forty years he successfully followed his profession, his skill and ability being widely acknowledged. He became a resident of Bureau county, Illinois, in 1864, and afterward of La Salle county, passing away in Troy Grove, April 5, 1876, the day preceding the seventy-eighth anniversary of his birth. His widow died March 15, 1877, in her seventy-seventh year. His fellow townsmen called him to public office and he served as postmaster and supervisor, as well as in other local positions, while his efforts in behalf of the improvement of the schools were far-reaching and effective. He frequently made gifts of school-books to children unable to buy them and the poor and needy always found in him a friend, his benevolent spirit finding many manifestations in his professional career. His wife, who bore the name of Maria Westbrook, was a native of Newark, New Jersey, and to their marriage were born five children: Milroy A.; Eliza Ann, the wife of N. T. Moulton, of Wenona, Illinois; Laura Maria, the widow of La Fayette L. Huson, of Viola, Illinois; and William J. of Princeton, Illinois. One child is deceased.

The life record of Milroy R. McKey began in Candor, Tioga county, New York, May 4, 1825, and he has therefore passed the eighty-first milestone on life's journey—a life fraught with successful accomplishment and crowned with the respect and honor of his fellowmen. He was educated in the academy at Cortland, New York, and by a private tutor and for several terms taught school in the east but the opportunities of the new and growing west attracted him, and at the age of twenty-three years

he became a resident of La Moille, Bureau county, Illinois, where he purchased two hundred and eighty acres of land. He then returned to the east but in 1850 located on his Illinois property, built a residence and converted his place into richly productive fields. He was married in New York in 1852 and then returned with his bride to his Bureau county farm, where he successfully carried on general agricultural pursuits until the fall of 1861. He was then a resident of La Moille until the fall of 1864, when he took up his abode in Mendota, where he was destined to become a leader in the public life and business affairs of the city, his recognition and utilization of opportunity making him a power in the successful management of important business enterprises. He is widely known in banking circles and has been connected with six different banks. He is the vice president of the First National Bank of Mendota and is a director of the Creston National Bank, of Creston, Iowa, which he examines twice each year. He is likewise the president of the Mendota Gas Company and has made extensive investments in real estate and other business interests in Illinois and other states. His success is the result of steady growth and advancement in the business world. He has made a close study of the conditions and has progressed in harmony with the strictest commercial ethics.

It was on the 30th of March, 1852, that Mr. McKey wedded Miss Mary Frost, a daughter of Horton and Electa (Coryell) Frost. She was a most estimable lady, of many excellent traits of character who exemplified in her daily life her religious faith as a member of the Baptist church. She passed away April 25, 1891, at the age of sixty-three years and sixteen days. On the 13th of January, 1892, Mr. McKey married Mrs. Georgietta McKean, widow of Nathan Hubbard McKean and a daughter of Henry and Phoebe (Young) Fisher. Mrs. McKey is of Scotch and French lineage and was born near the Bunker Hill Monument at Charlestown, Massachusetts. Her parents died in the east when she was very young and she came west, being married in Brookfield, Missouri, to Nathan N. McKean, by whom she had two children, Georgia Adelaide, who died at the age of thirteen years and eleven months; and Frank Paine McKean, now bookkeeper for the Mendota National Bank. He was born in Brookfield, began his education there and afterward entered the east high school at Mendota, from which he was graduated in 1896. He also completed the business course in the Dixon (Illinois) College, by graduation and immediately afterward

entered the bank. He is regarded in Mendota as one of the enterprising young business men of the city, of good ability, and in the bank has made an excellent record.

Mr. McKey, in the public life of Mendota, has exercised a widely felt and beneficial influence, and is recognized as a leader of public thought and action. While in Bureau county he served for a number of years on the board of supervisors, acting as chairman one year, and in Mendota has served four times as mayor of the city, his administration chartered by all that works for public progress and practical reform. In politics he is an independent democrat, usually voting with his party, yet not considering himself bound by party ties. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and the Odd Fellows, and his life has exemplified the beneficent spirit which underlies these orders. His has been a long and active career characterized by all that is honorable in man's relations with his fellowmen, with all that is enterprising and straightforward in business and all that is loyal and progressive in citizenship. The various communities in which he has lived have benefited by his efforts, both directly and indirectly, and his name is an honored one wherever he is known.

NORMAN J. CARY.

Recognizing the fact that the present and not the future holds the opportunity, that the moment for action is at hand and that each day holds its duties and responsibilities, Norman J. Cary, with due regard to these facts, has made for himself a splendid position in the business world and is a recognized leader in industrial and commercial circles in Utica, being secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Utica Cement Manufacturing Company and of the Utica Hydraulic Cement Company. His life record stands in contradistinction to the fact that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country," for in La Salle county, of which he is a native son, Mr. Cary has so directed his efforts as to win the respect and admiration of his fellowmen and at the same time achieve the success with is the goal of all honorable effort. He was born in the city of La Salle, June 2, 1855, his parents being Charles A. and Mary J. (Blakeslee) Cary. He was a youth of thirteen years at the time of his parents' removal to Chicago and there he continued his education in the public schools, supplemented by a course in Bryant & Stratton Business College. Thus well equipped for the practical and responsible duties of a business ca-



N. J. CARY.

reer he accepted, in 1872, a position in the office of James Clark, who was then at the head of what was known as the Utica Cement Association in Chicago. For five years he remained with that firm, thoroughly acquainting himself with the business in its various departments, and through his close application, keen discrimination and unfaltering industry proving his worth as a trusted employe of the house. He afterward entered the employ of Chicago's merchant prince—Marshall Field—but a year later returned to the employ of Mr. Clark in Utica. This was in 1879 and he continued as an employe of Mr. Clark until 1883, when the Utica Hydraulic Cement Company was organized and he purchased stock therein. He was elected secretary and treasurer of the new concern, and in 1898 was given similar positions in the Utica Cement Manufacturing Company. He has since acted in those capacities and at the same time as general manager of the two important business enterprises which are among the leading productive industries of La Salle county. His business activity extended to other fields, when, in 1888, he was chosen cashier of the Clark Bank of Utica upon its organization. He is likewise a director of the bank, and his sound business judgment and keen sagacity are essential factors in its success. Mr. Cary is yet a young man but has achieved a position in trade and commercial circles that many a man of twice his years might well envy. He has been watchful of every opportunity pointing to success, has closely studied the business conditions of the country and the signs of the times and has kept pace with the onward march of progress in trade circles, while in his identification with his specific interests he has instituted new methods, formulated new plans and has carried them forward to completion.

Mr. Cary is prominent in Masonic circles, holding membership in Acacia lodge, No. 67, A. F. & A. M.; Peru chapter, No. 60, R. A. M.; Peru council, No. 12, R. & S. M.; and St. John's commandery, No. 26, K. T., of Peru, and in 1893 was admitted to the Oriental consistory, at Chicago, thus attaining the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite. He is also a member of the Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, at Chicago, and has occupied many important offices in these organizations. He votes with the republican party, using his influence for its support yet is without political aspiration for himself, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs.

On the 24th of March, 1885, Mr. Cary was married to Miss Manda M. Collins, a daughter of Cassius A. and Mary J. (Sanger) Collins, of Utica. They have two sons: Clarence C., who

was born December 22, 1886, and was educated in the University of Notre Dame, at South Bend, Indiana; and Clark B., who was born April 19, 1890. Mr. Cary has a very wide acquaintance in La Salle county, where almost his entire life has been passed. His social qualities have rendered him popular with his fellowmen and his business ability has made him a prominent factor in industrial and commercial circles. There is in him a strength of character and determined purpose, a keen insight and reliable judgment, which, coupled with his approachable, genial manner renders him at once a power in the world of trade and a friend whom to know is to respect and honor.

M. A. BARBER.

M. A. Barber, now living in the village of Troy Grove, is one of the well known citizens of the county, having many friends in all parts of this portion of the state. He was born in Clinton county, New York, his parents being Benjamin and Mary Ann (Smith) Barber, who were likewise natives of the Empire state. Seeking a home in the middle west, they came to La Salle county and took up their abode in Freedom township in 1866. The mother is now living in Joliet but the father has departed this life.

M. A. Barber is indebted to the public schools of Prairie Center for the educational privileges he enjoyed. After putting aside his text-books he was apprenticed to a butcher in Ottawa, after which he came to Troy Grove in 1886 and embarked in business on his own account. Opening a meat market, he continued in business for eighteen years, soon building up a good trade, which was continued until he sold out in the fall of 1905 to Mr. Long. He had a very liberal patronage because he carried a good line of meats and was fair and straightforward in all his business dealings.

Mr. Barber was married to Miss Isabelle McClarren, a lady of Scotch ancestry, and they became the parents of six children: Roy, a graduate of the Chicago Dental College of the class of 1906, married Miss Della Birch, of Chicago. Maud S. is a trained nurse at Kankakee, Illinois. Evelyn is also following that profession in Kankakee. Carl, Winifred and William are all at home. The family residence is one of the attractive dwellings of the village of Troy Grove and its generous hospitality is greatly enjoyed by many friends of the family.

Mr. Barber has always taken great interest in the cause of popular education and has ever

stood for good schools and the employment of competent teachers. His political allegiance is given to the democracy and he served for ten years as one of the alderman of Troy Grove, during which time he exercised his official prerogatives in support of every progressive measure that tended to benefit the village. He is a self-made man and one who is well known all over the county, being one of the popular merchants of Troy Grove and a gentleman of such genuine personal worth that his friendship is rated as high as is his name in commercial circles.

THEODORE P. MILLER.

The agricultural interests of Richland township find a representative in Theodore P. Miller, who is well known as an enterprising farmer and stock raiser and breeder. He makes a specialty of the raising of Poland China hogs but has good grades of other stock upon his place. His farm is located on section 17, Richland township, where he has one hundred and twenty acres of land which he owns and cultivates. He was born in this township on his father's farm on section 17, his natal day being June 8, 1872. His parents were Gustave and Mary (Wortman) Miller, the latter now residing in the German settlement south of Leonore. She was born October 18, 1851, in Peru, this county, and is a daughter of Fred Wortman, who still resides at his daughter's home at the age of seventy-seven years. He is a native of Germany and when a young man came to America. For years he was engaged in the butchering business in Lstant and was well known in commercial circles in this part of the county. His wife died about twenty years ago.

Gustave Miller, father of Theodore P. Miller, was born at Dunningen in the province of Wurtemberg, July 28, 1847, and was twelve years of age when he came to America with his parents, one brother and one sister. Here they joined two brothers and two sisters who had previously crossed the Atlantic. On the 27th of September, 1859, they took up their abode at Granville. Three years later they removed to a farm on section 4, Richland township, where they resided for forty-seven years. In 1866 they removed to the present Miller homestead and on the 23d of November, 1869, Gustave Miller was married to Miss Mary Wortman. Nine children blessed this union, four sons and five daughters, of whom one son and three daughters are now deceased: Matilda, who died at

the age of eighteen months; Fred, who died in infancy; Emma, who died at the age of four years; and Agatha, who died when two years old. In 1903, Gustave Miller retired from active farm life and removed with his wife and daughter Minnie to what is now called the Settlement, taking up his abode there on the 22d of September. After great suffering from rheumatism and dropsy Mr. Miller passed away on the 10th of August, 1904, at the age of fifty-seven years and twelve days. He is survived by three sons and two daughters: Theodore P., of this review; Adolph G., a farmer living on section 9, Richland township, who married Miss Elizabeth Pflibsen; Charles, who wedded Frances Horback and is a farmer living on section 17, Richland township; Anna, the wife of William J. Puetz, who follows farming on section 19, Richland township; and Minnie, who resides with her widowed mother. There are twelve grandchildren now living. The funeral of Mr. Miller was one of the largest ever held in this vicinity, for he was a man highly esteemed and honored as a citizen, while warm friendship was given him by the great majority of those with whom he came in contact. He is also survived by two brothers and one sister, namely: John Miller, who is living in Nebraska; Charles Miller, whose home is in Britt, Iowa; and Mrs. Peter Salz, of Leonore.

Theodore P. Miller was reared and educated in Richland township, attending the common schools. He has successfully followed farming since attaining his majority and he was associated with his brother Adolph as administrator of his father's estate. The practical knowledge which he gained concerning farm life in his boyhood days has proved of immense value to him since attaining his majority and he is now classed with the energetic and progressive agriculturists of his community, accomplishing much through well directed purpose and unfaltering energy.

On the 19th of October, 1897, was celebrated the marriage of Theodore P. Miller and Miss Christina Pflibsen, a daughter of William Pflibsen. She was born in Richland township, July 24, 1875, and was there reared and educated, remaining under the parental roof until her marriage. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Miller have been born six children: Gracie, born February 11, 1899; Delia, June 26, 1900; Ervin and Edwin, May 14, 1902; Frances, May 23, 1904; and Minnie, March 2, 1906.

In his political views Mr. Miller is a democrat and in religious faith a Catholic, being connected with the German Catholic church of Richland township. His interest in matters of public improvement and progress is manifest by the tangible support which he gives to many movements

for the general good. In his business he is reliable as well as energetic and he is well known as a stock raiser and breeder, having fine stock upon his place. His farm is well equipped for the care of stock and he is making a specialty of the raising of Poland China hogs, the sale of which annually brings to him an excellent income.

E. B. TABOR.

E. B. Tabor, editor and publisher of the Earlville Leader, is a native of Lake City, Iowa, born in 1858. His parents were H. H. and Marietta J. (Cole) Tabor, both of whom are now deceased. The father was a cabinet-maker by trade and at an early period in the development of Iowa removed to that state from New York. In the public schools of his native city E. B. Tabor pursued his education, but at the age of eleven years went to work in a printing office, which has been well termed the poor man's college. He has continuously been engaged in this business from that time to the present with the exception of a period of five years, from 1880 until 1885, when he was railway mail clerk, and from the most humble capacity in the printing office has worked his way steadily upward, mastering the business in principle and detail. For five years he was with the Sioux City Journal and for nine years was in Central Mississippi. He came to Earlville and purchased the Leader in 1900 from A. H. Smith. This paper was established in 1880 by John W. Blee, who soon sold it to J. N. Turner, and in 1890 it was sold to A. H. and C. M. Smith. The former after a few years bought out his brother's interest and conducted the business alone until November 20, 1900, when it was sold to Mr. Tabor. In May, 1904, the Earlville Gazette-Express was consolidated with the Leader, giving the latter paper a circulating list that covers this section to a greater extent than all other papers combined. The Leader is well worthy of this liberal patronage, being a carefully edited sheet, presenting an excellent appearance when viewed from the typographical standpoint and at the same time giving to the reading public a well-edited general and local news. The paper is republican in politics and is the champion of all measures of public progress and of those interests which are a matter of municipal virtue and civic pride. It has been publishing a series of sketches of pioneer days entitled Earlville Long Ago, which are of much interest and contain much of value from the historical standpoint.

On Christmas day of 1878 Mr. Tabor was married to Miss Alice E. Townsend, a native of Cass county, Michigan, and they have four children: Daisy, Ray, Delta and Jack. Accepting the statement of Pope that "the proper study of mankind is man," the thoughtful reader cannot fail to discern in the life record of Mr. Tabor much that is worthy of emulation, for although it is not so unusual a thing in this country for a boy to start out empty-handed and work his way upward, such a record always commands and deserves admiration and indicates to the younger generations what may be accomplished through determined effort, unfaltering will and unremitting diligence. Mr. Tabor is well known in Earlville, where a kindly and genial disposition makes him a favorite with all who meet him.

ANGUS McLACHLAN.

Angus McLachlan, who is residing upon the old Hall homestead and operates the farm, was born in Canada, August 10, 1860. His father, Malcolm McLachlan, died during the early youth of the son and after her husband's death the mother, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Kechnie and was born in Scotland, came with the family from Canada to the United States, settling in Earlville, Illinois, where she died in 1900. In the family of this worthy couple were eleven children, and one brother, Alexander, is now living in Earlville. The other members of the family, with the exception of our subject, have now passed away.

In his youth Angus McLachlan learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed in Earlville until July 8, 1890. It was on that day that he was united in marriage to Miss Susie Hall and immediately afterward they began their domestic life upon her father's farm, where they have resided continuously since. They have two children: Hall, now fifteen years of age; and O'Donnell, a lad of thirteen years. Mrs. McLachlan was educated in the convent at Ottawa and is a lady of more than average intelligence and culture, presiding with gracious hospitality over their pleasant home.

Mr. McLachlan is engaged in general farming and stock-raising and has a herd of black polled Angus cattle. He also raises Poland China hogs and both branches of his business are proving profitable. In his political views Mr. McLachlan is a republican and is now serving for the third term as highway commissioner of Freedom township. Fraternally he is connected with

the Modern Woodmen and with the Odd Fellows, while Mr. Hall was a Knight Templar Mason. He attends and supports the Methodist Episcopal church, although not a member, and is a public-spirited citizen, known for his opposition to misrule in public affairs and for his allegiance to all that works for the good of the community. He has been continuously identified with agricultural interests in this country for sixteen years and is now well known as one of the enterprising farmers of Freedom township.

THOMAS PETERSON.

Thomas Peterson, carrying on general farming on section 11, Miller township, is one of the pioneer settlers of La Salle county, having for more than a half century made his home here. Great changes have occurred during this period, of which he has been a witness, and in the work of agricultural improvement he has borne his part. Born in Norway on the 16th of February, 1830, he spent his youth upon a farm there and enjoyed fair common-school advantages, but is almost wholly self-educated in English. He continued a resident of his native land until twenty-five years of age, when the favorable reports which he had heard concerning America and its opportunities induced him to come to the United States. He therefore made his way across the water to the new world and took up his abode in La Salle county, Illinois, where necessity at once forced him to seek employment and for several years he worked as a farm hand. When his labor had brought him sufficient capital he purchased and fitted up a team of four yoke of oxen and engaged in breaking prairie for several years, turning the furrows on large tracts of virgin soil. He thus contributed in substantial measure to subjugating the wilderness and extending the frontier by reclaiming the once wild land for the purposes of cultivation. The pioneer conditions of the county may be judged from the fact that in those early days he saw great numbers of deer and much other wild game in this part of the state. Eventually his frugality and enterprise enabled him to make purchase of land and he became the owner of eighty acres adjoining his present home farm. He broke that and added to it and there he carried on general agricultural pursuits on his own account. He later bought more land from time to time and now owns three hundred and eighty acres, all productive land and well improved. In the home place he has two hundred acres which he operates in connection with his sons, this being

situated on section 11, and he also has one hundred and eighty acres on section 4. Both tracts are well improved and equipped with modern conveniences. Although he started out in life empty-handed he is now one of the substantial farmers of the county, numbered among the men of affluence whose business records are most creditable and commendable, for in the lines of business activity and honesty he has achieved his success. Everything about his place is kept in excellent condition and there are good buildings, well tilled fields and good grades of stock.

In 1860, in Miller township, Mr. Peterson was married to Miss Esther Swenson, a native of Norway, who was there reared. In their family are five children: Severt, who is married and is a farmer of La Salle county; Peter, who is engaged in the cultivation of his father's second farm; Richard, who is farming the home place; Tilda, the wife of Peter Clauson, of Miller township; and Emma, who is acting as housekeeper for her brother Peter.

On becoming an American citizen Mr. Peterson gave his political support to the democracy, while later he joined the ranks of the republican party and in 1864 supported Lincoln. He never sought office but served at an early day as one of the road commissioners. He believes in good schools and on the school board has done effective service in behalf of improvement in methods of public instruction. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church and are people of the highest respectability. He is one of the few remaining of the first settlers from Norway and is a man of influence among his fellow countrymen. He has long been recognized as one of the industrious and diligent farmers of the county and by his own labors and enterprise has accumulated valuable property. He is a man of integrity and upright character, having the confidence and good will of all and wherever known he is held in high regard because of what he has accomplished and the methods which he has pursued.

JOHN MUNDIE.

John Mundie is a retired farmer living in Troy Grove township, where he has a nice country home and a good property. A native of Scotland, he was born in Aberdeenshire and came to the United States in 1854. He had little capital and changed his place of abode, thinking that he might benefit his financial condition in the new world. On reaching Illinois he rented land for a few years and then when he had saved a sufficient sum from his earnings he purchased



MR. AND MRS. THOMAS PETERSON.

forty acres of land, which he sold in a few years to purchase the farm of one hundred and sixty acres where he now lives. He early engaged in buying cattle, which he found to be a profitable source of income and was for many years the leading buyer in this section of the county, operating extensively along that line. He made purchase of his farm in 1860 and has resided thereon continuously since. At one time he was engaged in business as a grocer and butcher at Mendota, but the greater part of his life has been devoted to general agricultural pursuits and dealing in live stock. His farm, covering a quarter section of land, is under a high state of cultivation and improved with modern equipments and is now being operated by his son.

Mr. Mundie was married to Miss Elizabeth Condell and unto them were born eight children, two of whom are in Iowa, while the others are in Illinois.

Mr. Mundie owes his success to good management, to hard work and unfaltering diligence. He has put all the improvements and the drainage upon his farm and has converted it from a wet and unproductive tract of land into a place of rich fertility, from which large harvests are annually garnered. He is indeed a self-made man and one who owes his prosperity entirely to his own efforts. He has builded wisely and well and as the architect of his own fortune has made a success which is justly merited.

CHARLES W. LONG.

Charles W. Long, living on section 22, Rutland township, is one of the public-spirited men and progressive farmers of La Salle county, whose possessions include a neat and valuable farm of two hundred and sixty-four acres. He was born in Miller township, August 8, 1862. His father, Lewis Long, also a native of this county, was born here in 1825, his parents being Christopher and Sally (Booth) Long, who first settled in La Salle county south of the city of Ottawa. They were among the earliest settlers of this part of the state and in fact the family name is inseparably interwoven with the history of pioneer development as well as of later day progress. Lewis Long was reared to manhood upon the old homestead west of Marseilles, attended the district schools and aided his father in the work of the farm. He was married on the 14th of December, 1852, to Miss Emily E. Barber, a native of New York and a daughter of Zina and Sarah (Potter) Barber, who came to

Illinois from the Empire state and settled in Miller township, La Salle county, in 1843.

In 1860, Lewis Long purchased a quarter section of prairie land in Miller township, where he built a house and developed a good farm which is now known as the Long homestead. There he followed farming for many years, buying more land from time to time until his possessions aggregated over one thousand acres. He spent the remainder of his life upon that farm and died in 1904, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was a man of excellent business capacity and executive ability and whatever he undertook he carried forward to successful completion. His life was crowned with honor and success and he enjoyed in unqualified measure the esteem and friendship of those with whom he was associated. Mrs. Long survives her husband and now in her seventy-fourth year occupies a nice residence in Marseilles. Further mention of this worthy couple is made on another page of this work.

Charles W. Long of this review was one of a family of eight children and was reared on the old home farm in Miller township, where he became familiar with all departments of farm labor. After attending the common schools he spent one year in the normal school at Ypsilanti, Michigan, and when he had completed his education he returned to the farm and remained with his father until his twenty-sixth year. In 1887 he purchased the farm where he now resides and has greatly improved the property, which yields to him golden harvests in return for the care and labor he bestows upon the fields, for in all of his farm work he is practical and follows methods that are productive of immediate and desired results.

On the 18th of October, 1888, Mr. Long was married to Miss Mae E. Clark, a native of this county and a daughter of Richard Clark, who was also born here, the Clarks having come originally from Ohio. Following his marriage Mr. Long removed to his new home and has since added to and improved his dwelling, making it a beautiful residence. He has also built a large barn and other buildings for the shelter of his grain and stock and has done much tiling, while well kept fences divide his farm into fields of convenient size, wherein are produced excellent crops of corn, wheat and other cereals. He likewise raises good grades of stock of all kinds and everything about his place is indicative of careful supervision and industry.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Long have been born two children: Harry, who is attending school in Ottawa; and Esther, seven years of age. The family attend the Universalist church of

Marseilles. Mr. Long is a Master Mason, belonging to the lodge and chapter. Politically he has been a life-long republican since casting his first presidential ballot for James G. Blaine, voting for each succeeding nominee of the party. He takes an active interest in public affairs of the county and state and is the present supervisor of Rutland township, having served for five years in that capacity, while recently he was re-elected. He has been chairman of the asylum committee and a member of several other important committees and has frequently been a delegate to the county conventions. He has also served as school trustee for three years and his co-operation can ever be counted upon to further movements for the general good. The student of history cannot carry his investigations far into the annals of this county without learning of the close and intimate connection which the Long family has borne with the work of upbuilding and improvement, and Charles W. Long is now carrying forward the work which was instituted by his grandfather and continued by his father, standing as a champion of public progress.

SILAS L. WOOD.

Silas L. Wood, for years a prominent representative of the educational interests of Chicago, now living retired in a pleasant home at No. 804 Monroe street, was born in Canandaigua, New York. His father, Garrett Wood, who in his business career was a contractor and builder, was of Holland-Dutch descent.

Silas L. Wood, supplementing his early educational privileges by study in the Michigan State Normal, also attended lectures in the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor, and afterward engaged in teaching school for twenty-one years in the Union schools of that state. He later spent a year at Woodstock, Illinois, and in January, 1881, came to Chicago, where for twenty-two years he was a prominent representative of the system of public instruction. Throughout that entire period he taught in the Clarke school and was largely instrumental in building it up until the attendance increased from seven hundred to sixteen hundred pupils. During that time he graduated over twelve hundred pupils from the school and among the number are representatives in nearly all of the prominent business houses of Chicago. The Clarke School is located at Ashland avenue and Thirteenth street and the building is two hundred and sixty feet long, one hundred feet wide and three

stories and basement in height. It contains twenty-eight large school rooms, twelve small rooms and an assembly hall. Mr. Wood also taught in the evening school for six years and was very successful in his chosen life work, being one of the able educators of the state, representing public instruction. In 1902 his eyesight became so largely impaired that he was obliged to retire from the profession and is now unable to go about alone.

Mr. Wood was married in Ottawa, August 9, 1888, to Alice B. Smith, who was born in that city and pursued her education in the high school there. She also studied music in a convent and was under the instruction of Carrie Whittlesey. Since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Wood have always lived in Chicago, and they occupy a beautiful home at No. 804 Monroe street, in addition to which property Mr. Wood owns several other residences in the city and likewise has money out at interest. Mrs. Wood has a sister living with her—Miss Jennie F. Smith, who is a kindergarten teacher. She also has three other sisters living in Chicago; Mrs. A. B. Searing, the wife of Aaron B. Searing, a member of the board of trade, residing at 6212 Greenwood avenue; Nancy M. Smith, who makes her home with Mrs. Searing; and Mrs. Emma L. Calkins, who resides at No. 301 Winthrop avenue. She is the widow of George I. Calkins, and both are from La Salle county.

Mr. Wood is a member of various social clubs and of the Menoken Club. His wife is a member of the Exodus Society, and also of the Episcopal church. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wood have a wide and favorable acquaintance in social circles where true worth and intelligence are received as passports into good society.

HON. WALTER A. PANNECK.

Hon. Walter A. Panneck, mayor of La Salle, stands as another exemplification of the fact that the accident of nationality or birth has nothing to do with a man's position in business or political circles in the new world and that the direct route to public honor is over the road of public usefulness. Born in Poland, Germany, August 1, 1866, a son of Joseph and Antonia Panneck, he came to America with the parents at the age of nine years, the family home being established in La Salle, where he acquired his education, and in early life began working in the coal mines, with which he was connected in various positions for fifteen years at Peru, Illinois.

Ambitious to direct his energies into fields demanding broader intelligence, he took up the study of law while still connected with the coal trade and pursued his preliminary reading in the office of Hall & Haskins. In 1892 he was admitted to the bar and has since practiced his profession in La Salle with ever increasing success. He began in a humble way and advancement at the bar is proverbially slow and yet he has worked himself upward, his close application, fidelity to his clients' interests, his constantly increasing knowledge of the law, owing to his continued study, and his correct adaptation of its principles making him a lawyer of ability, whose skill has been manifest in the successful trial of many causes. He was city attorney of La Salle for four years and in 1903 he was elected mayor, to which position he was re-elected in 1905, so that he is the present incumbent in the office. He stands for opposition to misrule in municipal affairs, for an economical yet progressive administration and for general reform and improvement. His political allegiance is given to the democracy and while capably discharging the duties of his office he at the same time continues active in the practice of his chosen profession.

In 1896 Mr. Panneck was married in La Salle to Miss Carrie Seepe, of Peru, Illinois. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus, the Modern Woodmen camp, the Royal Arcanum, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Polish National Alliance, affiliations which indicate his hearty sympathy with the beneficent principles which constitute the basic elements of these organizations.

FREDERICK E. PIERCE, M. D.

Dr. Frederick E. Pierce, practicing along modern scientific lines, has made his life of signal usefulness and benefit to his fellowmen. He was born in De Kalb county, Illinois, November 2, 1860, and was graduated from the National Medical College in 1897. He located at Austin, Illinois, where he remained for a few months, but came the same year to Earlville, where he has since remained in active practice. He has a liberal patronage, is a member of the State Homeopathic Medical Society and is chairman of the board of health. He has never been active in search of office, however, and accepted the present position somewhat under protest. He is likewise serving as a member of the board of education and although deeply interested in political questions he has no desire for office as a reward for party fealty.

Dr. Pierce was married in 1883 to Miss Cora Reynolds, of Kane county, Illinois, and they have two children: Nellie C., now the wife of Fred Smith, living at Sandwich, Illinois; and Arthur, who at the age of sixteen years is attending the public schools. Mr. Pierce belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and to several social organizations, including the Modern Woodmen, the Royal Neighbors, the Yeomen of America and the Mystic Workers.

ALLAN WYLIE.

For over half a century this gentleman has been prominently identified with the agricultural and business interests of La Salle county but is now practically living retired at his pleasant home on Thirteenth avenue, Mendota. The possibilities that America offers to her citizens he has utilized and though he came to this country in limited circumstances he has steadily and perseveringly worked his way upward, leaving the ranks of the many to stand among the successful few.

A native of Scotland, Mr. Wylie was born near Stewarton, in Ayrshire, January 17, 1829, a son of Alexander and Jean (Allison) Wylie, and is a representative of an old and honored family of that country, where they owned a farm of about one hundred acres which had been handed down from one generation to another for hundreds of years. Those of the name who have come to America have proved industrious and thrifty and have become enterprising and wealthy citizens of their adopted land. Our subject is one of six brothers who crossed the Atlantic and he has in his possession a family group taken when they averaged about seventy years of age, a picture of which he may be justly proud.

Mr. Wylie was reared and educated in his native land and was about twenty-one years of age when he came to the United States in 1850, his destination being La Salle county, Illinois. He purchased one hundred and sixty acres of wild land in Waltham township for himself and also bought tracts for other members of the family, including the farm now occupied by the widow of William T. Wylie. Upon his place he built a pioneer home and began the cultivation of the land, but in 1852 went to California by way of the Isthmus route but not meeting with the success that he anticipated he soon returned to this county. In his business ventures here he has prospered as the years have

gone by and he is today numbered among the wealthy citizens of this community.

In 1856 Mr. Wylie married Miss Jean Kennedy, also a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, and they have become the parents of seven children: Jeanie, Margaret, Minnie, Alice, Clara, Allan A. and Edith. Leaving the farm in 1876, Mr. Wylie removed to Mendota and is now living retired, enjoying a well earned rest and the fruits of former toil. In his home he reminds one of a typical Scotch laird, of a jovial and genial disposition, and kindly manner,—one who readily makes friends. He has traveled quite extensively throughout the United States and has twice visited England and Scotland, gaining that broad and thorough information of places and events that only travel can bring. By his ballot he supports the men and measures of the republican party and has filled the offices of school director and supervisor of Waltham township for several years.

JAMES VAN DOREN.

James Van Doren, who died in Ottawa, in September, 1875, was a prominent and honored pioneer settler of La Salle county, and is yet remembered by many of its earlier residents as a man whose upright life entitled him to warm esteem. He was born in Charleston, Montgomery county, New York, on the 10th of September, 1824, his parents being Jacob and Maria (Lansing) Van Doren, who came to La Salle county in the early '30s, settling in Farm Ridge township, which was their home until their removal to Ottawa, where both died in the early '70s. They brought their family with them on their removal to the west and James Van Doren, then a lad of six or eight years, was reared in La Salle county, making his home in Farm Ridge township. Throughout the greater part of his life he carried on agricultural pursuits but his closing days were spent in Ottawa. In early manhood he wedded Miss Olive M. Dimmick, who came with her parents to this county from Wayne county, Pennsylvania. They settled in Deer Park township in 1833, where the father, Isaac Dimmick, secured a farm from the government. For a considerable period he devoted his time and energies to the tilling of the soil there but afterward removed to Ottawa, where he died about thirty years ago in the early '70s. He served as a colonel in the war of 1812 and on the circuit bench in Pennsylvania before coming to Illinois. He also served as county commissioner in La Salle county before it was

divided into townships. Mr. and Mrs. Van Doren traveled life's journey happily together for a long period and surviving her husband, Mrs. Van Doren passed away in Vermilionville, Deer Park township, May 8, 1903.

In the family of this worthy couple were four children, one of whom died in infancy. The others were Elsie, Marshall and Milford, but Elsie is the only one now living. She was born in this county and is now the wife of J. J. Lacy. They reside upon the old James Van Doren farm on section 1, Farm Ridge township. Mr. Lacy was born in Grundy county, Illinois, in 1858, his parents being Thomas and Catherine (McArthur) Lacy, the former a native of England, and the latter of Scotland. Coming to this country in their minority they were married in Utica, New York, and soon afterward removed to Will county, this state, in the '40s. Subsequently they became residents of Grundy county. Thomas Lacy was engaged in business as a contractor in railroad construction for some time and afterward turned his attention to farming. In La Salle county he was engaged in contract work, and his wife died in the city of La Salle in the year 1859. Thomas Lacy afterward resided for some time in Will county, then went to Grundy county and spent his last days in Chicago, where he died July 30, 1896, at the age of eighty-eight years. In the family were three children, a daughter being Mrs. Birmingham, of Chicago, while another daughter, Mrs. Annie L. Cloran, died in Galena, Illinois. Thomas Lacey was a well known man, prominent in his time, exerting a widely felt and beneficial influence in the general welfare and public progress.

J. J. Lacy was reared in Will county and throughout the greater part of his life he followed farming. He has been a resident of La Salle county for the past four years and operates a valuable tract of land of two hundred and forty acres in Farm Ridge township, which is under a high state of cultivation and is equipped with many modern equipments. He was married in Will county to Miss Mary J. Carroll, who died in 1893, leaving two children, Thomas and Florence, both residents of Ottawa. He has since married Elsie Van Doren, and they reside upon the old Van Doren homestead. Politically Mr. Lacy is independent in politics, while fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife is a member of the Baptist church and both are well known in this portion of the state, where they have many warm friends. The name of Van Doren has figured prominently in agricultural circles in La Salle county for seventy years and as one of the honored early settlers



JAMES VAN DOREN.

he aided in reclaiming the land for the uses of civilization, in subduing the wilderness and extending the frontier, James Van Doren well deserves prominent mention in this volume.

WILLIAM A. DUNAWAY.

A life of intense and well directed activity has made Mr. Dunaway one of the capable and respected county officials of La Salle county. He is serving as county surveyor and makes his home in Ottawa, yet his professional service frequently occasions visits to other points. He was born in Farm Ridge township, this county, and after acquiring his preliminary education in the district schools continued his studies in the high school of Ottawa until 1884. Through the succeeding four years he divided his time between teaching school and farming and later entered the State University of Illinois at Champaign, where he took the civil engineering course. Through the succeeding year he was engaged upon the relief map of the state and in other duties in connection with the Columbian Exposition. In 1894 he was appointed assistant city engineer of Aurora, Illinois, and from there returned to Ottawa, where he became associated with W. H. Irwin in engineering and surveying work, which lead to his nomination in 1896 for the office of county surveyor upon the republican ticket. He was elected by a large majority in November of that year and has since filled the office. He not only performs varied and responsible duties in this connection but is also frequently called for professional work to the cities of Peru, La Salle, Seneca, Marseilles, Spring Valley and other places.

Mr. Dunaway is a member of Occidental lodge, No. 40, A. F. & A. M., and also of Ottawa lodge, No. 588, B. P. O. E. He is genial and courteous in manner and displays many sterling traits of character which have won him warm friendship and kindly regard.

CHARLES H. POOL.

Charles H. Pool, living on a farm in Freedom township, where his birth occurred on the 23d of May, 1863, is the only child of William and Harriett (Parrish) Pool. The father was born in Yorkshire, England, on the 27th of November, 1827, and when seven years of age came to America with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac

Pool. The family home was established in Plattsburg, New York, where they resided until William Pool was about twenty-one years of age, when they removed from the Empire state to La Salle county, Illinois. Here Isaac Pool purchased a farm on section 24, Freedom township, and made his home thereon until his death.

William Pool continued to reside with his parents until about thirty-five years of age, when he was married and established a home of his own. It was in 1862 that he wedded Harriett Parrish, a daughter of Gilbert Parrish, who was a native of Maryland and a soldier of the war of 1812. Mr. Pool of this review now has in his possession a gun which was carried by the maternal grandfather in the second struggle with England. Gilbert Parrish died in New York many years ago. In the year 1862 William Pool purchased one hundred acres of land on section 35, Freedom township. It was in a poor state of cultivation and there were rude buildings upon it, while the fence was made of rails, but he later erected good buildings, including two dwellings. He afterward bought eighty acres more and put his farm in good shape. As the years passed by he carefully carried on the work of tilling the soil and developed the place until he had an excellent property and thereon he continued to reside until his demise, which occurred on the 19th of January, 1906. He voted with the democratic party but had no desire for office. His life was given to farming and he was a plain, unassuming agriculturist, whose activity in business and genuine personal worth, however, won him the respect and good will of his fellowmen. His widow still survives him and is now seventy-two years of age.

Reared upon the old home farm where his birth occurred, Charles H. Pool was educated in the district schools and for a part of three years attended the normal school at Morris, Illinois. He early became familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist, as he assisted his father in the improvement of the farm. He now owns a good property of one hundred and eighty acres, which was his father's old homestead. There are substantial buildings upon it and in its appearance it is neat and thrifty, owing to the care and labor which he gives to the fields. His mother lives in one of the houses upon the place and as Mr. Pool is an only child this property will eventually be his. He also owns three hundred and twenty acres of good farming land in Vernon township, Palo Alto county, Iowa.

In 1886 Mr. Pool was married to Miss Edna Sinclair, a native of La Salle county, and a daughter of Watson and Laura (Beckwith) Sin-

clair. Her father was born in Lexington, Kentucky, August 19, 1824, and is now deceased, but her mother, who was born in October, 1840, is still living with her sons in Iowa and enjoys fair health. Mrs. Pool died September 1, 1903, leaving six children, namely: Alma, who at the age of seventeen years is attending the Northern Indiana Normal School, at Valparaiso, Indiana, preparing for the teacher's profession; Blanch, fourteen years of age; Ashel, thirteen years of age; Everett, Helen and Laura, aged respectively twelve, ten and nine years, and all at home. On September 20, 1904, Mr. Pool was again married, his second union being with Miss Ida Kember, who was born near Somonauk, Illinois, on September 14, 1866. Her father, William Kember, was a native of England, born January 29, 1839, and served four years in the Civil war. Her mother, Mrs. Catherine (Reed) Kember, was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in 1838. Both are now deceased, passing away in Florida.

Mr. Pool is a republican, serving for the second term as road commissioner while for fifteen years he was school director. He co-operates in many measures that have for their object the benefit of the community and the advancement of general welfare. He is connected with the Knights of the Globe at Freeport, and is regarded as one of its representative and valued members. His entire life has been passed upon the farm, where he yet makes his home and he is widely known in the community, while the fact that his circle of friends is almost co-extensive with the circle of his acquaintance indicates that his life has been an upright and honorable one.

FRANK M. SIMPSON.

Numbered among the representative citizens and successful farmers of Troy Grove township is Frank M. Simpson, who is pleasantly located on section 3, one and a half miles southeast of Mendota. He is a native of this county, his birth having occurred in Ophir township, south of Triumph, on the 17th of November, 1851, and he is a son of Robert and Jane (Smith) Simpson. His father was born in Washington county, Indiana, of German parentage, and the mother was a native of Pennsylvania. The former died when our subject was only three years of age. There were only two children in the family, the older being John, now a resident of Mendota.

During his boyhood Frank M. Simpson attended the country schools in Ophir township and as the family were in limited circumstances he

early became dependent upon his own resources for a livelihood. He sought employment and by hard labor and economy soon gained a start in life. As years have gone by he has prospered in his labors and is today the owner of nearly four hundred acres of rich and valuable land, which he has placed under a high state of cultivation and improved with good and substantial buildings which stand as monuments to his thrift and enterprise.

In 1876, Mr. Simpson was united in marriage with Miss Catharine Watson, also a native of this county and a daughter of J. S. Watson, who came here from Windham, Connecticut, in 1854, and located on the farm now owned and occupied by our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson have five children living: Myrtle, who is married and lives in Troy Grove township; and Arthur, Earl, Lyman and Elmer, all at home. Bertha and Fred, the two oldest, are deceased.

By his ballot Mr. Simpson supports the men and measures of the republican party, and fraternally he affiliates with the Code of Honor and the Loyal Americans. He is a man of good business ability and sound judgment and to these characteristics as well as to industry may be attributed his success in life. He is thoroughly upright and honorable in all that he does and he commands and retains the friendship of those with whom he comes in contact either in business or social life.

ROBERT J. THOMPSON.

Robert J. Thompson, living on section 3, Wallace township, is the owner of a farm of one hundred and twenty acres of rich and productive land. He has made improvements upon the property that constitute it a valuable farm and its neat and thrifty appearance shows his careful supervision. He was born in Kingston, Canada, September 22, 1862, his father being Thomas Thompson, a native of Ireland, who came to America with his father, Robert Thompson, and settled on a farm near Kingston. There Thomas Thompson was reared to manhood and after arriving at years of maturity he wedded Miss Mary Lynch, who was born in Ireland and was taken to Canada by her father, Daniel Lynch, when two years old. Following his marriage Mr. Thompson engaged in farming in Canada until 1875, when he came to La Salle county and bought a farm of two hundred and forty acres in Wallace township, whereon he died September 9, 1903. He had for more than a quarter of a century carried on general agri-

cultural pursuits here and was a respected and representative farmer who was diligent and reliable in all of his business undertakings. His widow still survives and yet lives upon the farm on section 26, Wallace township, at the age of sixty-seven years.

Robert J. Thompson is the third in order of birth in a family of twelve children, of whom ten are now living. He was only thirteen years of age when he came with his parents to Illinois. He lived upon the home farm until twenty years of age, when he was married and established a home of his own. He wedded Miss Ellen M. Keating, who was born in Freedom township, a daughter of Edward Keating, deceased. Mr. Thompson began farming on one hundred and twenty acres of land, which he now owns on section 3, Wallace township. The place was improved when he took possession of it and he has built thereon a house, barn, and various outbuildings necessary for the shelter of grain and cattle. He has also laid tile to the value of over one thousand dollars. It is one of the best farms in the township and all has been done by our subject. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have been born six children, all of whom are at home, namely: Mary, Ella, Laura, Ed, Belle and John.

Mr. Thompson is serving his eighth year as supervisor of his township and has been school director for fifteen years. He votes with the democracy, having supported the party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He holds membership in the Catholic church and is a man of enterprise, honest and fair in all his dealings. Investigation into his career shows methods that are most commendable and he has made a creditable record in politics as well as in his farming operations.

GEORGE PETERSON.

Among the representatives of the Emerald Isle who have been successful in connection with farming operations in La Salle county is numbered George Peterson, whose home is on section 28, Grand Rapids township, where he has an excellent tract of land of eighty acres. His landed possessions, however, aggregate four hundred and five acres and his property is the visible evidence of a well spent and active life, for when he came to this county fifty-four years ago he was in limited financial circumstances. His birth occurred in Ireland in 1830. His father, John Peterson, a native of the same country, followed

farming and thus provided for his family. He wedded Miss Mary Crawford, also a native of the Emerald Isle, and their children were: George, of this review; Robert, now deceased; and Frank. The parents were members of the Episcopal church and became well known and representative residents of the section of La Salle county in which they established their home.

George Peterson spent the first eighteen years of his life in the land of his nativity and acquired his education there. He came to America on one of the old-time sailing vessels in 1848 and landed at Quebec. For a few years he remained in Canada and thence came to La Salle county in 1852. He was at that time a young man of twenty-two years. Here he has since continuously followed farming. He began with no capital and today is the owner of four hundred and five acres of well improved land, divided into several tracts. He has one hundred and fifty-five acres on section 33 and eighty acres on section 28, Grand Rapids township, and one hundred and sixty-nine acres in Brookfield township. He who reads between the lines may know of the enterprise, indefatigable labor and unremitting diligence of Mr. Peterson, who has worked on year after year, transforming his place from a wild, uncultivated district into fields of rich fertility and adding to his property as the years have gone by until his possessions are now extensive and valuable.

Mr. Peterson was married in this country to Miss Margaret Crawford, who was born in Ireland, August 27, 1841. They lived for a time in New York and then removed to La Salle county, settling on section 33, Grand Rapids township, where they remained for several years. Mrs. Peterson is a daughter of Robert and Eliza Crawford, both of whom were natives of the Emerald Isle, and the mother was never in this country. The father came to the United States but did not remain long, returning to his native land, where he died at the age of seventy-five years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Crawford were born fourteen children: Margaret; Catherine; George; John; James; Patrick; Robert; Mary, who is living in Scotland; Eliza Lee, who resides in Ireland; Reba; Susie; and three who died when young.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have been born the following named: John, who wedded Mary Smith and is now living in Iowa, where he follows farming; Frank, who wedded Emma Bedei and makes his home in Brookfield, Illinois; Robert, who is living upon the old home farm; Rufus, who married Dot Evans and resides upon the old homestead with his wife and infant child; and

Elmer, who married Ethel Singer and is living on section 33, Grand Rapids township.

Mrs. Peterson is a member of the United Brethren church. For many years Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have now traveled life's journey together, sharing with each other its joys and sorrows, its adversity and prosperity. He may truly be called a self-made man, as his labor has been the basis of his prosperity. He came to the new world empty-handed, attracted by the opportunities and business possibilities which he had heard might be enjoyed in this country. He was anxious to achieve success and therefore he worked diligently and persistently. Whatever he has undertaken he has accomplished, not because of any fortunate combination of circumstances, but because he has been indefatigable and persevering and today he is numbered among the substantial residents of the county, being now in possession of valuable farming interests. Such a life record should serve as a source of encouragement and inspiration to others, showing what can be accomplished when one has the will to dare and to do.

DUNCAN DUNN.

Duncan Dunn, who follows farming on section 11, Freedom township, and gives evidence of the progressiveness and determination which are indispensable elements to success, is one of the worthy citizens that Scotland has furnished to La Salle county. He was born in Perthshire, October 15, 1841, his parents being Peter and Mary (McDonald) Dunn, who were likewise natives of Scotland, the former born July 24, 1807, and the latter May 3, 1810. The maternal grandparents were Duncan and Mary (McLauchlan) McDonald, the former born in Scotland, November 3, 1774, and the latter in the same country on the 15th of March, 1770. The grandmother died in Scotland, September 12, 1812, and the grandfather subsequently came to America and died in Oswego, Illinois, in June, 1847. The parents of our subject were married in the land of hills and heather and all of their children were born there. In 1847 they started for the new world and while on the ocean the mother died on the 21st of May and was buried at sea. The father continued his journey with the children and they came to La Salle county, where John McDonald was living, having settled here in 1836. For a short time they remained with his uncle, after which Peter Dunn purchased a small tract of land near the village of Harding, residing thereon until his death.

He was a weaver by trade but followed farming after coming to the United States. He passed away in Freedom township, December 14, 1854, and thus the family of four children were left orphans. Duncan Dunn was the second in order of birth. The others were: Archibald, who was born October 25, 1838, and died March 10, 1875; May, who was born February 16, 1844, and is the wife of Ward Wilbur, a resident of Nebraska; and Peter, who was born June 5, 1846, and died July 22, 1864, being killed in battle just before the siege of Atlanta, while serving as a member of the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Infantry.

Duncan Dunn was left an orphan at the age of thirteen years and as it was necessitous that he provide for his own support he began working at farm labor. He attended the country schools but had no opportunity to continue his education after he reached the age of fifteen years. When about twenty years of age he began buying and selling land and for several years devoted his attention to that business. In 1873 he bought one hundred and twenty-eight acres constituting a well improved farm on section 11, Freedom township, on which he has since made his home. This is now under a high state of cultivation and he has rebuilt the house and barn and added modern improved machinery and also secured other equipments and accessories that are found upon a model farm of the twentieth century. He has always engaged in general agricultural pursuits and the well tilled fields yield golden harvests as the reward of his care and labor.

On the 26th of March, 1880, was celebrated the marriage of Duncan Dunn and Miss Cora Bowen, who was born in Massachusetts, December 24, 1853. Her father, William Bowen, now deceased, settled in Meriden township, this county, in 1854, being therefore one of its earliest residents. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Dunn were born three children: Harold, who married Miss Maud McClure and lives on a farm in Freedom township; Hazel and Donald, both at home.

Mr. Dunn votes with the democracy and has been honored with a number of local offices, serving as supervisor for the fourth year and as assessor for one year. For six years he was school trustee and for twenty years was school director. He has been president of the La Salle County Memorial Association, was one of its organizers and was a factor in securing the appropriation from the last legislature to erect a monument to the memory of fifteen of the early settlers, who were massacred by the Indians in 1832 on the bank of Indian creek, La Salle county. His memory goes back to early pioneer

times in the history of the county, for during nearly sixty years he has here resided. He remembers many hardships of the early days when the people were in poor circumstances and comforts and conveniences were difficult to obtain. Much of the land was in its primitive condition when the family arrived and many of the roads had not yet been laid out, while the thriving towns and villages of the present were but small hamlets or had not yet sprung into existence. Even Ottawa was a small place and the work of development and improvement lay largely in the future. Mr. Dunn has borne his full share in the work that has wrought the transformation, producing the present condition of advancement and civilization here and is regarded as an influential and public-spirited citizen.

W. E. WILLIAMSON.

A valuable farm of two hundred and forty acres, well improved and richly cultivated and situated on section 9, Miller township, is the property of W. E. Williamson, who is one of the native sons of this township, born on the 4th of February, 1852. His father was Endre Williamson, a native of Norway, who came to the United States in 1849, when a young man. He did not tarry on the Atlantic coast but made his way at once into the interior of the country and located upon a part of the farm in Miller township, La Salle county, where his son, W. E. Williamson, now resides. He at first had eighty acres of land, which he broke and improved, and as he met with success in his undertakings he made judicious investment of his earnings in real estate until he became the owner of a half section and was recognized as one of the well-to-do farmers of the county. He displayed the diligence and untiring industry so characteristic of the people of his race and was, moreover, widely known as a man of unquestioned business integrity and honor. He was married in La Salle county to Miss Christiana Gunnerson, a native of Norway. Mr. Williamson reared his family and spent his life here, dying on the 7th of February, 1876. His wife survived him for many years, passing away in 1899.

W. E. Williamson is one of a family of six sons and two daughters, who are yet living. He was reared on the old homestead farm and educated in the common schools, remaining with his father until the latter's death, after which he carried on the cultivation and improvement of a part of the old home place. Later he

bought out the interest of the other heirs in the property and now owns two hundred and forty acres of rich land, which he has brought to a high state of cultivation, annually harvesting good crops from his well tilled fields.

On the 12th. of February, 1879, in Miller township, Mr. Williamson was married to Miss Sally Sampson, who was born and reared in this county and is a daughter of S. K. Sampson, a pioneer farmer of Miller township. Following their marriage the young couple began their domestic life upon the farm where they now reside and he has since erected a substantial residence built in modern style of architecture. It is one of the attractive homes of the locality and near by stands a good barn, corn cribs and other buildings. A deep well has been dug and the water is secured through a wind pump. There is a feed mill and the machinery is thoroughly modern. In connection with the tilling of the soil Mr. Williamson raises good stock and he is a stockholder in the Seneca Warehouse & Grain Company.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Williamson have been born seven children: Silas, who died in infancy, June 21, 1881; Mamie, now the wife of O. P. Hayes, a farmer of Miller township; Edith, who died in infancy, March 21, 1888; Silas; Charlotte; Ethel and Ernest.

Politically Mr. Williamson votes an independent ticket but was formerly a democrat. He was elected and served as township clerk, filling the position by re-election since 1880, or for a period of twenty-six consecutive years, a fact which is indicative of his close attention to his duties and his faithfulness in performing them. He has also been school treasurer for twenty years and is a stanch advocate of progress in the schools, believing in the employment of competent teachers and the adoption of all new methods for intellectual progress. He has frequently been a delegate to political conventions and is interested in the welfare of his community to the extent of giving hearty co-operation to many measures that have direct bearing upon the welfare of this part of the state. He and his wife hold membership with the Church of the Latter Day Saints, in which he is an officer and is also secretary of the northern Illinois district.

ROBERT J. McDONNELL.

Robert J. McDonnell, engaged in general farming on section 28, Wallace township, is one of the native sons of La Salle county, who regards the business opportunities and advantages here

as worthy of attention, realizing that there is no better agricultural district in all the great Mississippi valley than in the Illinois prairies. He was born in Ottawa, October 1, 1863, his parents being Robert and Elizabeth (O'Connor) McDonnell, who are mentioned elsewhere in this work in connection with the sketch of John F. McDonnell, a brother of our subject. When Robert J. McDonnell was a youth of five years his parents removed to the farm which has since been his home. He attended the district schools and worked upon the home farm for his father until the death of his parents, when he inherited the home property of one hundred and twenty acres, which is still in his possession. It is a rich and cultivable tract of land and the fields have been tilled according to modern methods until the soil is very productive, returning good crops, and not only is the land good but there have also been many substantial improvements made upon the farm in the way of building and modern machinery. Mr. McDonnell is largely engaged in raising corn and oats. He believes in the rotation of crops and thus keeps his soil in productive condition. He has all the latest improved machinery for the cultivation of the fields and is a careful and successful agriculturist. He also raises and feeds cattle.

In 1896 Mr. McDonnell was married to Miss Molly De Lanty, who was born in Allen township, La Salle county, and is a daughter of Marshall De Lanty, who was a farmer of Allen township, and died about five years ago. Her mother is still living and is now with Mr. and Mrs. McDonnell. In his political views Mr. McDonnell has always been an earnest democrat and for one year served as school director but takes no active part in politics as an office seeker, preferring to devote his time and energies to his farming interests, in which he is meeting with signal success. He is a member of the Catholic church of Ottawa and his wife and her people are also communicants.

WILLIAM P. WARREN.

Among the representative citizens and leading farmers of Serena township, La Salle county, none perhaps is better known or more highly respected than the subject of our sketch, William Perry Warren. Mr. Warren is a son of one of the early pioneers of La Salle county, Nathan Warren. Nathan Warren was born in the state of Maine, in the year 1806, a son of Samuel Warren, also a native of the state; emigrated

to New York state with his parents when a child, and in 1836, accompanied by his family, came west to Illinois, making the journey hither by wagon, spending a month en route and landing in safety at his destination, Serena township, La Salle county, October 20. He bought land from the government, on section 8, and here improved a farm and reared his family. Considering the many obstacles he had to encounter incident to life in a new locality while he improved and cultivated his farm and supplied the wants of a family, his success was remarkable. He had little or no advantages for obtaining an education in his youth, and it was not until he was at the head of a family that he learned to read and write, then being taught to do so by his wife. Later in life a great reader, well informed on the topics of the day, and possessing a strong individuality, he became a potent factor in the pioneer locality. On all political matters he entertained decided views. The Morgan incident made him a radical anti-Mason man and the slavery question found him on the side of the most intense abolitionists. When the republican party was organized he identified himself with it and became one of the leading republicans in Serena township, while from time to time he served in various official capacities, always promoting the best interests of the public.

In every sense of the word he was a Christian gentleman, and was a member of the old "close communion" Baptist church. He died in Serena in 1886. Of his family we record that his first wife, whose maiden name was Lydia Baxter, was the daughter of Connecticut parents. She died in 1846. Subsequently he married Maria Lester. The children of the first marriage were named William P., Fannie M. and Lucien L. The daughter is married and lives in Ottawa, Illinois, and the son Lucien is a resident of Galesburg, this state. There were four daughters by the second marriage, all now deceased, namely: Laura and Emily; Mary, the wife of Almon Bristol; and Florence, wife of Elmer Perkins.

Returning now to the immediate subject of this sketch, William P. Warren, we find that he was born in Madison county, New York, June 28, 1828, and was eight years old when he accompanied his parents to Illinois. In the pioneer school of the locality in which they settled he received his early training. He relates an incident of his experiences as a schoolboy calculated to undeceive the modern youth as to the actual conditions under which the pioneer boys and girls of the west were educated. Many of the early schools were kept in dwellings that had been abandoned or for any reason were unoccu-



W. P. WARREN.

pied, and in this instance a double log house was being used by the school. One night it rained and some roaming cattle took shelter on the porch connecting the two buildings. One of the animals found the leather latch-string and began chewing it, which caused the door to open, and in walked the cows and took possession of the schoolroom. Books were scattered about the room and there were other evidences that cattle were not the tidiest housekeepers in the world. The puncheon floor had a passage through to the cellar and one of the cows found its way thither, where it was found by our subject the next morning when he went to school. The children of the beginning of the twentieth century are scarcely able to imagine that very many such incidents, and even more laughable ones, actually occurred where now are to be found modern and greatly superior accommodations and appliances for their instruction.

On reaching manhood Mr. Warren continued in the occupation in which he had been reared, that of farming, and settled down to it in earnest after his return from the Pacific coast, whither he went in quest of gold. It was March 20, 1850, that he started for California. This journey he made across the plains by caravan, and after five months of weary travel he landed in "Hangtown," now Placerville, California, where he began work as a prospector. While he did not, in the language of the miner "strike it rich," in the course of two years he got enough of the shining metal together to pay for a large piece of the land he now owns. He returned home by the way of the Nicaragua route, purchased the partial swamp that is now so well improved and so tillable, and has been a successful farmer ever since. The prairies of Illinois in their wild state were full of "rattlers" and it was a continuous battle between the snake and the settler as to supremacy. The ground was rife with them in the spring, the fields were overrun with them in summer and the meadows were guarded by them in the autumn. While stacking wheat on a chilly day one season these pests (having secreted there for warmth) would fall out of the bundles upon Mr. Warren's head or be thrown from the load by his father to be killed by the son, and on that particular day he killed twenty. He says he never let a snake get away that he saw, heard or smelled.

Mr. Warren has ever been a republican in politics, interested in the success of his party and the general good of his township and county. He has filled the offices of deputy county surveyor, which business he acquired while acting as assistant for Surveyor Brumback many years ago. He makes plans for bridges and other structures

requiring the services of a civil engineer, and has acquired an excellent reputation for his work in this line.

During the latter part of the Civil war Mr. Warren was in the Union army ten months; was stationed at Mobile, Alabama, as a member of the Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry; and saw the surrender of Fort Blakely. At the close of the war he received an honorable discharge and returned to his home.

At the age of twenty-six years Mr. Warren was united in marriage to Miss Delia A., daughter of Samuel Flint, of Ohio. She died March 7, 1893. To this union we record the birth of these children, namely: Marion A., the eldest; Horace, who married Lyda Roe; Geneva (deceased), who was the wife of John Woolsey; Lewis E., who married Helga Holmba; Harry, at home; and Sherman, who is married and resides in Iowa. In 1894 Mr. Warren married a second wife Mrs. Louise Granteer, nee Dann, of Pennsylvania birth.

JOHN A. ALBERT.

John A. Albert, a farmer and stock-raiser, whose place of one hundred and twenty acres constitutes a well improved farm on section 26, Vermillion township, was born in Preble county, Ohio, April 30, 1855. His parents were Charles and Martha (Homan) Albert. The father was a native of Germany and when a young man came to America, settling in Ohio, where he successfully followed farming until his death, which occurred in the early '90s, when he was seventy-six years of age. He first married Elizabeth King, a native of Ohio, who died leaving two sons: W. H. Albert, proprietor of a restaurant in Indiana; and Charles W., a farmer of Eagle township. For his second wife he chose Miss Martha Homan, who died in 1873, leaving four sons and four daughters, two of whom reside in La Salle county, John and Mrs. Annie Carter, the widow of Charles Carter, her home being at Grand Ridge.

John A. Albert was reared in Ohio to the age of nineteen years and then came to La Salle county, Illinois, where he worked for his brother Charles for eight or nine years. In 1890 he bought his present farm, which he has improved and he is now engaged in raising Norman horses and Duroc Jersey hogs, and his live-stock interests are a very important branch of his business. He has been very successful since coming to La Salle county and his prosperity is the direct reward of earnest, persistent labor, while

in business affairs his judgment is sound and reliable. His land is a fertile tract on section 26, Vermillion township, of one hundred and twenty acres and the fields are well tilled, good crops being annually harvested. Mr. Albert has been married twice. He first wedded Miss Emma Lathrop, who died June 18, 1893, at the age of thirty-five years, leaving one daughter, Nettie M., now at home. His present wife bore the maiden name of Iva V. Huss and is a daughter of Benjamin Huss, of Vermillion township, and by this marriage there are three children: Charles, who is nine years of age; Cora B., five years of age; and Louis D., who was born March 26, 1906.

Politically Mr. Albert is a republican and for three years he served as commissioner of Vermillion township. He has been a school director for twelve or thirteen years and the cause of education finds in him a warm and stalwart friend. Coming to La Salle county in early manhood, the entire period of his business career has been passed here and through the improvement of the advantages and opportunities which the county offers to her citizens, he has worked his way upward, his life standing in exemplification of the fact that persistent, honorable labor when guided by sound judgment is always sure of its reward.

ANDREW J. HOFFMAN.

The history of Andrew J. Hoffman well deserves place in the ranks of representative citizens of La Salle county. He was a man whom to know was to respect and honor. He had many good qualities, was straightforward in business, progressive in citizenship, considerate in his relations with his fellowmen, and thus furnished an example well worthy of emulation. He left behind him the priceless heritage of an untarnished name and his memory is yet enshrined in the hearts of many who knew him and will be cherished by his friends and family for years to come. No death in the community has been more deeply deplored than that of Mr. Hoffman, whereby his acquaintances were deprived of a faithful, loyal friend, while his children were robbed of the care of a loving father, his wife of the attention of a kind, loving and devoted husband. He was one of La Salle county's native sons, born upon his father's farm about 1841. In pioneer times his father, John Hoffman, came to La Salle county and for many years thereafter figured prominently in public affairs. He was born in Genoa, Cayuga county,

New York, May 23, 1806, a son of William and Nancy (Crawford) Hoffman. The grandfather was a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and was of Swedish lineage. He served his country as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, entering the army as a drummer when quite young, and was present at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. Following the establishment of American independence he settled in the state of New York, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring at Aurora, Cayuga county, in 1843, when he was eighty-six years of age. His first wife died in 1821 and he was married again.

In his youth John Hoffman was deprived of many of the advantages and opportunities which most boys receive. The limited financial circumstances of the family forced him to commence life a poor boy and when only fifteen years of age he was apprenticed to learn the trade of wool-carding and cloth-dressing at Montville. After three years thus passed he was obliged to discontinue work at the trade for a time on account of an injury he had sustained. He then went to Auburn, New York, where he began to learn the saddler's trade, but his injury proved detrimental in that work and after a month he invested the five dollars which he received for his services in trinkets and went upon the road as a peddler. This was at a time when much merchandise was sold in this way by itinerant merchants, who traveled from house to house. He made his home at Newtown, now Almira, New York, for many years, and worked at wool-carding and cloth-dressing at Southport near Newton. In 1825 he left the Empire state for Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he was employed at farm labor for about two years. He next spent two years in farming in Orange county, New York, and in the fall of 1828 returned to Newtown. Soon afterward he engaged in peddling dry goods and tinware, which he continued until 1832, when he rented a saw and grist mill in partnership with William Ecker.

On the 20th of February, 1833, John Hoffman was married to Miss Mary Ann Mann, whom he met while on the road as a peddler. She was born at Mansfield, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1815, a daughter of Asa Mann. They lived in Tioga county until May, 1838, when they became residents of Peru, La Salle county, Illinois, where they resided seventeen years. Mr. Hoffman first engaged in merchandising and in 1848 built the Hoffman House, which he conducted until 1854. He was also postmaster at Peru from 1841 until 1849, when he resigned. In the fall of 1854 he removed

to Mendota township and settled on the southeast quarter of section 25, adding to his land holdings by subsequent purchase until he owned eight hundred acres. In politics he was always a staunch democrat, a recognized leader in the local ranks of the party, and he was chairman of the first board of supervisors of La Salle county, holding the office for two years. He was well acquainted with Lincoln, Douglas and other prominent and distinguished men of that time, and Douglas on more than one occasion spoke at receptions held at the home of Mr. Hoffman. Not only was Mr. Hoffman a leader in political circles and a very successful man in his business affairs, but also possessed a literary nature and wrote a series of articles for the Mendota News published in 1875-6. He was perhaps the most wealthy and prominent farmer of his day here and exerted a wide influence over public thought and action. He died in April, 1891, and his wife is still living, now making her home with her daughter-in-law, Mrs. A. J. Hoffman, at the very advanced age of ninety-one years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. John Hoffman were born eleven children, all of whom were born in Peru or upon the home farm. Mary became the wife of Andrew Wisner and had three children, Jay, Ada and Loa. After losing her first husband she married Samuel Haight, and they have three children, Samuel J., Harry and Mabel McKnight. Juliet C. is now Mrs. Wolff and resides in Chicago. She is a trained nurse and has been given charge of many difficult and important cases in and around Mendota. She was born in Peru and now makes her home with Mrs. Hoffman. Her children are: Andrew J., of Wichita, Kansas, who married Mertie Ray, a daughter of Albert and Katie Ray, of this county; and Grover C., who is expressman and baggage master at Aurora. Mrs. Marcia R. Geraghty, also living in Chicago, has four children, John H., Mary Anna, Charles C. and Helen G. Charles C. Hoffman, living at Sheldon, Iowa, is married and has nine children: Mortimer; Lillian; Susan B.; Elmer; Mary Ann; John; Marcia, deceased; Andrew J.; and Gilletta C., who resides in Sheldon, Iowa. Asa M. died in Ottawa while serving as treasurer of La Salle county. His widow lives in Virginia and their children were: John R., who is a practicing physician at a Chicago hospital but lives in Ottawa; Mrs. Mabel S. Stoddard, of Chicago; Mrs. Eva Bradford, of Ottawa; William, Arthur and Lyle, living with their mother in Virginia; and Rue, also of Chicago. Andrew J. is the next of the family. John B. is married, lives in Colorado and has a family of seven children: Fred B., Mrs. Ada Carnahan; Mrs. Maud Swartout;

Frank; Mrs. Jessie Cole; Carrie; and Asa. Phoebe A., the oldest of the family, became the wife of O. Beardsley and died, leaving three children, Adelina, John and Eva.

Andrew J. Hoffman was born on the old homestead farm in La Salle county about three years after his father purchased it and there died of appendicitis October 20, 1905. He began his education in the country school near his home and later attended the east side high school in Mendota, while subsequently he was a student at Brown's Business College in Brighton. During the periods of his vacation and after putting aside his text-books he was associated with his father in farming operations, but later was appointed deputy county treasurer under Treasurer Raymond for a term of four years. On the expiration of that period, his brother, Asa Hoffman, was elected treasurer and appointed Andrew J. Hoffman as his deputy, but the former died before he went into office, so that the latter did not serve. He was very successful as a farmer and conducted a large and prosperous business, draining his land, placing it under a high state of cultivation and putting many improvements thereon. He was a very successful stock-raiser and feeder and his operations as a stockman brought to him a most gratifying measure of prosperity. In all of his business dealings he was thoroughly reliable and enjoyed in large measure the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen.

While in Ottawa, on the 18th of October, 1887, Mr. Hoffman was united in marriage to Miss Edith M. Wing, a daughter of Charles E. and Susanna Wing, representatives of a prominent Ottawa family. Following his marriage Mr. Hoffman returned to this county and purchased the old homestead, comprising two hundred and forty acres of land. He at once undertook the task of placing it under cultivation and developing the fields, carrying on general farming on an extensive scale until his demise. He prospered in his undertakings because he possessed a resolute character and strong determination and would allow nothing to thwart his purpose if difficulties and obstacles could be overcome by honorable and determined effort.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman were born five children: Willard, Ethel G., Charles H., Howard E. and Edith H., the last named being only two years of age at the time of her father's death, so that she was left without the loving care and attention of the father, little realizing her great loss.

Andrew J. Hoffman was a prominent and influential factor in public life and on the 16th of June, 1905, was drawn for service on the fed-

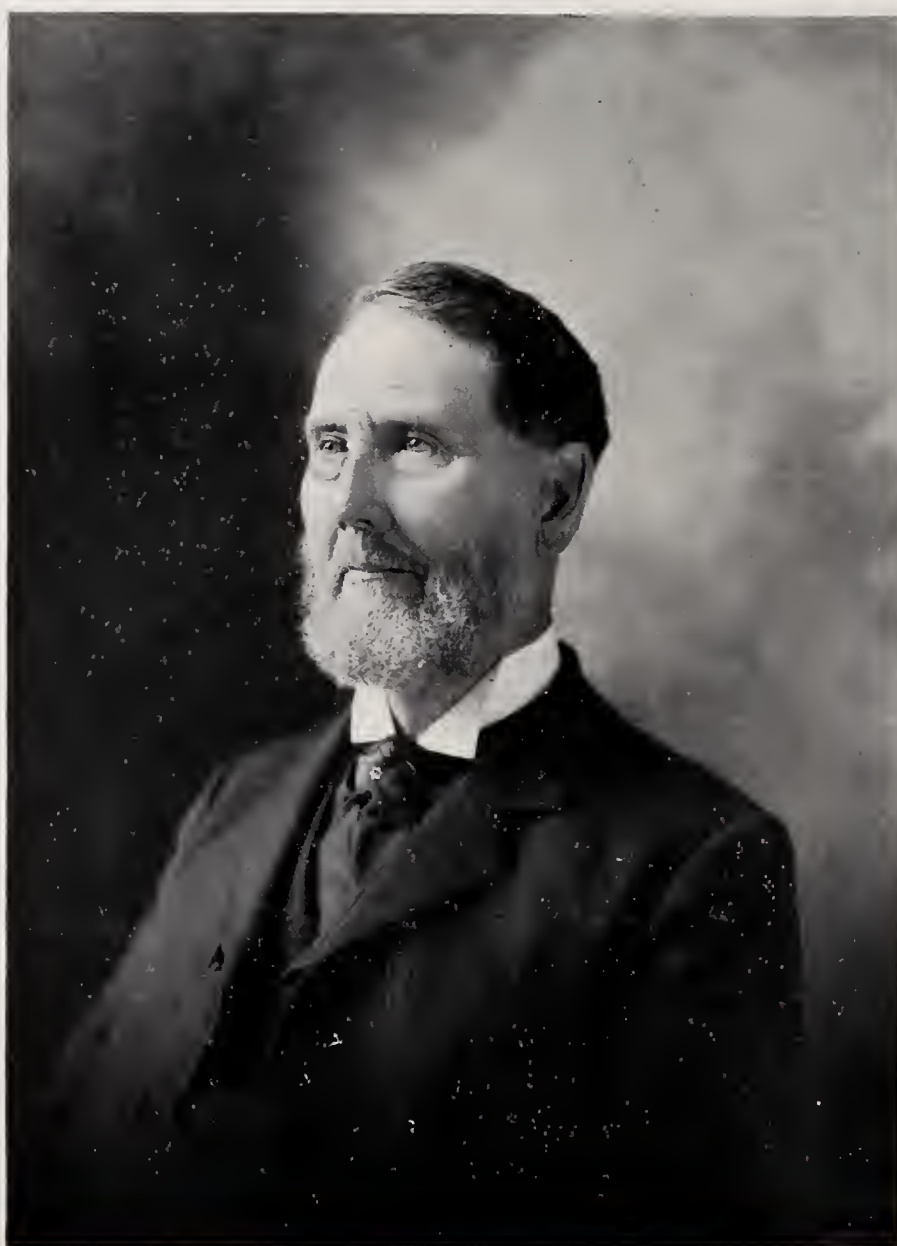
eral grand jury, acting as its foreman and continuing on the jury for one hundred and four days. Later he was elected president of the League, a prominent organization of that jury, but would not accept. However, he did accept the office of vice president and acted in that capacity until his death. He well merited the honor that was conferred upon him in this connection, being a citizen of genuine public spirit and one who regarded no personal sacrifice as too great if it would enable him to promote the general welfare or contribute to the best interests of town and county. He was a man of very kind and gentle disposition, was charitable and gave freely to the poor and needy. He was known as a man of firm convictions, unfaltering in his support of what he believed to be right, and in his political views he was a democrat, as was his father before him. He served for four years as supervisor, was also school director, township clerk and deputy county treasurer for four years. He was always honest and straightforward in his business dealings, never being known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen in any trade transaction, while in politics he utterly disregarded any underhand dealings and brought to bear in his political service and action the same principles of honesty and honor which characterized his business career and his private life. He had many friends because he was worthy of them. Emerson has said, "The way to win a friend is to be one," and the truth of this statement is verified in the life of Mr. Hoffman, who gave his friendship freely to those who were worthy of it and thus won many warm friendships in return. His death, which occurred upon the old homestead where he had always lived, was the occasion of deep and wide-spread regret, but while he has gone from among his fellow townsmen who had known him from his boyhood days his influence is yet felt as a potent factor for good and he will be remembered for years to come by those who knew him and were his associates.

OSCAR D. F. CONKEY.

The deserved reward of a well spent life is an honored retirement from business, in which to enjoy the fruits of former toil. Today after a useful and beneficial career, O. D. F. Conkey is quietly living at his beautiful new home on Indiana avenue, Mendota, surrounded by the comfort that earnest labor has brought him. He is a prominent citizen of La Salle county and is a man highly respected wherever known.

A native of New York, Mr. Conkey was born in Martinsburg, Lewis county, on the 1st of December, 1821, and is a son of Colonel Adam and Elizabeth (Lee) Conkey, who were also born in the Empire state. The father, who was a farmer by occupation, spent the greater part of his life in Lewis county, and for many years made his home in Martinsburg. As a member of the New York state militia he rose to the rank of colonel and he also participated in the war of 1812. He died in 1884, at the advanced age of ninety-four years, having survived his wife about twenty years. She was a consistent and earnest Christian woman, holding membership in the Presbyterian church, and was the mother of eight children, four sons and four daughters, but half of the number died in early life. The others are Amanda M., wife of D. D. Guiles, of Wellington, Kansas; Oscar D. F., of this review; William F., of Iroquois, South Dakota; and Adelia M., wife of Thomas Wilson, of Cleveland, Ohio. On the maternal side our subject is of English descent but the Conkeys came originally from Ireland, though several generations of the family have lived in this country. His grandfather, Silas Conkey, was a native of Massachusetts, but died in New York, his home being at Salem, Washington county, that state. He passed away in middle life but his wife lived to the extreme old age of ninety-five years. In their family were five sons and three daughters.

In the state of his nativity Oscar D. F. Conkey grew to manhood, attending the district schools near his home and later the Louisville Academy. At an early age he began earning his own living and the success that he has attained in life is due entirely to his own unaided efforts. He came west in 1843 and after spending one winter in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, he took up his residence in Batavia, Illinois, where he remained a year and a half. He next went to Massillon, Stark county, Ohio, where he operated a line of canal boats until the fall of 1853. Having prospered in his business affairs he came to Mendota, La Salle county, Illinois, in October that year and purchased two hundred and forty acres of wild land in Brooklyn township, Lee county, on which he built a house of five rooms but never made it his home. He took up his residence in Mendota, however, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad being in course of construction at that time, and in 1854 returned to Ohio, where he bought several carloads of horses which he brought to this state for sale. In partnership with George McCormick, he opened the Peoples Cheap Store on Main street, Mendota, becoming one of the first merchants of the place and



O. D. F. CONKEY.



MRS. O. D. F. CONKEY.

dealing in everything needed by the pioneers. He disposed of his interest in the store to B. W. Phillips in 1857 and then gave his attention to the buying and selling of grain and hogs. He erected the first elevator at Walnut in 1871, and in 1886 built an elevator at Triumph, Ophir township, where he did a good business. A man of good business ability, energetic and progressive, he met with remarkable success in his undertakings and for some time shipped whole trainloads of ten or fifteen cars of grain. He was very fortunate in his investments and continued to successfully engage in speculation until about fifteen years ago, when he retired from active business life. He still owns much valuable property, including over one thousand acres of land in La Salle and Lee counties, large tracts of improved land in Iowa; two hundred and forty acres of coal land in Vinton county, Ohio, five houses in Mendota, besides large tracts of western lands, being today one of the largest taxpayers in La Salle county.

On the 8th of February, 1851, Mr. Conkey was united in marriage with Miss Lucy Rex, and to them were born four children, Mary, Augusta, Francis and Lettie, all now deceased, the mother and oldest and youngest child being drowned in June, 1861, while attempting to cross a swollen stream near Troy Grove. Mr. Conkey was again married February 8, 1865, his second union being with Miss Elizabeth S. Eaken, a daughter of John Eaken. They became the parents of three sons, namely: George, who died in infancy; Arthur, who was sixteen years of age at the time of his death; and Harry D., who is now connected with the La Salle Carbon Coal Company. The son was married April 19, 1899, to Miss Elizabeth Wilson, of Mendota, daughter of M. Wilson, county recorder of La Salle county.

Mr. Conkey was originally a democrat in politics but voted for Abraham Lincoln and has since supported the republican party. He was acquainted with both Lincoln and Douglas. Although he has no children to send to school, he continues to take an active interest in educational affairs and for forty years has been a member of the school board, serving as its president for a time. He is also filling the position of alderman and he never withholds his support from any enterprise which he believes will prove of public benefit. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian and has been a life-long member of the church, assisting in building the house of worship in Mendota and serving as one of its trustee for many years past. He was one of the earliest members of the Masonic lodge of this place and is today its oldest member. His life

record is one well worthy of emulation and contains many lessons of incentive, showing the possibilities that are open to young men who wish to improve every opportunity for advancement.

PETER SCHMIDT.

Peter Schmidt, an enterprising agriculturist of Troy Grove township, is a son of William and Helen (Otto) Schmidt, who were of the middle class of Prussian farming people and spent their entire lives in their native country. Their son Peter was born in Prussia near Cologne and came to the United States with his brother Henry. He was attracted by the favorable reports which he heard concerning business opportunities in the United States and, bidding adieu to friends and native country, he left home in December, 1867, and arrived at New York on the 20th of January, 1868, after a voyage of twenty-three days. They were kept in the English channel for three days on account of fog and later encountered a three days' storm, which began on New Year's night and in which the life boats were all wrecked. Mr. Schmidt and his brother went from New York to Iowa, where they had an aunt living and in that state Peter Schmidt worked at farm labor during the summer months, while in the winter seasons he was employed in a brewery at Dubuque. He had learned the brewing trade in his native country and was therefore well equipped to carry on work along that line. After living in Iowa for a time he retraced his steps as far as Troy Grove township, La Salle county, and through the succeeding summer was employed at farm labor, while in the winter he worked in a brewery in La Salle. Thus he made strenuous and effective efforts to gain a start in life and in the course of years he was enabled through industry, diligence and frugality to purchase a farm.

In 1871 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Schmidt and Miss Christina Reck, of Troy Grove township, a daughter of Peter Reck. The young couple began their domestic life upon a farm where lived Mr. Reck and there resided for nine years, when Mr. Schmidt purchased the farm upon which he now resides, taking up his abode there in 1880. He owns altogether one hundred and sixty acres of fine farm land in Troy Grove township located on section 16. He also has four hundred and sixty-six acres of rich farm land in Benton county, Indiana, where a part of his children are now living. He has acquired his property entirely through his own efforts and the assistance of his estimable wife, who is a

good manager and has been a most helpful companion and helpmate to him on life's journey. She inherited a small portion of their property but otherwise it has all been gained through their persistent efforts and judicious investment. Mr. Schmidt is engaged in threshing and drilling wells and moreover is accounted one of the most enterprising farmers of the community. He has tiled his land and placed all of the improvements upon his farm and today has a model property equipped with splendid conveniences and accessories that facilitate the work of the fields and provide ample shelter for grain and stock.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt has been blessed with ten children: P. Reiner, who is married and lives in Kansas; Henry, who is married and also resides on a farm in Kansas; Joseph and Charles, who are married and live in Indiana; William, likewise a resident of Indiana, where he conducts an elevator and grain business; Theodore, in a store in Mendota; Otto H., Rosamary, Helen Barbara and Leo P., all at home. The family are communicants of the Catholic church, being identified with St. Peter's church, which Mr. Schmidt assisted in building. His political allegiance is given to the democracy. He is a good business man and farmer, accomplishing whatever he undertakes and allowing no difficulty or obstacle in his path to thwart his purpose or change him in his course if such an obstacle can be overcome by determined and honest effort.

LEVI BROWN.

Levi Brown, who for many years was actively engaged in farming and stock-raising in La Salle county but is now practically retired from active business, resides upon a farm of one hundred and eighty-five acres on sections 34 and 35, Vermillion township. He was also at one time, in connection with the tilling of the soil, extensively interested in the breeding and raising of good stock. His residence in this county dates from 1860 and in the state from 1854, having been brought to Illinois when only four years of age. He was born in Preble county, Ohio, January 18, 1850, a son of Adam and Cynthia (Hapner) Brown, who were also natives of Preble county, the former born June 18, 1824, and the latter on the 5th of January of the same year. They went to Bureau county, Illinois, in 1854 and after residing there for six years removed to Vermillion township, La Salle county, where the father purchased the farm now owned by

our subject. Adam Brown followed farming for many years and served in various school offices, being an influential and representative citizen of this community. He died in May, 1887, when about sixty-two or three years of age, while his wife passed away in January, 1886, at the age of sixty years. They had four children. Frelove, born in Preble county, Ohio, May 5, 1848, died January 28, 1849. John L., born April 16, 1852, died September 4, 1853. Ida, born in La Salle county, June 26, 1863, died November 24, 1877.

Levi Brown, the only living child of that marriage, was reared and educated in La Salle county and has always made farming his life work. The greater part of the improvements upon his home property have been placed there by him.

In 1873 Mr. Brown was married to Miss Amanda E. Lock, a daughter of Peter and Mary M. (House) Lock, who came to this county in 1856 from Preble county, Ohio, where Mrs. Brown was born September 5, 1849. Her parents were likewise natives of that county. On coming to Illinois Peter Lock and his family located in Eagle township, La Salle county, on the farm now owned by Charles W. Albert. He was a blacksmith in Ohio but gave his attention to agricultural pursuits in Illinois and died upon the old homestead farm in Eagle township, August 2, 1888, when about seventy-six years of age. He was for some time postmaster, the postoffice being in his house in Eagle township. His wife died September 11, 1898, at the very advanced age of eighty-five years. In the family were seven children, of whom two died in infancy in Ohio, while five reached adult age. John A. died in La Salle county March 19, 1899. He was a resident of Eagle township and left a wife and seven children, some of whom are still living in Eagle township. Noah, who was a resident of Vermillion township, died February 4, 1899, leaving a widow and eight children, all of whom are still residents of La Salle county with the exception of one who lives in Iowa. Nancy J. is the wife of Charles W. Albert, of Eagle township. Sarah C. is the wife of Henry M. Studebaker of this county and Mrs. Brown completes the family.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been born five children: Rilla May, who died in 1877, at the age of four years; Emma Elnora, the wife of Noah Patterson, a resident of Ottawa; Esta Louella, the wife of Charles Shiffbauer, a resident of Vermillion township, by whom she has one son, Wilbur Levi Shiffbauer; and Levi, Jr., who is now operating his father's farm. One child, born in March, 1896, died the same year.

Politically Mr. Brown is a republican and has served as school director of his district for twenty-seven years. He has spent almost his entire life in this county and has a valuable farm property which indicates his careful supervision and practical methods. He is now largely living retired, leaving the care of the farm to his son, while he is enjoying a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves. His residence in La Salle county covers forty-six years, during which time he has witnessed much of its progress and development and his residence in the state covers a period of more than a half century.

J. J. CARTER.

The broad prairies of Illinois have furnished splendid opportunities to the farmer and stock-raiser who finds in the cultivation of the soil that rich crops are easily raised, while equally desirable success attends the efforts of him who pastures his flocks and herds upon the pasture lands of this great state. Illinois is famed throughout the world for its fine stock, and among the prominent representatives of the stock-raising and breeding interests of La Salle county is J. J. Carter, who is making a specialty of Norman Percheron horses. He has devoted his time and attention to this business for the past forty years and owns and operates a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which is splendidly improved. In former years he owned and cultivated four hundred acres of land but has concentrated his energies more largely upon his stock to the exclusion somewhat of the cultivation of crops. He has resided at his present place of residence on section 28, Farm Ridge township, since 1863, and has made his home in La Salle county since 1848, being a lad of seven summers at the time of his arrival here.

His birth had occurred in Wayne county, New York, on the 10th of February, 1841, his parents being Asa and Hannah (Bramer) Carter, both of whom were natives of New York. The father was of Scotch lineage and was descended from one of four brothers, who came from Scotland to the new world in 1665 on one of the trips of the Mayflower. Mrs. Hannah Carter was of German ancestry and the first one of the family to come to the United States about 1780. On the Carter side there were two who served as soldiers of the Revolutionary war. It was in the Empire state where was celebrated the marriage of Asa Carter and Hannah Bramer, who went to Will county, Illinois, in 1844, and four years later removed to La Salle county,

settling on section 34, Farm Ridge township. Less than a year ago that farm was sold for one hundred and sixty-five dollars per acre but when it came into possession of Asa Carter was worth only four dollars per acre. His labors contributed in substantial measure to the development of the land, resulting in great appreciation of its value. He followed general farming successfully, thus accumulating a competence and he was a typical pioneer settler, who braved the dangers and hardships of life on a frontier in order to establish a home for his family. He had practically no funds when he arrived in Chicago in 1844 but he possessed the true spirit of the pioneer who bravely faced difficulties, hardships and dangers and who resolved to achieve success if it could be won through persistency and indefatigable energy. He therefore began farming in Will county and made a start, so that he brought with him a little capital upon his removal to this county. Mr. Carter died June 24, 1876, at the age of sixty-five years. He was a staunch democrat in politics but refused official honors, although frequently solicited to accept positions of political preferment. In his community he was known as a thorough representative business man and accumulated a very desirable fortune, becoming the owner of a large farm of eight hundred acres, including a half section of land in Iowa, three hundred and twenty acres in La Salle county and three tracts of eighty acres each in Livingston county, Illinois. He held membership in the Methodist church and his life was guided by his religious faith and principles. His wife departed this life in the fall of 1882, at the age of sixty-eight years. She was a worthy helpmate and assistant to her husband and for a long period they traveled life's journey happily together. In the family were four sons and three daughters, namely: Edwin, who is residing in South Dakota, where he has large land interests in Sanborn county, successfully managing a farm of eight hundred acres; Charles, who was a successful and prosperous resident of Farm Ridge township but died four years ago, leaving a family, now in South Dakota and Iowa; Julius J., of this review; Fannie, who died forty-eight years ago when a maiden of sixteen summers; Elmira, the wife of Matt Gillespie, a resident of Wyoming; Mrs. Janet Singer, of Marseilles, Illinois, and Asa, a prominent farmer of Fairbury, Nebraska.

J. J. Carter was reared on the old farm homestead and attended the public schools. He has engaged in farming and for the past forty years has also been engaged in the raising and breeding of Norman horses. He is prominent as a stock-raiser and dealer of this part of the state and has

owned some very fine animals. He is an excellent judge of horse flesh, and in the conduct of his business interests has made judicious investments and profitable sales, so that stock-raising to him has proved a very profitable source of income. Besides his property in this state he owns a large farm in Minnesota which is increasing in value yearly.

Mr. Carter was married to Miss Mary Ann Reese, who was born in Mason county, Kentucky, and came to this state with her people in 1852. She is a daughter of Albert G. and Caroline H. Reese, who were early residents of Grand Rapids township, where they died about twenty-four years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Carter had the following children: Laura A., who died at the age of sixteen years; Mary Ellen, who died when eighteen months old; Ora, the wife of George Sherer, residing at Monmouth, Illinois; Melvin E., who is married and follows farming at Fort Dodge, Iowa; Carrie W., who is studying instrumental music in Germany, having been abroad for the past two years; Edna, at home; and Nellie, a stenographer, of Chicago.

Mr. Carter is independent in his political views. He has served as road commissioner for several years but has since refrained from holding office. He is a supporter of the Methodist church and is interested in all matters relating to the welfare of the community, being a public-spirited man. His acquaintance is wide and favorable and he deserves mention in this volume not only as a successful business man but also as a pioneer resident, having for long years made his home in this part of the state, so that he has been a witness of the changes that have been wrought by time and man, as the county has thrown aside the indications of the past and taken on the evidences of advancement and progress.

JAMES McQUADE.

James McQuade, superintendent for the Gordon City Sand Company at Chicago, spent the period of his early manhood in Ottawa, where for many years he figured prominently in connection with mercantile circles. A native of Ireland, he was born in the northern part of the Emerald isle in 1850 and came to America about 1870 with his uncle, Andrew Lynch, locating in Ottawa. There he engaged in general merchandising for nineteen years, on the expiration of which period he accepted the superintendency of the Pioneer Fireproof Construction Company at Twin Bluffs, where he continued for eight years. On the expiration of that period he removed to

Chicago, retaining his connection with the same company, however, and acted as superintendent on the construction of a section of the drainage canal. For nine months he was thus engaged, after which he became connected with the Gordon City Sand Company, which he has now represented for eleven years, acting as salesman for five years and as superintendent during the remainder of the time. He is a wide-awake, enterprising business man, alert and energetic, and is one of the best known sons of La Salle county now living in Chicago.

Mr. McQuade married Dora Young, of Danville, Illinois, and they have a daughter, Ruth Louise. Their home is at No. 5630 Calumet avenue, where Mr. McQuade owns a good residence. He is a democrat politically and is a member of the Sheridan Club and the La Salle County Association of Chicago, in both of which organizations he is highly esteemed, his many excellent qualities making him popular with a large circle of friends.

HENRY BARR.

Henry Barr, engaged in general farming and in dairying, has throughout his entire life devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits, his industry and enterprise resulting in the acquirement of a good property. He was born in Waltham township, La Salle county, May 8, 1865, his parents being Jacob and Fannie (Brubaker) Barr. The father, born in Pennsylvania, January 8, 1833, is now living retired in Ottawa. The mother, born in Pennsylvania, January 20, 1832, died upon the home farm in Waltham township, December, 21, 1877. They were married in Ohio, where Mr. Barr owned and operated a farm for a number of years. In February, 1865, he removed with his family to La Salle county and purchased a tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres in Waltham township, where they resided until 1891, when they removed to Ottawa. Thus for many long years Mr. Barr was closely associated with agricultural interests in La Salle county and brought his farm under a high state of cultivation. He votes with the democracy and has held various local offices, serving as road commissioner, as school director and as justice of the peace. He has acted in the last mentioned position for many years and his decisions were strictly fair and unbiased by either fear or favor. He holds membership in the Presbyterian church and his life has been actuated by high and honorable principles, displaying every evidence of Chris-

tian conduct. In the family were nine children, all of whom are living. The five eldest were born in Ohio, while the other four are natives of La Salle county. The record is as follows: Christopher, a mechanic residing in Ottawa; Amanda, the wife of James Beck, also of Ottawa; Lydia, the wife of William Hagenbaugh, of Los Angeles, California; Mary, the wife of Ed Douvia, a resident of Ottawa; Eliza, the wife of Charles Douvia, living on a farm in Waltham township; Henry, of this review; John, who makes his home upon a farm near Ottawa; Jacob, a hardware merchant of the county seat; and Benjamin, also of Ottawa.

Henry Barr was reared upon the home farm to the age of twenty-three years and was educated in the country schools. No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for him in his boyhood days and when he made choice of an occupation as life work he determined to follow the pursuit to which he had been reared. He has therefore always engaged in farming and for many years operated rented land. His first purchase was eighty acres in Freedom township, which he subsequently sold, but has since purchased one hundred and twenty acres on section 31 of the same township. He has made most of the improvements upon this property and has lived a life of industry and diligence. He has always been a hard worker, never having a dollar given him, but he has always taken care of his money and through the earnest, persistent effort of himself and his estimable wife he has become well-to-do. He has made a study of farming, quickly adopting new ideas which he believes will prove of practical value in the work of the fields. He carries on quite a large dairy business, milking many cows and, using a separator, separates the cream from the milk and makes and sells butter. He has owned his present farm since 1904. The land has a natural slope to the east and south and he has never had to do any tiling and has never had any crop failures, but annually has gathered good harvests as the reward of the care and labor which he has bestowed upon the fields. He raises the various cereals best adapted to the soil and climate and his place is now a good farming property.

On the 1st of January, 1889, Mr. Barr was united in marriage to Miss Emma Carpenter, who was born in this county, August 29, 1866, and is a daughter of Peter Carpenter, who was for many years a farmer in Freedom township and is now living retired in Ottawa. Unto them have been born four children: Mary, Fannie Elizabeth, Emily and Benjamin Peter, all of whom are still at home, and the mother and

daughters have been of great assistance to Mr. Barr in his work, for in the past eight years he has been in poor health, troubled largely with rheumatism.

In his political views Mr. Barr is a stalwart republican but has never consented to hold office save that of school director. He cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland, but since that time has always advocated republican principles and voted for the candidates of the party. He attends the Methodist Episcopal church and is a man of many genuinely sterling traits of character. He has been out of the county only a few times, being always found at home with his family and his farming interests, and his life of activity has been the source of his success.

DAVID LAFAYETTE GROVE.

David Lafayette Grove, deceased, was for many years actively identified with business interests in this section of Illinois and through the utilization of his opportunities, his recognized business advantages and his unfailing enterprise he achieved creditable success and made an honored name. He was born in April, 1845, in Newark, Ohio, and was a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of La Salle county, Illinois. In November, 1829, his uncle, David Grove, in company with John Green, Henry Brumbach and Ransom De Bolt, left Newark, Ohio, for what is now La Salle county, Illinois. Samuel Grove, the father of our subject, with other young men, accompanied this party with four yoke of oxen, two two-horse teams hitched to wagons and one carriage. Reaching Illinois, Samuel Grove settled in La Salle county, taking up his abode in Dayton township, and from that time to the present the family has been represented in this part of the state, its members being numbered among those who have reclaimed the district for the uses of civilization and have carried forward the work of improvement and development to its present advanced stage.

David Lafayette Grove was reared upon the old homestead farm in Dayton township and in early youth assisted in the labors of field and meadow. At an early age he entered the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, working his way upward until he became an engineer. He followed this pursuit for only three years on account of his health and then turned his attention to other business interests. Mr. Grove was married first at Sandusky, Ohio, to Miss Sadie Talbot, who died and is buried there. They had but one child, James, who died in infancy.

After losing his first wife Mr. Grove was associated in business with Albert Dunnavan at Dayton, Illinois, in the collar manufacturing business and traveled for several years as a salesman to the trade. Following his second marriage in 1880, he turned his attention to the creamery business, becoming proprietor of the Star Creamery, which was afterward destroyed by fire. Subsequently he went to Chicago and sold butter for a season. On the expiration of that period he removed to Whiteside county, Illinois, where he established a creamery, being a practical butter-maker. He instructed the men there in the methods of conducting the business and the output was one thousand pounds per day. He resided there for one season—1885—and later opened a grocery store at Ottawa, where he conducted business for several years with growing success, but owing to failing health he retired from commercial pursuits about 1894 and spent his remaining days without engaging in further labor.

In October, 1880, Mr. Grove was united in marriage to Miss Emily J. Hayward, who was born near Ottawa, Illinois, and is a daughter of Charles Hayward, who removed from Lebanon, Connecticut, to Ohio in 1818 and came to La Salle county about 1835 or 1836. He helped to build the old Fox River House at Ottawa and was prominent in business and public life here for many years. Further mention of him is made on another page of this work. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Grove were born three children: Louise, who was born in 1881 and is now a teacher in the high school in Chicago, Ohio; Otis, who died at eight months of age; and Chester H., who was born in 1888 and is now a student in the high school in Ottawa.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Grove was a prominent Mason, who was always true to the tenets and teachings of the craft, manifesting mutual helpfulness and brotherly kindness in his relations with his fellowmen. The Grove family for a long period were loyal advocates of democracy but in 1880 David Lafayette Grove gave his political allegiance to Garfield and therefore voted the republican ticket. He was loyal and progressive in citizenship, active in business, energetic in all that he undertook and founded his business actions upon the rules which govern strict and unswerving industry and integrity. At all times he was worthy the respect and confidence of his fellowmen and he passed away December 14, 1896, at his home in Ottawa amid the deep regret of many friends as well as his family and relatives. Mrs. Grove has resided at her present home in Ottawa since the 9th of October, 1881, and is a member of the Congre-

gational church. She has a wide acquaintance here and enjoys the warm friendship of many who know her.

S. M. SWISHER.

S. M. Swisher, now one of the venerable citizens of La Salle county, has been a pioneer of two states and as such has worked effectively for the early development and later-day progress of these commonwealths. He was also accorded political honors in Ohio and in Illinois. He has ever been loyal in his citizenship, so that he is regarded as one of the representative people of this portion of the state. His birth occurred in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, near Carlisle, in 1821, and he is of Dutch ancestry. In 1825 the parents removed with their family to Ohio, locating in Crawford county near Bucyrus, where the father entered two hundred and eighty acres of woodland. There in the midst of the green forest he built a log cabin and with the assistance of his sons began clearing the land, which in due course of time he placed under cultivation, transforming the once wild tract into highly improved fields.

S. M. Swisher pursued his education in one of the old-time schoolhouses common at that day, the benches being made of saw-mill slabs, while the writing desk was formed of a board laid on pegs driven into the wall. The schoolhouse was two miles from his home and in that primitive temple of learning Mr. Swisher mastered the common branches of English knowledge. There were large herds of deer in the county, together with turkeys and other lesser wild game. There were also wolves and many snakes, and the Wyandotte Indians were yet numerous in that part of Ohio. After putting aside his books and leaving the schoolroom Mr. Swisher learned the blacksmith's trade in Osceola and followed it for a number of years. He owned property in Osceola, Ohio, and also eighty acres of farm land and was interested in the growth and progress of that region. He served as county commissioner and was a member of the board when the present county courthouse was built. He also acted as a school director and was Sunday-school superintendent for many years in Ohio. He also filled the office of justice of the peace for eight years and his decisions were strictly fair and impartial.

Mr. Swisher was married in Ohio to Miss Elizabeth K. Minnerly, who was born in New York and went to Ohio about 1837. Six children were born unto our subject and his wife:



MR. AND MRS. S. M. SWISHER.

Eliza J., now deceased; James W., who is a graduate of the law school of the Michigan University of Ann Arbor and is now a lawyer and county judge living in Colorado; Mary Lavina, the deceased wife of H. H. Eby; John A., who is residing upon the home farm; Emma, deceased, and Irene, at home. All of the children were born in Ohio except Irene.

It was in the year 1856 that Mr. Swisher removed from the Buckeye state to Illinois. He engaged in farming on the shares in Bureau county, near La Moille, for six years and during that period he saved money with which he afterward purchased two hundred acres of land on section 26, Mendota township, La Salle county, where his son, John A., now resides. A very small house and a little stable were the only improvements upon the place at that time. The land was very wet and to a large extent uncultivable. Mr. Swisher energetically undertook the task to drain the land and to erect modern buildings and in course of time his property bore little resemblance to the farm which came into his possession at the time of the purchase. When he arrived the wolves were very numerous and deer were plentiful, so that the huntsman had ample opportunity to indulge his love of the chase. Mr. Swisher continued in active business life and is a self-made man. He was very successful as a farmer, carefully cultivating the fields, and as the years have run their course he has won a comfortable competence. He has been a pioneer in two states, both Ohio and Illinois, and thus he knew how to meet the conditions of frontier life in the latter, having been surrounded in his youth with the environments of pioneer existence in the Buckeye state. His business affairs were carefully managed and he justly regarded untiring labor as the basis of all success. Thus he gained a comfortable competence which enabled him ten years ago to remove to Mendota, where he yet resides.

S. M. Swisher, in religious faith, is connected with the United Brethren denomination and has served as class leader. In former years he belonged to the Sons of Temperance and has always been loyal to the teachings of that organization upon the temperance question. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party. He and his wife have traveled life's journey happily together as man and wife for sixty-six years and sixteen years ago they celebrated their golden wedding. They are both well preserved for people of their years and they deserve much credit for the fact that they have reared a family who have been a credit to their name, that they have been pioneers in two states and that they have always been found as influential factors on the

side of that which is right, just and true in man's relations with his fellowmen.

John A. Swisher, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Swisher, since his parents' removal to Mendota has lived upon the old home farm, which he is now successfully operating. He was educated in the country schools and at Henderson Seminary in Mendota and for sixteen years he engaged in teaching school near his home, beginning in 1870. His first term of school, however, was in Ford county, Illinois, but the greater part of his life has been devoted to agricultural pursuits and he is justly accounted one of the enterprising and progressive farmers of the community, whose business methods are practical and whose labors, guided by sound judgment, have been crowned with a gratifying measure of success.

Mr. Swisher was married to Miss Sarah Porter, of York, Nebraska, a daughter of William and Sarah Porter and a native of Bristol, England. They have four children: Samuel P., William J., Ray and Lavina M. The eldest two are graduates of the East Mendota high school. Mr. Swisher has always favored education and stands for progress in many lines relating to the welfare and development of the county. He is a worthy representative of an honored pioneer family and is today classed with the representative agriculturists—a man of energy and industry, whose labors are guided by sound business judgment.

GEORGE BINDER.

George Binder, with one exception the oldest merchant of Earlville in years of continuous connection with its business interests, has conducted a hardware and plumbing establishment here since 1880, or for a period of more than a quarter of a century. He is a native of Alsace, France, born April 18, 1851, and when he was five months of age his mother died. He was afterward reared by his father and stepmother, and in 1871, when a young man of twenty-one years he came to America, making his way to Earlville. His limited financial resources combined with his natural industry made immediate employment a necessity and he worked for a time as a farm hand. Later he learned the tinner's trade and in 1880 he established a tin shop and hardware store, since which time he has carried on business on his own account. He began with a capital of only three hundred dollars and through good business ability, hard work and close application he has developed a trade of

large proportions and is now conducting a profitable enterprise. For nine years he was in partnership with George Boltz and in 1893 purchased Mr. Boltz's interest, since which time he has been alone in business. He carries a complete stock of hardware, tinware, stoves, ranges, cutlery and tools of all kinds, and his patronage is extensive—a fact which indicates that his business methods have ever been honorable, his fellow townsmen finding him ever straightforward in his dealings.

On the 24th of April, 1877, Mr. Binder was united in marriage in Earlville to Miss Emma Haas, a daughter of Herman Haas, who is now a jeweler in Earlville. Mrs. Binder was born in New York city, August 13, 1856, and by her marriage has become the mother of three children: Herman A., who was born November 19, 1878, and is now in his father's employ; Matilda, who was born April 16, 1881, and is a graduate of the Earlville high school; and Gurdon A., who was born January 12, 1885, and is a graduate of the Earlville high school. He is now pursuing a course in electrical engineering at Armour Institute in Chicago.

In his political views Mr. Binder is a republican and though often solicited to accept office has always refused to do so. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp and to the Odd Fellows and Masonic lodges and is thoroughly in sympathy with the tenets and teachings of these organizations. He is a self-made man in the truest and best sense of the word. A skilled workman, he has a good trade in the plumbing line and his record is indeed creditable, showing what may be accomplished by persistency of purpose. Success in any line of business comes only as the direct result of thorough understanding of the trade, experience and energy well applied, and thus it is seen in the case of George Binder, whose present prosperity is directly traceable to years of indefatigable effort he has expended in the past in building up and conducting a good business.

FREDERICK E. MILLS.

Frederick E. Mills, president of the Southern Sonora Development Company, with offices in Chicago and properties in Sonora, Mexico, makes his home in Streator and is one of Illinois' native sons, his birth having occurred in Livingston county on the 10th of July, 1868. His parents, John W. and Lucy (Coe) Mills, were natives of Ohio, the former born June 4, 1835, and the latter February 5, 1841. The father became a resi-

dent of Livingston county, Illinois, when nineteen years of age, making the journey overland by team before the era of railroad building and with the pioneer development and progress of the state he was closely identified, bravely meeting the hardships and privations of frontier life in order to secure a home and provide a comfortable living for his family. He returned to Ohio, bringing his parents with him to Illinois and located on a half section of wild prairie land, which he broke and cultivated. He built a house and continued the task of clearing the land and improving the farm, in addition to which he became widely known as an extensive and successful breeder of fine cattle and horses and also as a buyer and feeder of stock. The hope that led him to the west was more than realized and he belonged to that class of representative American citizens who, while advancing individual interests also promote the public welfare, having due regard for the duties of citizenship and man's obligation to his fellowmen. He served as supervisor of the township, was the first president of the Home Insurance Company, which position he occupied for ten years or more, and for many years was a school director and trustee. He is now living retired in the enjoyment of well earned rest at his home in Reading township. His political allegiance has long been given to the republican party and he and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Mills were born four children, of whom two sons and a daughter are yet living, namely: Frederick E.; Eva, the wife of E. Armstrong, who resides on the homestead farm in Livingston county; and A. R. Mills, an optician of Streator.

Frederick E. Mills was educated in the public schools and a business college at Peoria, Illinois, and also attended the Dana Music School at Warren, Ohio, completing his course there in 1888. He was afterward upon the road with a musical organization until 1891 and was in the Grand Opera House at Columbus, Ohio, in 1892, while in 1893 he was with the Andrews Opera Company in Peoria. He was also with Spencer's band in the summer of 1893 until he went to Chicago to attend the World's Columbian Exposition, where he joined the Iowa State band, when it was reorganized in the winter of 1894. With that organization he spent the winter at the San Francisco Industrial Exposition.

Since the spring of 1894 Mr. Mills has made his home in Streator, at which time he organized the Illinois State band and likewise became a factor in business circles of this city through the establishment of the Mills Jewelry and Piano Company. He sold out the above company in

the spring of 1905, having been manager of the business, however, from 1896. Since that date he has been president of the Southern Sonora Development Company with headquarters in the Merchants Loan and Trust Building, at No. 135 Adams street, Chicago. He spends about three months of each year in Mexico, looking after the company's interests, while the remainder of the year is devoted to supervision and promotion of the business from the Chicago office. The company owns valuable mining and agricultural land in the Alamos district in southern Sonora, which has long been noted for its great mineral wealth. The history of its mines dates back to the early part of the seventeenth century and mines that in production are still showing rich values and producing at the present day to their deepest workings. The Minas Nuevas mine, which opened only to one-half the depth of other producing mines, is considered to be more valuable, having approximately one million dollars in ore values blocked out between the first and seventh levels. Immediately adjoining this mine on the same great lode is the Sato Domingo mine, recently purchased by the Southern Sonora Development Company. The ore is silver, lead and copper and runs in silver and copper from twenty-one dollars up to almost bonanza in quality. The mines have been equipped with steam hoisting machinery with a capacity of fifty tons per day. The company also owns the Santa Ana mine and the Quebradilla mine and also large landed interests devoted to agricultural development. Mr. Mills is devoting his attention to the promotion of the company's interests in the south and the sale of stock to northern holders. He has the ability to plan and co-ordinate the forces at hand and his labors are meeting with merited and gratifying success.

On the 30th of September, 1896, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Mills and Miss Ida M. Hepler, who was born November 12, 1868, and is a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Merritt) Hepler, both of whom are natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Mills now have one son, Frederick E., Jr., born March 4, 1900.

Mr. Mills belongs to Streator lodge, No. 607, A. F. & A. M., in which he was raised in 1896. He is likewise a member of Streator chapter, No. 168, R. A. M., and joined Ottawa commandery, No. 10, K. T., from which he has recently demitted to become a charter member of Streator commandery, No. 70. He belongs to Streator council, No. 74, R. & S. M., was treasurer of the blue lodge and has acted as treasurer of the chapter and the council. He is likewise a member of Mohamet temple of the Mystic Shrine at Peoria, Illinois, and his wife is a member of the

Eastern Star chapter, No. 301. Mr. Mills' name is on the membership rolls of Elks lodge, No. 591, the Mystic Workers, the Modern Woodmen of America and he is also a member of the Streator Club and the New Illinois Athletic Club, of Chicago. Business interests are reaching out to every portion of the globe. Experience and scientific investigation have brought to men a knowledge of possibilities and though there are undoubtedly districts the richest of which are not yet dreamed of, men of enterprise and determination are extending their forces into new fields and are coining the wealth of minerals of the land, of cattle and of grain in hitherto unsettled districts. As a promoter in this line Mr. Mills has made a creditable place in business circles, while socially he is prominent in the city of Streator where he has so long resided.

PETER RECK.

In mention of the German-American citizens of La Salle county credit should be given to Peter Reck as one of the prominent representatives of this class. He made a splendid record as a business man and became one of the most widely and favorably known citizens of his part of the county. He was closely associated with early development here and at all times enjoyed the trust and good will of those with whom he was connected either in business or social relations.

Mr. Reck was born near Cologne in Cullom, Prussia, February 2, 1802, and was a representative of the middle class. He came to the United States in 1846, crossing the Atlantic in a sailing vessel, which was sixty-five days in completing that voyage. The long trip being ended he landed at New York and thence made his way westward to Chicago by way of the Erie canal, and from there by stage to Peru, Illinois, where his first wife died soon after arriving there. He had been educated in the schools of his native country, attending night schools to some extent, and was a man of much natural ability and good common sense—a quality which is too often lacking and which causes the great majority of failures in the business world. In his native country Mr. Reck had become an expert carpenter and architect, but not finding immediate employment in the line of his chosen occupation he found it necessary to work at farm labor in Illinois.

When he landed in the new world Peter Reck had a capital of fourteen hundred dollars and on reaching La Salle county he entered from the

government eighty acres of land on section 21, Troy Grove township, all of which was wild and unimproved. At that time there were few trees in the neighborhood and almost no homes. It was a tract of prairie, largely unbroken and uncultivated and much arduous labor was required to convert it into productive fields from which rich crops were harvested. The task was accomplished, however, by Mr. Reck, who in the course of years added to his property until he had three hundred and sixty acres, constituting a very valuable farm.

In the third year after the death of his first wife Mr. Reck was married to Miss Barbara Kratz, who was born in Prussia near Cologne and came to the United States in 1848. The ship on which she sailed was ninety-three days in crossing the Atlantic and was wrecked on the voyage. The passengers were landed on a small island in the gulf near New Orleans, where they were forced to remain for seventeen days, having no warm food for eight days of that time and suffering many discomforts and hardships. They then proceeded up the Mississippi river and Mrs. Reck and others of the party continued on their way up the Illinois river to La Salle or Peru. She was accompanied by her mother and a crippled sister—the father having died in Prussia.

By his first marriage Mr. Reck had seven children, namely: Theodore, deceased; Elizabeth, the deceased wife of Edward Zapp; Helena, the deceased wife of Frank Meisenbach; Catherine, wife of Michael Bettendorf; William and Margaret, both deceased; and Gertrude, the deceased wife of Henry Happ. There were two children by the second marriage; Christine, now the wife of Peter Schmidt; and Mary, the deceased wife of Henry Zolper.

Mr. Reck's first home here was a little cabin, but after living there for a short time he erected a good log house.

Later because of his knowledge of the carpenter's trade and also owing to the fact that he had saved some money he built what was at that time a fine home, hauling two loads of lumber from Chicago by ox team. The family all became ill with the ague here and there were many difficulties incident to pioneer life that had to be encountered and overcome. Mr. Reck, not liking oxen, was the first one in the neighborhood to use horses in his farm work. He made the second reaper used in this part of the country—Cyrus McCormick having made the first. In the winter months he would work at making machines and in the spring sold them for the harvesting. He did good work and was quite successful in this undertaking. He did not

like stock and devoted his attention to the raising of grain and as the years passed by he developed an excellent farm, the well tilled fields annually yielding to him golden harvests.

In his political views Mr. Reck was a democrat. Religiously he was a Catholic and he aided in building the first church here. He was also the architect who planned the present house of worship—St. Peter's church, where his family now attend services. It was erected in 1872. Mr. Reck took a very active and helpful part in matters of general progress and improvement along material, intellectual and moral lines. He believed in advancement in farming and was always quick to adopt any new method which he thought would prove of direct and practical benefit in his agricultural interests. He was never known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen in any business transaction, but was thoroughly reliable and straightforward as well as industrious and diligent and he left behind him the priceless record of an untarnished name. All who knew him entertained for him warm regard and the circle of his friends was almost co-extensive with the circle of his acquaintance.

WALTER M. PRATT.

The spirit of self-help is the source of all genuine worth in the individual and is the means of bringing to man success when he has no advantage of wealth or influence to aid him. It illustrates in no uncertain manner what it is possible to accomplish when perseverance and determination form the keynote to a man's life. Depending on his own resources, looking for no outside aid or support, Walter M. Pratt has risen from comparative obscurity to a place of prominence in industrial circles of La Salle county. As the owner of the Pioneer Brick & Tile Works, he is the largest employer of labor in Earlville and his business life is thus of direct benefit to his fellowmen as well as a source of individual profit.

Mr. Pratt is a native of Earl township, La Salle county, having been born on a farm north of the town of Earlville, September 24, 1871. He is a son of Charles and Abigail (Hall) Pratt. The father was born in Vermont and came to Illinois with his father, Calvin Pratt, when ten years of age. He was reared upon a farm and having attained his majority he bought a tract of land in Earl township, whereon he always carried on farming. He died in the year 1889 and is still survived by his wife,



WALTER M. PRATT.

who is living with her daughter, Mrs. Edward Carter, of Earl township.

Walter M. Pratt spent his early years on the farm and in the district schools. Upon the death of his father he left home and has since made his own way in the world. He supplemented his public-school education by study in Paw Paw Academy and at Champaign, Illinois. In the latter place he took a course in mechanical engineering in the University of Illinois, but illness interfered with his school work and he often had to abandon his studies and take up some occupation in order to provide for his own support. When nineteen years of age he held a chief engineer's license in the city of Chicago—a fact which indicated his proficiency in that direction. His first practical business experience along that line was an assistant engineer for the Cicero & Proviso Street Railway Company and after working for four days he was made chief engineer for the same company at double the salary for which he first engaged.

Returning to Earlville, he spent one summer on a farm and in 1893 accepted a position with the Northwestern Railroad Company. In October, 1894, he purchased a brick and tile works at Earlville and in March, 1895, took possession of the same. There is perhaps no single industry which has contributed so largely to the development and agricultural prosperity of La Salle county as the manufacture of drain tile. Thousands of acres in the vicinity of Earlville, now worth from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty dollars per acre, would be producing little of more value than cat tails and bullrushes if it was not for the drainage that has been promoted through the use of drain tile. The Pioneer Brick & Tile Works is engaged in the manufacture of this product. The plant of the company is equipped with the latest improved machinery, having a Brewer brick and tile machine and a Tate & Company automatic tile table, both of which are in operation in this plant. These machines have a capacity of from twelve to fifteen thousand tile per day and the work they turn out is unexcelled. They manufacture tile from four to twelve inches in diameter and that the product is of splendid quality is shown by the fact that it has long stood the test, for the tiling manufactured by the company has been used in this section for years and has given good satisfaction. An exceptionally fine quality of brick is also made there. The brick are very hard and smooth and uniform in size and finish and the product of the house is largely in demand by those who want the best brick possible for building purposes. From seventy-five to one hundred carloads are shipped every

year beside what is used in supplying the local trade. The factory stands in the eastern part of the city, where a rich deposit of clay is found. The plant was founded about thirty years ago by J. A. Conger, of Ohio, and twelve years ago the business was purchased by the present proprietor, Walter M. Pratt. About four times as much business is done now as when Mr. Pratt came into possession. About eight or ten men are employed during the season and the plant is thoroughly equipped with all modern devices to facilitate the work and turn out a first class product. Immense drying sheds have been built by Mr. Pratt and three large kilns have been built after designs furnished by the owner. He is a close student of clay working in all of its departments and has done considerable experimenting in that line, his opinions being largely regarded as authority on the subject. He has recently made a sample of vitrified tile, such as once was made at the old Dayton factory, and he expects to manufacture a supply of that grade, as it is superior and lasts longer than the ordinary tile. The output of the plant is now large and finds a ready sale on the market because of its superior quality and the fact that the house sustains an unassailable reputation in business circles.

On the 13th of April, 1898, Mr. Pratt was united in marriage to Miss Nellie E. Pulver, of Paw Paw. He votes with the republican party and was the first engineer of the city water works after the construction of the plant in 1895. He is now public engineer for the city. In recognition of his knowledge in affairs of clay working he was elected secretary of the State Clay Workers' Association at the annual meeting in 1905—a position which he is well qualified to fill. Upon his father's death Mr. Pratt inherited eighty acres of land, to which he has since added an eighty-acre tract, and he now has one of the best farms of a quarter section in Earl township. In manner he is unassuming, not given to boasting, and is regarded throughout the community as a safe, substantial citizen and business man. He is strictly temperate, never using liquor nor tobacco in any form, and he thus keeps his energies and powers in the best possible condition.

WILLIAM FREEMAN.

William Freeman, devoting his time and energies to farming and stock-raising, lives on section 34, Vermillion township, and his excellent farm of eighty acres has been improved by himself, its many substantial evidences of agricultural

progress being also the visible evidence of his life of thrift and enterprise. He was born in Richland township, this county, January 26, 1858, a son of Conrad Freeman, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for him in his boyhood days. He attended the common schools and when not busy with his text-books his attention was given to the pleasures of the playground or the work of the fields. The occupation to which he was reared he has followed as a life work, beginning farming on his own account in 1881, since which time he has been very successful. He is therefore classed among the representative agriculturists of his community and is today in possession of a comfortable competence as the reward of his own labors.

In 1881, in Kansas, William Freeman was united in marriage to Miss Kate Walter, who was born in Baden, Germany, in 1857, a daughter of John and Barbara (Kern) Walter, who came from the fatherland to this country in 1870, locating in Kankakee county, Illinois. Mr. Kern departed this life in 1879, when seventy-two years of age, and his wife, now eighty-three years of age, is residing with Mr. and Mrs. Freeman. Mr. Walter was a farmer by occupation, always following that pursuit in order to provide for his family. He had two daughters and two sons: Mrs. Susie Schultz, of Humboldt, Woodson county, Kansas; John, a resident farmer of Wilkin county, Minnesota; William, a resident of Kankakee county, Illinois; and Mrs. Freeman. The last named attended school in Germany and also to some extent in this country.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Freeman have a wide and favorable acquaintance in Vermillion township and other sections of the county and the warm-hearted hospitality of their own home is greatly enjoyed by their many friends. Politically Mr. Freeman is a republican and both he and his wife are members of the Evangelical church of Richland township.

MICHAEL MAHONEY.

Michael Mahoney, one of the venerable citizens of La Salle county, was born in Ireland, July 28, 1825, and is now living in Freedom township. He came to America in 1844, being then a young man of nineteen years, and after spending three years in St. Johns, New Brunswick, he made his way to Chicago. The following year was devoted to service on a steamboat on the Mississippi river and in 1848 he arrived in La Salle county, where he has since

made his home. He is therefore numbered among its early settlers and has witnessed its gradual transformation as it has emerged from pioneer conditions and taken on all of the evidences of an advanced civilization. Soon after his arrival he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of new land which he improved and has since made his home. With characteristic energy he began its development and in the course of years his labors were rewarded with bountiful harvests, making him one of the substantial farmers of the community. With the labors that contributed to the early substantial development of the county he was thus closely associated and aside from his private business interests he gave co-operation to many public movements of direct benefit to his locality.

In 1852, Mr. Mahoney was married to Miss Ann Conner, who died August 6, 1893, when they had traveled life's journey together for more than four decades. They became the parents of six children, who are yet living: Mary, who is now a Sister of Mercy in Ottawa; John, at home; Theresa, living in Ottawa; Frank, who resides in Nebraska; Charles, who is living on a farm in Freedom township; and James, who operates the home farm.

Mr. Mahoney still owns three hundred and twenty acres of land and his farm is the visible evidence of his life of energy, thrift and perseverance. He had no capital when he came to the new world, but he possessed substantial qualities in his firm determination, in his spirit of endurance and in his unfaltering industry, and these qualities have constituted the basis upon which he has builded his success. His political allegiance has ever been given to the democracy, but he has always refused to hold office. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Catholic church. At the present writing he is in poor health and he now makes his home with his son James, who rents the farm. Mr. Mahoney well deserves representation in this volume as an honored pioneer settler, for during fifty-eight years he has been identified with the county and has not only witnessed its growth but has aided to the extent of his ability in the changes which have worked for its present day improvement.

James Mahoney, operating the home farm, was born on this property, January 16, 1869, and continued under the parental roof until eighteen years of age, after which he spent eight years in the west. He then returned to La Salle county. He had been educated in the district schools, in Iowa Commercial College at Davenport and in a business college at Grand Island, Nebraska, and was thus well equipped

for life's practical and responsible duties. He worked for three years at the carpenter's trade, but during much of his life has carried on general agricultural pursuits and now rents his father's farm, which he has placed under a high state of cultivation, making many good improvements thereon.

On the 8th of February, 1899, Mr. Mahoney was united in marriage to Miss Etta C. Garland, who was born in Ophir township, a daughter of Joseph and Mary A. (Brady) Garland. The father is now deceased, while the mother is living in Ophir township. Mr. Mahoney and his wife have four children: Frank J., Earl J., Mary A. and Loretta.

James Mahoney, like his father, votes the democratic ticket although he is somewhat independent in politics. His attention is given to general farming and, realizing that persistent labor is the basis of all honorable success, he is working diligently and is earning a good living thereby, being enabled to surround his family with all of the necessities and many of the comforts of life.

SAMUEL M. WARREN.

Samuel M. Warren, prominent, enterprising and progressive, has been active in business circles in Earlville and he belongs to that class of representative men who while promoting individual success also contribute to general progress. He has now reached the age of seventy-eight years and is largely living retired in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former labor. He was born in Putnam county, New York, October 22, 1828, his parents being John N. and Rachel (Davenport) Warren, both of whom were natives of the Empire state. The father was a blacksmith, who followed that trade throughout his entire life. He died in New York at the age of forty-five years, while his wife died at the home of her son Samuel in Earlville when seventy-three years of age.

Samuel M. Warren is a self-made man, who started out in life on his own account when very young, working as a farm hand in New York. That he was a faithful and trusted employe is shown by the fact that he remained in the service of his first employer for seven years. He spent six years in the forests, getting out ship timber.

The year 1857 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Warren in Earlville, where for one year he worked in a store and for one year in an elevator. He then went to Cincinnati and entered the employ of the Cincinnati Bridge Company.

Following the outbreak of the Civil war this company had the contract with the government to build bridges in the south and Mr. Warren was one of one hundred and fifty men sent out to superintend the construction of the work in that district. He went to Nashville, Tennessee, and from 1862 until 1870 was superintendent of bridge building, his work taking him to various sections of the country. In the latter year he returned to Earlville, where he has since continuously made his home. For three years he worked at the carpenter's trade and for two years he was upon the Stilson farm. For twenty-six years he was street commissioner for the city of Earlville and the excellent public highways are the evidence of his capability and efficiency in that office. He secured the first load of gravel ever put on the streets of Earlville and he always worked along progressive lines for the improvement of the public highways. The first year in which he was in office the teams would get stuck in the mud on South Ottawa street and during some seasons of the year that street was not used at all on account of the mud. Mr. Warren set to work to remedy these conditions and in the course of years transformed the streets of the town into splendid roads. They are now in fine shape, all due to his good judgment and untiring effort. Five years ago he resigned his position, but the town is enjoying lasting benefit from his labors as a public official. Mr. Warren is now president of the Earlville Brick & Tile Company, a position which he has filled for eight years, while since the organization of the company in 1893 he has been one of its stockholders.

In April, 1869, Mr. Warren was united in marriage to Miss Mary Lobdell, who was born in Putnam county, New York, in 1841, a daughter of William and Sarah (Davenport) Lobdell. Mr. and Mrs. Warren have one child, a son Ellison, who at the age of thirty-six years is living at home. He was educated in the Earlville public schools and in Bryant & Stratton Business College in Chicago and thus qualified for book-keeping. Mr. Warren cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860 and has since been a stalwart republican, inflexible in support of the principles of the party, but at local elections where no issue is involved he often votes an independent ticket. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Warren first came to Earlville almost half a century ago and has resided here continuously for thirty-six years. None of its residents have been more closely identified with the city's interests than he. He has watched it grow from a hamlet of three hundred people in 1857, saw it incorporated into

a village in 1863, while the city charter was secured in 1876. He is a most whole-souled man, genial and kindly in spirit and though he is not wealthy he has become well-to-do through the management of his business interests and has justly earned the rest which he is now enjoying. He has always had good health and is a splendidly preserved man for his years. Although he has attained the age of seventy-eight he can see to read without glasses. Young and old, rich and poor, respect and esteem him and he has many warm friends, who enjoy his acquaintance and companionship and honor him because of the many excellent traits of character which he has displayed.

EDWARD J. DENAPLE.

Edward J. Denaple, who after many years connection with agricultural interests is living retired at Pontiac, was born in New Jersey, June 16, 1837, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Denaple, both of whom were natives of Germany, in which country they were married. The mother died during the infancy of her son Edward. The father, a harness-maker by trade, removed with the family from New Jersey to Ohio about 1839, making his home in Akron and was accounted one of the leading representatives of his line of business in that part of the state. He died in Ohio at the age of sixty-six years. In the family were three sons and two daughters, but only two are now living, the elder brother being John, who is living retired in Akron, Ohio.

Edward J. Denaple resided in Akron between the ages of two and twenty-one years, spending the period of his minority in his father's home and acquiring a public-school education. He came to La Salle county in 1858, settling near Ottawa, where he turned his attention to farming. Subsequently he purchased two hundred and forty acres of land in Allen township, removing to that farm in 1867. There he engaged in the general tilling of the soil, making all of the improvements, for the land was a tract of raw prairie when it came into his possession. Not a furrow had been turned or a building erected thereon and with characteristic energy he began to cultivate and develop the place. As the years went by he added many modern buildings and the latest improved machinery and his work was conducted successfully, bringing to him a very gratifying financial return.

In 1863, Mr. Denaple was united in marriage to Miss Samantha Nichol, who was born in Mar-

seilles, this county, in 1842, a daughter of John T. and Rebecca (Mickey) Nichol. The father was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and the mother in Ashland county, Ohio. He was one of the first settlers of La Salle county, Illinois, settling in Rutland township before the railroad or even the canal had been built. He hauled his grain to Chicago with ox teams in the early days and he carried on the farm work after the primitive manner of the times, but eventually became the owner of three hundred and forty acres of good land. His death occurred when he had reached the venerable age of eighty-two years. In his family were seven children, but only four are now living: Lucius, Eugene, Andrew and Flora.

His daughter, Mrs. Denaple, passed away in 1886. There were four children of that marriage, a son and three daughters: Nellie A., the wife of George Westcott, who is living in South Omaha, Nebraska; Edith B., who married Samuel Mackey and resides in Kewanee, Illinois; Emma L., the wife of Charles Studebaker, who is living in North Dakota; and Emmett L., who married Emma Griffith and is now living on the old homestead.

Mr. Denaple continued to engage actively in farming until, having acquired a gratifying competence sufficient to enable him to put aside business cares and yet enjoy the comforts of life, he removed to Ransom, where he lived until 1904, when he purchased a home at No. 911 North Mills street in Pontiac, where he has since resided in the enjoyment of well earned ease. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. His residence in La Salle county covers a period of almost half a century, during which he has witnessed many changes that have occurred, while the work of improvement has been carried forward and in its advance he has taken a helpful part.

MARK DUFFY.

Mark Duffy, superintendent of the city water-works of Ottawa, was born in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, February 29, 1848, his parents being John and Ann (Manley) Duffy, both of whom were natives of Ireland. The father died in 1857, at the age of forty-five years, while the mother died in 1857, at the age of thirty-two years, both passing away in Ottawa. Mr. Duffy had taken up his abode here in 1849 and was one of the contractors in the building of the Illinois and Michigan canal. For a number of years he fol-

lowed farming and his last days were spent in the county seat. Unto him and his wife were born four children, Mark, Catherine, Jennie and Margaret.

Mark Duffy was brought to Ottawa by his parents in his infancy and was educated in the public schools of the city. When sixteen years of age he began to learn the machinist's trade, which he followed continuously until 1883. He was then made first county engineer, which position he held for nine years, after which he spent seven years in the employ of the Schapell Glass Company. In July, 1900, he became superintendent of the city waterworks, which office he has since filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the general public. He has deepened some of the wells to a depth of fourteen hundred feet and has made many improvements in his department, the waterworks system of Ottawa being entirely adequate to the needs of the city, while the management thereof and the business interests connected therewith are capably controlled by Mr. Duffy.

On the 29th of June, 1870, Mr. Duffy was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Kennedy, who was born in Utica, New York, and came to La Salle county with her parents, who were early settlers here. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Duffy have been born four children, Mark, Henry, Mabel and Margaret.

In his political views Mr. Duffy is a staunch republican and has taken an active and influential interest in the work of the party. He served as alderman from the second ward of Ottawa in 1869, and in 1870, and was alderman from the third ward in 1889 and 1900. He is deeply interested in community affairs and has given tangible evidence of his public-spirit in hearty co-operation and generous support, which he has given to various measures for the public good. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of the Globe.

JOHN FOULK.

John Foulk, a retired farmer and stockman, who in former years was closely associated with agricultural and kindred interests but is now enjoying a well earned rest, was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and in early life removed to Wayne county, Ohio, with his parents, Daniel and Susan (Harsher) Foulk, who spent their remaining days in the Buckeye state, both passing away about 1866. It was in Wayne county, Ohio, that John Foulk began work as a farm hand, for his father was in limited finan-

cial circumstances and it was necessary that the son provide for his own support. Ambitious to engage in business on his own account, he later rented land, which he cleared from the woods and there began life in pioneer style. He worked diligently and arduously in the field in the days when the farm machinery was very crude as compared with the modern implements, cutting his wheat with a sickle. He had been educated in one of the old log schoolhouses of Ohio, where the methods of instruction were primitive. In those early days wolves and panthers were frequently seen and deer could be had in abundance. The Wyandotte Indians lived there at the time and there were many evidences of frontier life, showing that the work of improvement had scarcely been begun.

John Foulk undertook the arduous task of developing and improving a new farm and as the years passed by he prospered in his undertakings, making money and purchasing eighty acres of good land. At length, thinking to benefit by removal to the middle west, he came to Mendota and first purchased two hundred acres of land and later five hundred acres in Lee county, Illinois. The following year he removed to his farm, bringing with him a carload of horses and another of cattle and goods, including farm wagons, harness, etc. He made the journey over the Fort Wayne Railroad. In 1856 he invested in land here, which was wild and unimproved. There were no trees, fences or buildings upon the place and every evidence of pioneer life was here seen. He built a little house, in which he began life in true pioneer style, while later he erected a larger residence at a cost of six thousand dollars, which is still one of the substantial farm homes of the county. He was very successful as an agriculturist and sold the best bunch of hogs ever brought to Mendota, having one hundred and eleven head which averaged five hundred pounds each, and sold for eight cents per pound. He had at one time twenty-two hundred sheep and sold two loads of wool for forty-five hundred and twenty-six dollars in Mendota. Mr. Foulk was until a few years ago one of the most extensive farmers in this part of the state and was very widely known as a stock-raiser and dealer. He bought and fed hogs, cattle and sheep and this part of his business proved very profitable.

Mr. Foulk was married first in Ohio to Miss Martha Morrow and they became the parents of three children: John; Mary, the mother of the wife of Senator C. P. Gardner; and Frank, who now lives on the old home farm in Lee county. After losing his first wife Mr. Foulk wedded Jennie M. Johnston.

In a review of his life record we find that Mr. Foulk has been a hard-working business man and in connection with general farming he was for many years a thresher, using the old horse power machine which was built at Massillon, Ohio. He raised at one crop fifty-five hundred bushels of wheat and cut it with a header, using a hand rake to make the sheaves. When he arrived in this county deer were numerous and there were also many wolves and rattlesnakes. There were no fences and few roads had been made over the prairies. Persons were frequently lost a short distance from their own homes because of the trackless prairie, which gave no indication of direction in the midst of severe winter storms. Mr. Foulk continued actively in his farming operations until 1902, when he went to Mendota. He raised draft horses on his farm in Lee county, paying four thousand dollars for a Clydesdale General. He also owned many other fine and high bred animals and probably did more to improve the grade of draft horses raised than any other man in the county. He is now retired and lives on section 34, Mendota township, having reached the age of eighty-four years. He was one of the wealthy farmers of an early day and in all of his business dealings he has been widely known for his honesty and unimpeachable integrity. He has been a man of many noble deeds, of kindly spirit and of generous disposition, and in his life has manifested many sterling traits of character which have won him high regard.

ALBERT AND ROBERT ZIMMERMAN.

Albert and Robert Zimmerman, constituting the firm of Zimmerman Brothers, are numbered among the prominent and enterprising farmers of Manlius township, living on section 4. They own and operate a farm of two hundred and eighty acres, which is one of the best improved properties in the township. They are native sons of the county and are twin brothers, having been born September 17, 1866, upon the farm upon which they now reside. Their father, Caleb Zimmerman, was a native of Ohio, born in Crawford county, November 4, 1841, and their grandfather was John Zimmerman, who settled in Illinois, in 1850, taking up his abode in Rutland township. Therefore Caleb Zimmerman was reared in this county amid the environments and scenes of pioneer life. He was married here to Miss Catherine Haehlerle, who was born in Germany but was reared in Illinois. Later the young couple settled upon the farm where their sons

now reside and the father owned one hundred and twenty acres of land, developing his farm to a high state of cultivation. He reared his family upon the place and made it his home until he was called to his final rest on the 15th of November, 1889. His widow still survives him and yet resides with her sons upon the farm. In the family were seven children, three sons and four daughters, and one son, Edward, owns in Manlius township a farm adjoining the old family homestead. The sisters are Mrs. Clara Fewell; Louise, the wife of William Spicer, of Marseilles; Edith, the wife of Lewis Butterfield; and Maud, a young lady on the farm with her mother and brothers.

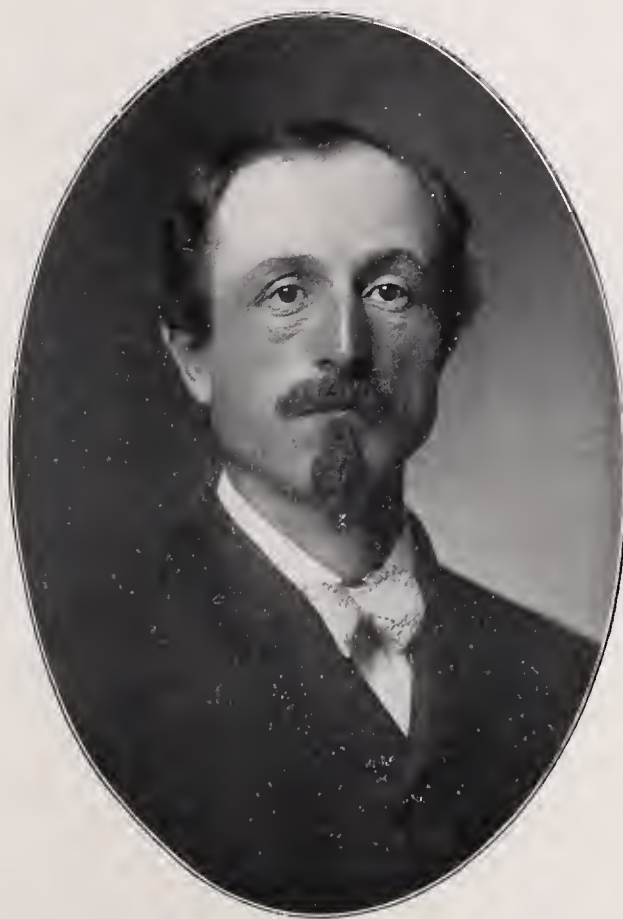
Albert and Robert Zimmerman were reared upon the old farm homestead and attended the common schools. They remained with their father until his death and later purchased the interest of the other heirs in the old home property. This they continued to cultivate and improve. They also bought one hundred and sixty acres adjoining and now own two hundred and eighty acres. They have just completed one of the best farm residences in the county, a commodious dwelling, built in attractive, modern style of architecture, heated by furnace and lighted by acetylene gas. Water is piped to the house and bathroom and all modern conveniences are here found. The rooms are large and well lighted and the house is covered with a slate roof. It is indeed one of the beautiful pleasing country residences, having been erected at a cost of eight thousand dollars. In addition to this they have built big barns, feedmills and other buildings. In connection with the cultivation of the soil they raise and feed stock. The brothers are numbered among the most progressive, practical, energetic agriculturists of the county, following thoroughly modern methods and in their business affairs are always prompt and reliable, enjoying the confidence and good will of the entire community. They attend and support different churches and stand for progress in citizenship, giving their co-operation to many movements which have been of direct benefit in the development of the county.

WILLIAM L. O'DONNELL.

Among the residents of La Salle county who are of Irish birth or lineage and who are widely acknowledged as representative and honored citizens of this part of the state, is numbered William L. O'Donnell, who was born in Wallace township, on the 2d of July, 1866. His father was William O'Donnell, a native of Ireland, born



MR. AND. MRS. CALEB ZIMMERMAN.



ROBERT AND ALBERT ZIMMERMAN.

in the year 1820. In 1847 he came to America, and made his way into the interior of the country, settling at Ottawa. He worked one year on the canal and then took up his abode in Wallace township, where he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land from the government, going to Dixon to have the papers made out, as there was no land office nearer Ottawa. Not a furrow had been turned nor an improvement made upon the place. He was one of the first to cross the river and locate on the prairies in what is now Wallace township, and with determined purpose he began tilling the soil, which soon proved to be rich and productive, good crops being gathered in return for the care and labor which he bestowed upon the fields. He had a brother, Thomas O'Donnell, who was the first parish priest of St. Columba's church in Ottawa, and another brother, Michael O'Donnell, also became a representative of the Catholic priesthood. Both later lost their lives when still young men through volunteering their services and aiding in the care of the sick during an epidemic of cholera. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Johanna Keating, and was born in Ireland. She came to Ottawa when about eighteen or twenty years of age and is now living on the old home farm. They were married in Ottawa and reared a family of eleven children. In his political views Mr. O'Donnell was a democrat but was never an office holder nor did he seek for political preferment, taking no part in politics aside from supporting the principles in which he believed, by casting his ballot at local elections. He belonged to the Catholic church, and was a typical pioneer settler and great worker, and from an humble beginning advanced steadily to the plane of affluence.

Of the eleven children in the family of Mr. and Mrs. William O'Donnell eight are now living, as follows: James L., an attorney, practicing in Joliet, Illinois; M. P., living in South Omaha, Nebraska; Mary, the wife of William Mitchell, whose home is near Seneca, Illinois; Nora and Katie, at home; John, a resident farmer of Wallace township; Nellie, at home; and William L., of this review.

In taking up the personal history of William L. O'Donnell we note that the first twenty-eight years of his life were spent upon the old home farm, while his education was acquired in the district schools. He worked in the fields through the summer months and mastered the branches of learning taught in the district schools in the winter season. On the 5th of February, 1896, he married Miss Nora Dwyer, who was born in Ottawa, this county, and is a daughter of

P. M. Dwyer, now deceased. In the same year of his marriage Mr. O'Donnell purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land all improved, for which he paid eighty-five dollars per acre but it is now worth twice that amount. It is a good farm with fair buildings upon it, and in all his work as an agriculturist Mr. O'Donnell is enterprising, determined and resolute, carrying forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

His political support is given to the democracy and he has served as school trustee for the past year. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Catholic church. He represents one of the old and prominent pioneer families, his father having been one of the earliest settlers here. Wolves were very numerous on the prairie when his father came and there were few evidences of civilization and improvement. The chief, Shabbona, and his tribe of Indians were here and often visited the homes of the white settlers where they demanded food or other supplies. William O'Donnell, Sr., hauled grain to Chicago with oxen in those early days and once stuck in the mud with his ox team on what is now State street, in Chicago. He was offered land at ten dollars per acre in the heart of Chicago but did not think it worth the price.

JOSEPH EICH.

Joseph Eich is now living retired but still resides upon his farm on section 11, Eden township, where for many years he labored in the cultivation and improvement of the fields. He owns this place, which is a well improved property of two hundred and forty-eight acres. His residence in La Salle county dates from 1860, at which time he located in Eden township, securing a small farm, to which he has added until it has reached its present acreage.

Mr. Eich was born on the Rhine in Weldergosen buz Siegburg, Prussia, Germany, November 27, 1827, and was reared and educated there. Attracted by the opportunities of the new world which he had heard from favorable reports, he determined to come to America and with some money to aid him in gaining a start in the new world he crossed the Atlantic and as stated made his way into the interior of the country to La Salle county, being accompanied by his wife and one child. He had been married in Germany to Miss Margaretta Neuhalfen, also a native of Prussia, born in the same village in which occurred the birth of Mr. Eich, in 1837. She, too, was reared there and obtained her education in the

public schools. By this marriage there have been born three sons and two daughters who are yet living and three have passed away, namely: Peter, Charles and Frances. Those who still survive are: Mrs. Gertrude Hopf, of Troy Grove; Mrs. Mary Falsner, residing in La Salle; Bernhart, who is married and resides near his father; William, at home; and Joseph, also at home.

Twenty years ago Mr. Eich purchased his present farm and until a recent date continued actively in its cultivation and improvement, but now leaves the care of the property to his sons. He was energetic and diligent in his work and his labors were guided by sound judgment that produced excellent results. His rest is well earned and in the evening of his life he is enjoying the fruits of his former toil.

Mr. Eich is independent in politics. He served as school director for five or six years and his son Bernhart is now acting in the same capacity. The family are all communicants of the Catholic church, being connected with La Salle parish. Mr. Eich has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in America, for in La Salle county he has found the business opportunities which he sought and through their utilization has come into possession of a handsome competence. Thus a life of activity has been crowned with success and his record is another illustration of the fact that in America, where labor is unhampered by caste or class, it always finds its sure reward.

FRED TORMAN.

Fred Torman, a well-to-do farmer living on section 31, Earl township, was born in Germany, November 10, 1829. When he was but ten years of age his father died, leaving eight small children, and he early began to work in order to aid in the support of the family. They lived upon a small farm, where Mr. Torman continued his labors until he was twenty years of age, when he was drafted in the German army, in which he served for nearly three years. In 1859 he came to America on a sailing vessel, which weighed anchor at Liverpool, and the voyage to New York covered sixty days. He was a poor man, having only enough to pay his passage to this country. He went to work on a farm in the east in order to get enough money to bring him to Chicago. On reaching that city he could find no work that suited him and continued on his way to La Salle county, where he secured employment at farm labor near Northville. He afterward spent two seasons

in Wisconsin, where he purchased forty acres of land which was covered with timber. He then devoted two years to cutting down the trees and getting out the logs, after which he returned to La Salle county and again worked as a farm hand. His first purchase of land here covered eighty acres where he now resides and whereon he has made his home for over forty years. He bought the land at twenty-five dollars per acre, going in debt for one thousand dollars, on which he paid ten per cent interest. A small house and an old thatched roof stable were the only buildings on the place and it was some time before he could provide modern structures. He now owns two hundred acres of good land, however, on which is a substantial residence and barn, while tiling worth two thousand dollars has been laid.

Forty-one years ago Mr. Torman was married to Miss Mary Turk, a native of Germany, who came to La Salle county in 1860. Her parents were Mr. and Mrs. Gotlieb Turk, the former now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Torman have three children: Mary and William, both at home; and Harry F., who married Miss Otterbach, of Ophir township, and owns a fine farm of two hundred acres adjoining his father's place.

Mr. Torman rents his farm to his son William and is now practically living retired. He has always been a hard worker, however, leading a very industrious and energetic life and though now nearly seventy-five years of age is still able to do considerable work. At the present writing, in 1906, he is building a fine home in Earlville, lighted with electricity and heated by hot water. It will cost about three thousand dollars and will be one of the finest residences in the town. Mr. Torman as soon as it is completed expects to leave the farm and take up his abode in the village, there to enjoy rest from further labor. For thirty-five years he has never spent a cent in a saloon, being strictly temperate. He has always been economical and frugal and has thus acquired a goodly sum for old age.

In politics a republican, he has frequently been solicited to accept office but he has believed that the limited educational privileges of his youth unfitted him for official service and has always declined. For many years he has been a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church in Earlville and assisted in building the new house of worship there. He is an honest, upright citizen, enjoying good health for one of his years and the unqualified regard and confidence of his fellowmen are extended him. He has in large measure the esteem of young and old,

rich and poor, and his life should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others, showing that success may be accomplished even when one is handicapped by a lack of advantages in youth. Prosperity comes as the reward of earnest, persistent effort and it has been in this way that Mr. Torman has won his place among the substantial retired farmers of the county.

ROBERT BEGLEY.

Robert Begley is a representative of one of the pioneer families of La Salle county, and was born in Wallace township, October 14, 1863. His father, James Begley, was a native of the Emerald isle. His parents died when he was quite young, and with an elder brother, John, he emigrated to America. They first stopped at Brooklyn, New York, where for ten years they were engaged on the construction of street pavements. While in Brooklyn Mr. Begley was united in marriage to Miss Jane Jones. She was born in Wales, and then came to the United States with her mother in early girlhood. In 1849 James Begley came with his family to La Salle county and turned his attention to farming. His first purchase comprised eighty acres of land on section 10, Wallace township. He built the first residence on the farm and lived there for several years. Later he bought adjoining land, upon which he built a good house, two barns and made other improvements and upon the old home place he continued to reside until his death, which occurred on the 11th of April, 1903. His wife is still living on the farm, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. James Begley was a good financier and became wealthy. Although he was in very limited financial circumstances when he crossed the Atlantic to the new world he owned at the time of his death two hundred acres of very choice and valuable land in La Salle county. In his family were twelve children, eight of whom are living, as follows: Mrs. Bryan Brady, a resident of South Chicago; Patrick, residing in Indiana; Mrs. Patrick Lyons, of Colfax, Washington; Mrs. J. J. Murry and Mrs. Ed Fanning, both of Wallace township; Mrs. Hogan, who with her husband resides with the subject of this review; James, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; and Robert.

Robert Begley, whose name introduces this review, has always made his home upon the old farm and some years ago in connection with his brother James he purchased this place, which he is now conducting. He carries on general

farming, devoting his attention largely to the raising of grain, and is rated as one of the enterprising and practical agriculturists of the community, carry on his work along progressive lines and gathering from his fields rich and abundant harvests in reward for the care and labor which he bestows upon them. He has never married, and his sister and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Hogan, live with him, his sister acting as housekeeper. His mother also makes her home with him, and although advanced in years she yet enjoys comparatively good health.

In his political views Mr. Begley has always been a stalwart democrat, as was his father, and the family are all communicants of St. Columba Catholic church in Ottawa. Mr. Begley represents one of the old families, his parents having located here at a very early age. More than six decades have come and gone since that time. They found here a wild and unimproved district, much of the land being still uncultivated and as time passed by the father took a helpful part in the work of development and progress. This work is now being carried on by his son, who is regarded as one of the prosperous young farmers, and during the years of his residence here he has seen many changes, especially in the line of agricultural development, for in his youth the many modern farm implements of the present time were unknown and farm labor was largely done by hand.

WILLIAM GLEIM.

William Gleim, son of Fred Gleim, was born January 27, 1873, on the home farm on section 36, Farm Ridge township. There he was reared and in his boyhood days attended the common schools, after which he acquired a business education in the Ottawa Business College under Professor Toland. For the past six years he has been engaged in business on his own account, most of the time in feeding cattle, hogs and other stock, but is now devoting his energies to grain-farming, renting his land and overseeing the business for his father, who resides at Streator. He is a young man of good business discernment and enterprise whose sound judgment has been manifest in many successful business transactions.

In February, 1899, Mr. Gleim was married to Miss Ora Hornick, a daughter of Richard J. and Eliza (Searles) Hornick, both of whom are now deceased, the former having passed away in 1897, at the age of fifty-two years, while the latter died in 1898, at the age of forty-nine years. They were early residents of La Salle county.

Mr. Hornick, a native of Ireland, came to Illinois in his childhood days and spent the remainder of his life here, first living at Farm Ridge and afterward spending a long period at Grand Ridge. He remained active in business up to the time of his death, and his influence in behalf of public progress and improvement was far-reaching and beneficial. His wife was born in La Salle county and in her girlhood days was left an orphan by the death of her parents. Mrs. Gleim has one sister, Mrs. William Rockwood, who is living at Grand Ridge. Mrs. Gleim was also born in La Salle county and reared and educated in Grand Ridge. By her marriage she has become the mother of two children, Margaret and Lois, aged respectively six and four years.

Politically Mr. Gleim is independent. His wife belongs to the Grand Ridge Presbyterian church and both are highly esteemed in the community where they have spent their entire lives. The hospitality of many of the best homes of the neighborhood is cordially and freely extended them and their own pleasant home is a favorite resort with many friends.

SHERMAN LELAND.

Sherman Leland, abstracter of titles with offices in the Leland Block in Ottawa, has carried on business for twenty-five years as the senior member of the firm of Sherman Leland & Son, and his identification with the land record business covers about forty years. He was born in Oregon, Ogle county, Illinois, in 1843, his parents being Edwin and Margaret B. (Miles) Leland. The father came to Ottawa in 1835 and in the meantime secured a claim in Ogle county. He settled upon that property in 1839 and devoted his time and energies to its cultivation and improvement until the fall of 1843. The years of his residence there secured him title to the claim, after which he returned to Ottawa, making his home in the city from that time until his death. He was an attorney by profession and practiced law throughout his entire life. His ability, comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence and devotion to his clients' interests made him one of the distinguished and able members of the La Salle county bar and also won him high honors, for he served several terms as circuit judge, on the bench being distinguished by a masterful grasp of every problem that presented itself for solution. He left the impress of his individuality upon the legal history of the county and in the courtroom ever displayed the dignity of an ideal follower of the

calling. He died in June, 1889, in his seventy-seventh year, while his wife passed away in February, 1902, in her eighty-fifth year.

Their son, George M. Leland, an attorney by profession, is now residing in Fairmount, North Dakota. After removing to the northwest he engaged in farming for eighteen or twenty years but eventually sold his large farm there and retired to private life, being in very comfortable financial circumstances as the result of well directed and enterprising labor in former years. A daughter of the family, now residing in Chicago, is the wife of Judge Gilbert, formerly county judge of La Salle county.

Sherman Leland of this family was reared at Ottawa from the age of six months and pursued his preliminary education in the public schools, after which he attended the State University at Madison, Wisconsin. At the outbreak of the Civil war he returned home and enlisted as a member of Company D, One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Infantry. He entered the army as a private and rose to the rank of sergeant of the same company. He saw almost three years of active service and knows all of the horrors and hardships that are meted out to the soldier. His brother, George, served as a member of Company L, Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, for about three years. Returning from the army Sherman Leland spent about a year in the postoffice, after which he was employed in the county recorder's office for seven years. On the expiration of that period he turned his attention to the abstract business, to which he has since given his undivided time, and is perhaps the oldest representative of this business in the county. He has in his possession the first map made of the city of Ottawa, which was made prior to 1836. Sixteen years ago he admitted his son, Edwin S. Leland, to a partnership under the firm style of Sherman Leland & Son, and the firm has ever maintained a foremost place in business circles in the city.

Mr. Leland was married in Ottawa to Miss E. Louise Foote, who was born near Tonica, La Salle county, a daughter of Daniel B. Foote, who owned a farm in that vicinity and was one of the early residents of La Salle county. He was married here to Miss Euphemia Powell, who was the first school teacher at Lowell, Illinois, while her father, the Rev. Powell, was a Baptist minister. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Leland have been born a son and daughter, who are yet living, the latter being Mrs. Octavius R. White, of Ottawa. Her husband is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Elks lodges and they have one child, a son, Robert L. White. Mr. and Mrs. Leland also lost three children, Madge and Dauphin, both of

whom died at the age of fifteen years, and Robert, who was a member of Company C, Third Illinois Infantry, and died at Springfield. He had been enrolled as a volunteer for service in the Philippines. The family residence is at No. 400 Highland Place on the south bluff.

Mr. Leland belongs to the Grand Army post at Ottawa and in politics has always been a republican. He served in the recorder's office but in no other political position, preferring to concentrate his energies and efforts upon his business affairs. His best public service has been done as a private citizen and not in office. Possessed of rare foresight and clarity of views, he has pointed out the way to what has probably been the most practical solution of the problems that have risen in connection with his business affairs and thus he has met with most creditable success. In relation to public matters he believes that the world should go forward and has done his full share to move it in that direction.

Edwin S. Leland, the junior partner of the firm of Leland & Son, was born in Ottawa in 1872 and acquired his education in the public schools. He married Miss Mabel A. Hood, of this city, a daughter of F. M. Hood, who was a former resident of Ottawa, and unto them have been born two sons, George S. and Howard D. Mr. Leland brought to his father's business the enterprise and ambition of a young man and has largely contributed to the success of the firm.

HENRY BAKER, SR.

Henry Baker, Sr., president of the firm of Baker Brothers & Company, at Streator, and the owner of eleven hundred acres of valuable farming land, is a man whose business opportunities and success have resulted from his indefatigable enterprise. In an analysis of his career it will be seen that he has tried to do what others would not undertake, that he has displayed unfaltering energy and industry and has allowed nothing to thwart him in his efforts to achieve success along honorable lines.

Mr. Baker was born in Peine, in the province of Hanover, September 19, 1834, his parents being Christian and Marie (Hockey) Baker, who were likewise natives of the fatherland. They came to America in 1853, locating three miles east of Streator in La Salle county. The father followed the occupation of farming, thus providing for his wife and children. He also engaged in stock-raising and in the course of years secured a large and valuable farm. Unto him and his wife were born six children, who

are yet living. Mr. Baker passed away at the advanced age of seventy-nine years, while the mother departed this life 1870. The father afterward married Miss Gurney, who passed away some years ago.

Henry Baker acquired his early education in the schools of his native country and remained a resident of Germany until sixteen years of age, when, thinking to enjoy better business opportunities in the new world, he came to the United States and made his way to Ottawa, where he arrived in May, 1851. He was practically without funds, and as his limited financial condition rendered immediate employment a necessity, he worked as a farm hand by the month for about a year and a half. Later his parents came to this county. Soon after his marriage Mr. Baker began farming on his own account.

It was on the 4th of July, 1858, that the marriage of Henry Baker and Miss Louisa Eberhard was celebrated. Six children were born of that union, who are yet living: Henry and John are associated with their father in the firm of Baker Brothers & Company, proprietors of a large dry-goods house in Streator. They were the first and fourth in order of birth in this family. Edward Baker, the third member of the family is engaged in the wholesale fruit business at Streator. William is a resident farmer of Indiana. Benjamin is in California. Caroline is engaged in the millinery business in Texas. The wife and mother departed this life December 22, 1901, and for his present wife Mr. Baker chose Miss Clara Rockenfeller, to whom he was married on the 9th of December, 1903. She was born in Benson, Woodford county, Illinois, in 1876, and was brought to La Salle county when only six months old by her parents, Theodore and Mary C. (Corder) Rockenfeller, the former a native of Germany, and the latter of Woodford county, Illinois. The mother died about twenty-five years ago, or on the 24th of February, 1881, while Mr. Rockenfeller survived and married Mrs. Louise Rockenfeller, nee Holbein. He now resides in Chicago at the age of fifty-three years. He came to America in childhood.

Following his first marriage Mr. Baker engaged in farming on his own account and was thus engaged until eighteen years ago, when he retired from active agricultural pursuits and in 1888 removed to Streator. He owns eleven hundred acres of land located in Ford county, Illinois, having from time to time made judicious and extensive investments in property.

In 1888 Mr. Baker built a fine home in Streator, having in 1886 embarked in business

with his sons, first under the firm style of Henry Baker & Company, while later another son was admitted to partnership and the firm name became Baker Brothers & Company. The father is president of this company, which is incorporated. They deal in dry goods, carpets, millinery, cloaks, shoes, groceries and bakery goods, and the business is located at from Nos. 320 to 324 Main street. The trade of the house is now extensive, and although Mr. Baker is not actively concerned in its management he still gives general supervision to the business. Mr. Baker has given a farm to each of his children and he still owns six hundred and forty acres of land in Ford county, Illinois, where he resided from 1871 until 1888, during which time he was engaged in farming on his own account. He has other property interests, including a fine residence at Long Beach, California. He spends the winter in that state, in Florida, in Cuba and in other southern resorts, and is now enabled to enjoy life's comforts and luxuries as the result of his close application and keen business discernment and diligence in former years.

In politics he is a republican and he belongs to the Evangelical church, while his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Coming to America in his youth he has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in the new world, for in its business conditions, where labor is not hampered by caste or class, he has made consecutive and honorable progress, the secret of his success being found in such old and time-tried maxims as "There is no excellence without labor" and "Honesty is the best policy," realizing that in the pioneer settlement of the state property would continually rise in value, he invested largely and is now the owner of extensive farm lands, from which he derives a splendid income.

HAROLD L. RICHOLSON.

Harold L. Richolson, practicing law at the bar of Ottawa, was born October 25, 1877, in this county, a son of Samuel and Marietta (Meehan) Richolson, of La Salle county, Illinois, and Herkimer county, New York, respectively. He supplemented his preliminary education by study in St. Bede College in Peru, Illinois, and by a literary and scientific course in Morgan Park Academy, at Morgan Park, Illinois. He then entered upon the study of law in the office of his father, who was one of the oldest and most prominent attorneys of Ottawa and entered upon active practice with an

equipment which is unusually good. He was elected city attorney of Ottawa in April, 1905, and is now filling that position. Although a young man he throws himself easily and naturally into the argument with a self-possession and deliberation that indicates no straining after effect but with a precision and clearness in his statement and an acuteness and strength in his argument which speaks a mind trained in the severe school of investigation and to which the closest reasoning has become habitual. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, while fraternally he is connected with the Elks and the Knights of Columbus. He has held several positions in the former lodge and has been recording secretary of the latter.

D. D. TWAIT.

D. D. Twait, living on section 2, Miller township, where he is engaged in the cultivation of his good farm of one hundred and sixty acres, has made his home in La Salle county since 1860. He was born in Norway on the 24th of December, 1841, and there remained until nineteen years of age, being reared to manhood on a farm, while in the public schools he acquired his education. He is self-educated in English, however, having no knowledge of the language here spoken when he came to the new world. Crossing the Atlantic to America, having determined to try his fortune in the new world, he worked at farm labor at fifty cents per day and was employed by the month for six years by George Southworth. Saving his earnings during this period, as the result of his frugality and industry, he was at length enabled to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land where he now resides. Locating thereon, he began to farm the property and later put on better improvements. He now has a two-story residence, a big barn, granary and corn crib. He has fenced and tiled the place and made the farm what it is today, a well improved property which responds readily to the care and labor bestowed upon it, yielding in return for cultivation rich, golden harvests.

Mr. Twait was married in Miller township in 1866 to Miss Hannah Norby, a native of Norway, and they have become the parents of five sons and six daughters, namely: Cornelius D., who has married, has seven children and resides upon a farm belonging to his father; D. B., who is married, has six children and lives on a farm in Mission township; George; David at home; Berdie, a student in the Lutheran col-



H. L. RICHOLSON.

lege at Ottawa; Josephine, the wife of Benjamin Twait, who resides near Buffalo Center, Iowa; Matilda, the wife of Stuart Marcus, of Mission township; Rachel, the wife of John Dahl, of Miller township; Clara, the wife of A. Twait, a farmer of Mission township; Hannah and Mary, both at home.

Politically Mr. Twait is a republican and cast his first presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln. He has never sought or desired office but has served as a member of the school board. He and his family are members of the Lutheran church. In his business career he has prospered and as his financial resources have increased he has become the owner of three good farms in Miller and Mission townships, the home place containing one hundred and sixty acres, another of two hundred acres and the third of one hundred and forty acres. His son D. B. also has a farm of one hundred and eighty acres. All of his land is valuable and well improved and is the visible evidence of a life of thrift and enterprise. He deserves much credit for what he has accomplished, for he came to America empty-handed and started out in life at the meagre salary of fifty cents per day, but as the years have gone by he has worked persistently and energetically and in his labor is found the secret of his prosperity. Such an example should serve as a source of encouragement and inspiration to others, showing what may be accomplished in a land where labor is unhampered by caste or class.

SAMUEL U. LAWRY.

Samuel U. Lawry is a retired merchant and farmer residing in Harding and a life of activity in former years well entitles him to the rest which he is now enjoying. He was born in Steuben county, New York, June 23, 1842. His father, James Lawry, was a native of London, England, and coming to America, was married in Livingston, Pennsylvania, on the 14th of July, 1832, to Miss Ann Harrison, whose birth occurred in Manchester, England, in September, 1803. They made their home for some years in Steuben county, New York, where Mr. Lawry engaged in farming, owning a large and well improved tract of land there. In 1855 he came to La Salle county, Illinois, purchasing a half section of land in Freedom township, on which he carried on general agricultural pursuits. At a later date he removed to Ophir township and for a considerable period was one of the enterprising, energetic agriculturists of this

locality but eventually he removed to Newton, Kansas, where he lived retired, passing away in that city on the 11th of June, 1899, when ninety-three years of age. He had long survived his wife, who died in Ophir township, La Salle county, September 19, 1864. In their family were six children: W. C., who was born May 30, 1833, and is living in Toronto, Canada; James, who was born February 22, 1835, and makes his home in Kansas; Walter, who was born February 12, 1837, and is living in Chicago; Elizabeth, who was born April 10, 1839, and is now the wife of Elijah Bachelor, her home being in Portland, Oregon; Samuel U., of this review; and Joseph, who was born August 22, 1844, and is now a practicing physician of Reading, California.

S. U. Lawry spent the first sixteen years of his life under the parental roof and then started out in life for himself, since which time he has been dependent entirely upon his own resources, performing various labor in order to provide for his own support. He attended the district schools and afterward a select school, while in Bryant & Stratton Business College at Aurora he pursued a course of bookkeeping. Later he engaged in farming upon rented land for a few years and then with the capital which he had acquired through his business ability and careful management he purchased a stock of general merchandise and opened a store in the village of Harding, where he continued in business for twenty-eight years, carrying a well selected line of goods and enjoying a liberal trade. In the meantime he bought one hundred and sixty acres of good land near the village, and in 1893 he left his store and located upon his farm, where for seven years he was engaged in raising thoroughbred Jersey cattle with good success. All that he undertook prospered under his guidance and six years ago with a handsome competence he retired from business life and returned to the village, where he purchased a neat stone cottage, which he yet occupies. He also owns the farm and this brings to him a good income.

On the 7th of October, 1874, Mr. Lawry was married to Miss Myra E. Lewis, who was born in Dearborn, Indiana, a daughter of F. G. Lewis, a native of New York and one of the early residents of La Salle county, Illinois, now deceased. Her mother bore the maiden name of Electa Angebine and was married in New York. She is now living in Sheridan, this county, at the age of eighty-six years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Lawry have been born two children. Carl C., a graduate of the Ottawa high school and later of the Northwestern Medical College, is now practicing med-

icine in Harding, at the age of twenty-nine years and makes his home with his parents. James L. is freight solicitor for a railroad company at St. Louis, Missouri.

Mr. Lawry is a republican and served as postmaster of Harding from 1868 until 1893. He has been supervisor of his township for eight years and township treasurer for twenty-one years, and thus his official integrity is proven, for he has ever been prompt and faithful in the discharge of his duties. He is now vice president of the La Salle County Memorial Association and during the period of the Civil war he enlisted for one hundred days' service and acted as post clerk at Columbus, Kentucky. Since 1865 he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree. His business record, his official service and his private life are alike above reproach and the years of his manhood have won him the honor and respect of his fellow townsmen, who in all life's relations have found him worthy of their trust.

NOAH ALBERT.

A life of business activity and enterprise has made Noah Albert a leading and successful farmer and stock-raiser of Vermillion township. He is engaged successfully in the breeding of horses, cattle and hogs and he also owns and operates one hundred and twenty acres of land in addition to which he cultivates a farm of two hundred and eighty acres belonging to his father. He likewise owns a quarter section in Lamoure county, North Dakota.

Mr. Albert is well known in this part of the state, for he is one of La Salle county's native sons, having been born in Eagle township, November 14, 1872. He is a son of Charles W. Albert, mentioned elsewhere in this volume and was reared and educated here, attending the common schools. He early became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist, for he began work in the fields at the time of early spring planting and continued to assist in their cultivation until after the crops were gathered. His training was of a most practical nature and has been an important element in his success in later years. He is now a representative agriculturist with a valuable farm of his own in addition to which he cultivates his father's land and annually harvests good crops. He is likewise breeding and raising horses, cattle and hogs and this branch of his business is a gratifying source of income,

for he has high grades of stock upon his place and thus commands good prices upon the market. He has added to and improved his home farm, keeping in touch with modern progress and development, and everything about his place shows the careful supervision and careful methods of the owner.

In Joliet, Illinois, Noah Albert was married to Miss Lydia Ellen Huss, who was born in Vermillion township, and is a daughter of Benjamin Huss, of that township. Her father is now living retired from active business but makes his home upon his finely improved farm on sections 21 and 22. He is an early settler of La Salle county, dating his residence here from 1853, when he removed to Illinois from Pennsylvania, his native state. He was born in Greene county in 1837, a son of Benjamin and Sarah (Church) Huss. The mother died when her son Benjamin was only eight years of age, and the father afterward came with his family of four sons to La Salle county in 1853. He bought a large farm, owning at one time four hundred and forty-five acres in Vermillion township. He actively and successfully cultivated the land and also engaged in the raising of cattle, hogs and sheep. Upon the old homestead property he resided until his death in 1876, when he was almost seventy-one years of age. In the family were five sons and five daughters, of whom three sons and three daughters are yet living. Mrs. Maria Taylor died in Pennsylvania. Elijah, who was the first of the family to come to Illinois, about 1851, died in Livingston county about fifty years ago. Minerva is the wife of William Patterson, of Vermillion township. Samuel makes his home in Vermillion township. Meeker is also a resident of the same township. Martha, who died some years ago, was the wife of John Nicholson, who passed away July 8, 1906. He was a miller by trade and owned considerable land in this county. Benjamin and Sarah are twins, and the latter is now Mrs. Logan, of Deer Park township, Harvey, who resided in Vermillion township, died in 1899. Mary is the widow of Noah Lock and lives near Lowell, Illinois.

Benjamin Huss attended school in Pennsylvania and in Illinois and has been successful in farming as a life work. He was married in Indiana to Elizabeth Crumley, who died May 1, 1903. She was born in Harrison county, Ohio, and in her girlhood days went with her parents to Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Huss have six children: E. H., a farmer near Larned, Kansas; Iva, the wife of John A. Albert, of Vermillion township; Lydia E., the wife of Noah Albert, of this review; Cora, the wife of W. C. Horung,

of Gage county, Nebraska; H. J., who operates the home farm; and Myra E., the wife of Roy Patterson, of Larned, Kansas. All of the children are married and are well situated in life. Mr. Huss has always been a democrat and served as pathmaster but has usually declined political preferment.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Albert has been blessed with five children: Elva Leonora, born June 20, 1895; Etta Lucile, May 20, 1897; Ora Elizabeth, October 2, 1899; Benjamin Wesley, June 20, 1902; and Lyle Reginald, September 12, 1905.

Mr. Albert votes with the republican party and has served as school director for the past four years. He is connected with Richey camp, No. 2871, M. W. A., at Leonore, of which he is the secretary, and he is also a member of the Yeoman camp, at Leonore. He likewise carries insurance with the Illinois Central Life, of Ottawa, and is thus making ample provision for his family. As the years have passed his business interests have been capably conducted and the consensus of public opinion accords him a place among the representative agriculturists of his community.

E. W. WATTS.

E. W. Watts, a retired farmer living on section 31, Dimmick township, is one of the leading and influential residents of his section of La Salle county with a wide acquaintance and many warm friends. He was born in London, England, in 1833, and at the age of eighteen years came to America with his parents, Edward L. and Martha (Clark) Watts, both of whom were natives of England. Crossing the Atlantic in 1851, they landed at New York and went by boat to Buffalo, being three weeks on the road from Buffalo to Chicago and ten days in making the trip from Chicago to La Salle on a canal boat. Thus traveling after the primitive manner of the times they at length reached their destination and as help was needed on board the boat they worked their way into port. The father had carried on merchandising in England and brought some money with him to the new world. This he invested in twenty acres of land on section 31, Dimmick township, which Mr. Watts of this review now owns. The father did not engage very extensively in farming here, however, but lived mostly in Peru.

In the schools of his native country E. W. Watts acquired his education, but reading, observation and experience have since added largely to his knowledge. He came to the United States

as stated with his parents and throughout his entire business career has been identified with agricultural pursuits. For many years he worked persistently and earnestly to develop a farm and acquire a property and he now owns two hundred acres of rich and productive land in Dimmick township, on which his fine residence is situated. He owes most of this to his own labor. He spent much of his early years in the county in hauling and selling wild hay and as his financial resources increased he added to his farm, on which he has placed many modern improvements. He has also tilled the fields and thus rendered them very productive. He is now leaving the work of the farm largely to others, but gives his personal supervision to the property.

Mr. Watts was united in marriage to Miss Anne Raycroft, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States about 1855 and settled in La Salle. The following children were born of this union: Mrs. Martha Thompson, residing in La Salle; Thomas Watts, who is residing in Peru; Mrs. Annie Bangert, residing in Chicago; Mrs. Eliza Jackley, residing in Panora, Iowa; Mrs. Frances Spanswick, residing near Peru; Edward, John and Samuel, who died in infancy; George and Alfred, at home; and Mrs. Mabel Foskett, residing in Chicago.

In his political views Mr. Watts is a republican but has no aspiration for office. He has been a hard worker and his energy and persistency of purpose constitute the secret of his very desirable success. He is a man of upright conduct, of strong native intellectual force and possessed of qualities which in every land and clime command respect and confidence. He has now passed the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten and well deserves the rest which he is now enjoying.

MICHAEL FENNESSY.

Michael Fennessy is the owner of a valuable farm on section 17, Wallace township, which, when it came into his possession was practically unimproved. Now it is equipped with all modern improvements and accessories and constitutes a valuable property. He was born in this township on the 8th of June, 1862. His father, John Fennessy, was a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, and when thirty-five or forty years of age he came to America. He was married in La Salle county to Miss Katherine Keating, also a native of County Tipperary. The wedding was celebrated in La Salle and Mr. Fennessy purchased eighty acres of land on section 16 at one dollar and a quarter per acre

and began the development of a farm in Wallace township. As the years passed his labors wrought a splendid transformation in the farm, converting a wild and uncultivated tract into rich and productive fields, from which he annually harvested good crops as the result of the care and labor which he bestowed upon his place. He was a poor man when he arrived in America and he worked for a year and a half in New York by the day before coming to La Salle county. He was a most industrious man of strong determination and will power, and his unfaltering diligence enabled him to gain a very gratifying measure of prosperity. At one time he was the owner of three hundred and twenty acres and his possessions were the visible evidence of a life of thrift and diligence. In community affairs he was also actively interested and his support of many measures was an element in a very successful competency. He was the first highway commissioner in his township and served in that capacity for twenty-three years, the good roads being due largely to his efforts. He was regarded as one of the influential supporters of the democracy in his community and was also numbered among the zealous adherents of the Roman Catholic church. He continued to engage actively in farming for many years and spent his last days upon the old homestead where he passed away May 15, 1905, at the age of eighty-five years. His wife had departed this life a few years previous, her death occurring on the 27th of December, 1902. In their family were ten children, five of whom are now living, namely: Ellen, the wife of John Slingsby, of Hammond, Indiana; Bridget, residing upon the home farm; Michael, of this review; Patrick, an undertaker of Chicago; and Katie, the wife of William Murray, residing upon the home farm.

Michael Fennessy remained upon the old homestead farm until twenty-six years of age, and like most farm boys, attended the district schools and worked in the fields through the summer months, no event of special importance occurring to vary the routine of farm life for him in that period. He then married and established a home of his own when he wedded Miss Bridget Gahan, a native of La Salle county. His father gave him eighty acres of land, which was practically unimproved. He has built thereon a good house, substantial barn and granaries, has enclosed the farm with well kept fences and in this manner has divided it into fields of convenient size. He has also put in about one thousand rods of tiling and his farm is thus well drained. He has also recently purchased forty acres of the old homestead, so

that he has a good property of one hundred and twenty acres. He carries on general agricultural pursuits, devoting his attention largely to the raising of corn and oats. He has one son, John, who is a young man at home and assists him in the farm work.

Mr. Fennessy is a democrat in his political views and is serving for his third term as township collector, while for six years he has been school trustee. He belongs to the Roman Catholic church and is a man of many sterling traits of character, being warm-hearted and genial, while in his business affairs he is thoroughly reliable.

P. J. YENERICH.

P. J. Yenerich, who has filled several local offices in a creditable manner indicative of his progressive citizenship, and who is known as a substantial, enterprising farmer of La Salle county with large landholdings in this section of the state and in other states as well, now resides on section 8, Meriden township, where he has two hundred and forty acres of rich and productive land, his attention being given to raising grain and feeding stock. He was born near Buffalo, New York, November 19, 1854, and is a son of George H. Yenerich, a native of Germany, who came to America when about thirty-five years of age and first located in Buffalo, New York, where he worked in a stone quarry. Subsequently he became a resident of Bureau county, Illinois, living near Lamoille for about ten years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Lee county, this state, and subsequently retired to Mendota. After coming to Illinois he always engaged in farming. He was married in Germany to Miss Eva Maria Beiser, also a native of Germany, who died in Lee county, Illinois, about twenty years prior to her husband's demise. He afterward married a Mrs. Kahler.

P. J. Yenerich was the third of four children born of his father's first marriage, the eldest being J. G. Yenerich, of Ottawa. The second died in infancy. The youngest is W. C. Yenerich, who is living at Ashkum, Illinois.

The subject of this review was three years of age when his parents removed from New York. His early education was acquired in the common schools and he afterward attended the Naperville College, Illinois, subsequent to which time he engaged in teaching school through thirteen winter seasons, while in the summer months he followed farming. He left home at the age of twenty-one, and his first purchase of land made him owner of a farm in Mendota township,



MR. AND MRS. P. J. YENERICH.

whereon he resided for two years. He then lived for three years on his father-in-law's farm and nineteen years ago he purchased his present place of residence known as the John Lindsey farm. It comprises two hundred and forty acres of well improved land, responding readily in rich harvests to the care and cultivation bestowed upon it. He has first class buildings upon the place, many of which he has erected and here he engages successfully in general farming and also feeds from one to three carloads of cattle per year. He has become a very extensive land owner, holding deeds to thirty-five hundred acres, including two hundred and seventy-six acres in Wyoming township, four hundred acres about twelve miles north of Sioux City, Iowa, two hundred and eighty acres in Wood county, Wisconsin, three hundred and twenty acres thirty miles from Winnipeg, Canada, and nineteen hundred and twenty acres of timber land in Arkansas. When he purchased his first farm his capital consisted of but seven hundred dollars, so that he had to incur a partial indebtedness in order to secure the property. He has always kept his credit good, meeting his financial obligations fully and promptly and has thus ever found it easy to obtain money when he needed it. He sustains an unassailable reputation in business circles for honesty as well as activity and enterprise and he regards self-reliance as the most essential quality in business and in the attainment of success.

Mr. Yenerich was married about twenty-five years ago to Miss Emma Deaner, a daughter of Jacob Deaner, one of the early settlers of the county now residing in Mendota. Nine children have graced this marriage: Ida May, who was educated in the university, is now at Bloomington and has been teaching for the past four years; Bertha, who has also taught school, is attending the normal at De Kalb, Illinois; Arthur D. was graduated in 1906 from Earlville high school; Roy O. and Etta F. are students in Earlville high school; George H., Ralph, Howard and Gladys are all at home.

In politics Mr. Yenerich is an independent voter at local elections, while in matters relating to the national welfare he gives his support to the republican party. He has served as township assessor, as justice of the peace and school trustee, but is not a politician in the generally accepted sense of office seeking. He was reared in the Evangelical faith, attends the church services and contributes to the support of the church. His has been a notable career in its success, which has largely come to him through his judicious investment in property and his farming interests. He is seldom at error in matters of business judgment and is a man of strong purposes, of marked

determination and enterprise and as the years have gone by has made for himself a foremost place in business circles in La Salle county.

WILLIAM H. CONARD.

William H. Conard, of Ransom, Illinois, is a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Allen township, and this history of the representative men of La Salle county would fall far short of its object did it not contain a synopsis of his life.

He is a native of Licking county, Ohio, born November 9, 1843. The ancestors of William H. Conard were undoubtedly Germans, the correct name being Conrad; but neither the date of their settlement in America nor the manner in which the name became changed can be definitely ascertained. Certain it is, however, that for a number of generations prior to the Revolutionary war his ancestors resided in the colony of Virginia and were respected people in that aristocratic old state. The grandfather of our subject, Anthony Conard, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. Anthony was born at the foot of the Blue Ridge mountains in Loudoun county, Virginia, in the year 1760, and was but a mere boy when he enlisted in the patriot army. After the war he resided in Virginia near the plantation of General Washington, with whom he was personally acquainted. The father of Anthony Conard was John Conard, a native of Virginia. His children were Anthony, John, Jonathan, Nathan, Joseph and Susan. In 1827 Anthony Conard emigrated to Ohio, lived one year in Belmont county, and then located in Licking county, the same state, near the village of Utica, where he died in 1843.

Anthony Conard, Jr., the father of our subject, was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, October 16, 1799, and emigrated to Licking county, Ohio, in 1828, remaining there until 1847, when he emigrated to La Salle county, Illinois, and died in Crawford county, this state, December 26, 1851. He married Nancy Gregg, a native of Virginia, on the 18th day of January, 1821. She was born October 15, 1802, and died in La Salle county, Illinois, on the 16th day of December, 1847. Their children were Mary E., Elinor, David W., Charles W., Amelia, George W., Nelson, John, Nancy, James W., Melvina M., Joseph W., William H. and Rebecca L.

William H. Conard removed with his parents from Licking county, Ohio, to La Salle county, Illinois, when but three years old. Soon afterward he was left an orphan and he was cared for by his friends until he was nine years

old, when his sister Nancy was married to P. W. Jacobs, of Serena township, and was adopted by them until fourteen years of age. He helped them on the farm in summer and attended district school in winter. Mr. Conard's school days were very limited, being all told but twenty-two months in a common school, but he has taken every opportunity to study and learn, until now he has a fair education and a good knowledge of men and things. At the age of fourteen years Mr. Conard started out in life for himself, inheriting nothing but health, an honest heart and willing hands to work. He began working as a farm hand at ten dollars per month and by most frugal habits and economy he saved sufficient from his small earnings in four years of his patient labor to begin farming for himself on shares; but just at that time his country was in danger, rebels in the south had seceded and were trampling the "old flag" in the dust. President Lincoln had called for three hundred thousand more men and Mr. Conard could no longer quench the flame of patriotism within his breast. He sold the little property he had, left the grain in the fields to be gathered by others and went to battle for his country. His record in the army is one of honor, and it is with pleasure that we here insert his army record, taken from the "History of the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers," of which he was a member:

"Sergeant William H. Conard, aged eighteen, a farmer, enlisted from Serena, August 14, 1862, was in the Kentucky campaign and the battle of Hartsville in the Tullahoma and Chickamauga campaigns; was present at Elk river and Davis Cross Roads and the battle of Chickamauga, in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge and the skirmishes following; was promoted corporal for meritorious services May 1, 1864; was in the Atlanta campaign at Buzzard's Roost, the battles around Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain and Peach Tree Creek. In the last named battle he was severely wounded in the right shoulder and was sent to the hospital, thence home. On recovering he rejoined the regiment at Goldsboro, North Carolina, and participated in the last campaign. Promoted to sergeant April 7, 1865, for meritorious services. Mustered out June 6, 1865."

"A soldier who could be counted upon in a tight place, on his return home he was tendered a commission in the regular army by Hon. B. F. Cook, then a member of congress from the Ottawa district, but declined. Feeling that he had done his duty in serving his country to the close of the war, besides there was another to consult, one who had given him her love and promise of

marriage at the close of the war, if his life was spared.

Mr. Conard was married on the 20th of February, 1866, to Sarah Belinda Dominy, a daughter of Lorenzo and Sarah A. (Gurnea) Dominy, both of whom were natives of New York. Her parents were among the early settlers of La Salle county, and here Mrs. Conard was born and reared. She was born March 13, 1845. To Mr. and Mrs. Conard have been born five children, all of whom are living: John M., born January 24, 1867; William L., September 25, 1868; Belinda R., December 15, 1870; David E., November 2, 1873; and Reno J., August 12, 1876. John M. Conard was married to Esther A. Shinn, of Ottawa, Kansas, January 21, 1891, and they have one child, Alberta B., born March 2, 1899. Mr. Conard is a farmer and stock-raiser on his ranch in Franklin county, Kansas. William L. Conard was married to Elizabeth A. Martin, of Detroit, Michigan, January 31, 1894, and they have two children: Wilma A., born November 27, 1894; and Harvey M., December 23, 1896. Their home is in Toledo, Ohio. William L. is a professor in the Toledo College. Belinda R. Conard was married to Frank X. Strobel, of Allen township, on January 28, 1891. They live near the old home and are farmers. David E. Conard was married to Nettie Clark, of Dwight, Illinois, February 15, 1899, and is a farmer near the old home. They have two children, Mildred B., born March 7, 1900; and Evelin I., born May 22, 1906. Reno J. Conard was married to Clara Griffith, of Allen township, December 18, 1901, to whom one child is born, Lyle R., February 1, 1904.

Lorenzo Dominy was born in Clinton county, New York, June 22, 1822, a son of Ezra and Rhoda (Smith) Dominy. He removed with his parents to La Salle county, in 1835, and shared the hardships incident to a new country. He was much respected. He served his town in the capacities of supervisor and justice of the peace, and finally died at his home in Serena township, April 18, 1887. Ezra Dominy was born on Long Island, New York, May 13, 1786, and died January 13, 1879, in La Salle county, Illinois. Ezra was a son of Henry Dominy, also a native of Long Island, born December 26, 1746, and a grandson of Nathaniel Dominy, one of the three brothers who came to America from England and settled on Long Island. Henry Dominy was in the employ of the government and was on Long Island when it was captured by the British. The grandfather of Rhoda (Smith) Dominy was a native of England and also settled on Long Island. Sarah A. (Gurnea) Dominy was born April 21, 1826, in Montgomery county,

New York, and now resides in Los Angeles, California. Her father, William F. Gurnea, was born September 15, 1796, in Montgomery county, New York, and died in La Salle county, Illinois. Isabella (Peck) Gurnea, wife of William F. Gurnea, was born April 6, 1807, in Montgomery county, New York, and died in La Salle county, Illinois.

In the year 1866 William H. Conard bought eighty acres of land on section 35, Allen township, and moved to it in 1867. He has occupied his time in farming and stock-raising and he has added to the original eighty acres until now, after giving to each of his children a good farm or its equivalent, he has still nine hundred and sixty acres of good land in his possession. He retired from the farm in 1903 and now lives in Ransom, near the scenes of his past active life. Mr. Conard has served his town continuously for thirty-eight years in the various offices of the town. At the present time and for fifteen years he has served his town as supervisor, also at the present time he is mayor of Ransom, school treasurer, president of the Farmers' Elevator Company, of Ransom, and president of the First National Bank of Ransom.

He is an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic and belongs to the Methodist church. In politics Mr. Conard is thoroughly independent and votes for men and measures and not for party. The party lash in the hands of party "bosses" finds no victim of obedience in his political action. He votes his conviction without obligations to partisans and believes the purity of the ballot-box can be secured from fraud and corruption only by every one so doing.

JAMES COSS.

James Coss, deceased, was a representative agriculturist of Troy Grove township and one who is yet remembered by friends who knew him during an active and well spent life. His parents were John and Mary Coss, who removed with their family to La Salle county from Ainsley, New Haven county, Connecticut, where the birth of James Coss occurred. The father had some money when he arrived in the middle west. His capital consisted of about four thousand dollars, with which he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land near Troy Grove. Upon that property stood an old hotel the most of the lumber which was used in its construction having been hauled by wagon from Chicago. After the family settled here they became ill with the ague and most of their money had been used

in meeting doctor's bills and the living expenses before they were able to raise crops. Times were hard, money scarce and James Coss worked out as a farm hand for eight dollars per month when he could secure employment. When at home the father kept his sons busy in cutting off the timber with which his land was covered. They settled here in 1854 and James Coss entered upon a period of hard and persistent labor, which continued for many years. There were seven children in the family and little to provide for their support. He continued to engage in farm labor for his father and others until after the inauguration of the Civil war, when his patriotic spirit was aroused by the continued attempt to overthrow the Union and in 1862 he joined the army of the north. While in active service he contracted rheumatism from which he ever afterward suffered.

Following the close of the war Mr. Coss was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Burns, a daughter of Thomas and Bridget (Cahill) Burns, who came from Ireland to La Salle county about sixty years ago. Her father went to California in 1848 but was not fortunate in his search for gold there and returned home ill, soon afterward departing this life. He owned a residence in La Salle and a farm in Ophir township. In his family were two children, the son Thomas being an electrician of Chicago who has charge of the Englewood station. The younger child is now Mrs. Coss.

Although James Coss was in limited financial circumstances at the time of his marriage he became a very successful farmer as the years passed and left to his family a valuable estate, comprising two hundred and fifty acres of fine land in one body in Troy Grove township. He made all of the improvements upon this place, laid the tile, set out the trees and transformed the farm from a wild and unproductive tract into one of rich fertility, equipped with all modern accessories and conveniences that denote agricultural progress.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Coss were born eight children: John, Joseph, Lucy, Catherine, William, Leo, Frank and Bernard. In his religious views Mr. Coss was a Catholic and was a playmate and friend of Father Shaw in childhood. He helped to build St. Mary's church and always contributed generously of his means to its support. His life was actuated by honorable principles and characterized by upright conduct, and while he prospered in his business affairs the most envious could not grudge him his success, so worthily was it won and so well was it used. He was reliable in all of his business transactions and his integrity, combined with his unfa-

tering diligence, constituted the basis of his prosperity. He died January 4, 1900, respected by all who knew him. Mrs. Coss is a lady of more than ordinary executive ability and energy, who is carefully rearing her family and carrying on the work of the farm. The estate comprises a large tract of land south of Mendota and in its control Mrs. Coss displays excellent business capacity and keen foresight.

P. R. JAMES, D. D. S.

Dr. P. R. James, who since 1891 has been engaged in the practice of dentistry in Ottawa with offices at No. 717 La Salle street, was born at Chariton, Iowa, in 1866, his parents being Caleb and Dorcas (Reed) James, who removed from Zanesville, Ohio, to Iowa in 1851. The former comes of Quaker origin and representatives of the family were residents of Westchester, Pennsylvania, at an early day. Subsequent to his removal to Iowa the father purchased government land at a dollar and a quarter per acre and engaged in farming as a life work. He sold his farm about eight years ago and is now residing in Des Moines at the age of eighty years, enjoying the fruits of his former toil in a well earned rest. His wife passed away in that city about three years ago. Dr. James is one of a family of seven children, five of whom are now living and is the only one residing in Illinois. The others are: Edward, who makes his home in Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. E. J. Turner, of Denver, Colorado; Howard, who is living in Ogden, Utah; and Belle, of Des Moines, Iowa. One brother, Albert, died in Denver, Colorado, about six years ago, and a sister, Mrs. I. A. Fain, died in Sheridan, Iowa.

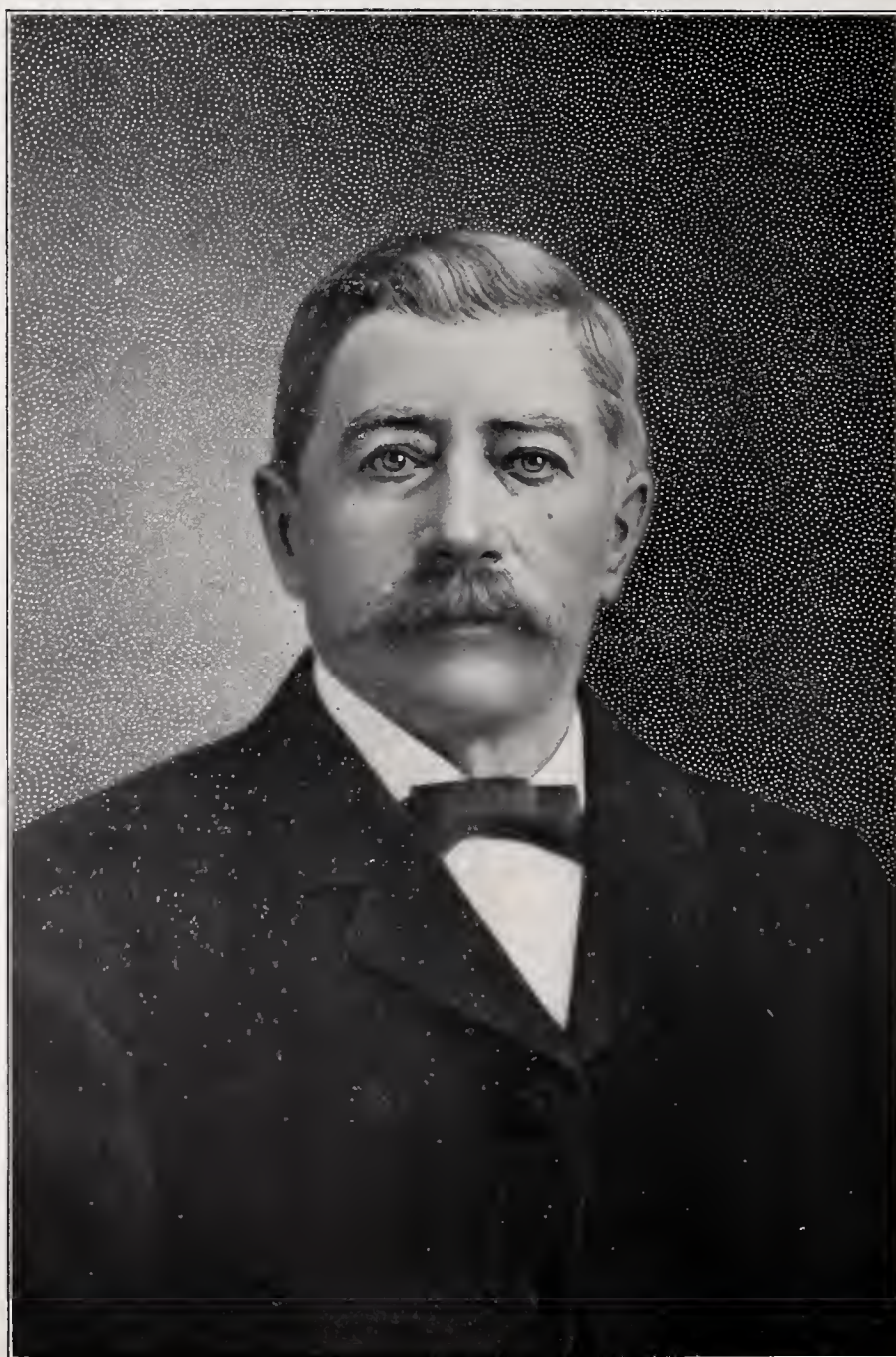
Dr. James acquired his early education in the common schools and remained upon the home farm during his youth. He afterward attended the Shenandoah Normal School for two years and subsequently spent two years in Simpsonian College, at Indianola, Iowa. He then went to Iowa City, where he matriculated in the State University and won the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1891. He remained upon the home farm and gave his attention largely to its cultivation and improvement until about twenty-two years of age. Following his graduation he located for practice in Wright county, Iowa, and in May, 1891, came to Ottawa, where he has since enjoyed a fine business. During the greater part of this time his office has been at his present location at No. 717 La Salle street. He draws his practice not only from the city but

from all parts of the county and is one of the most skilled physicians, having thorough knowledge of the science of dentistry in every department, his theoretical training being supplemented by broad, practical experience and mechanical skill. He has a well equipped office, supplied with the latest improved appliances and his business is now large and profitable, it being nothing uncommon for his business to amount to nine hundred or one thousand dollars per month. His individual practice, so far as we can learn, has reached the highest mark in his profession in the county.

Dr. James was married in Clarion, Iowa, to Miss Elizabeth Caley, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and they have a daughter, Helen, who at the age of eleven years is attending school. The family home is on East Pearl street, where Dr. James erected his present residence. He and his wife hold membership in the Baptist church and he was formerly a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity. His political support is given to the republican party and as every true American citizen should do, he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. That he has prospered is indicated by his realty possessions, for in addition to his home he owns three hundred acres of fine farming land in Indiana, thus having made judicious investments in real estate.

ANTON J. MEYER.

Anton J. Meyer, who figured prominently in commercial circles in Peru for many years and who became a prosperous resident by reason of close application, well sustained business enterprise and activity, was a native of Bavaria, Germany, born on the 20th of June, 1840. He came to America with his parents, Anton and Barbara Meyer, who on crossing the Atlantic made their way to Peru, Illinois. Their son Anton was then a youth of fourteen years. He attended the schools of his native country and soon after arriving in America he began earning his own livelihood, working on the farm which he owned at the time of his death. As the years passed by he made judicious investments in real estate and became the owner of extensive holdings, comprising eight hundred and twenty-four acres of very valuable land in La Salle county. Farming, however, was not his principal occupation. About 1869 he embarked in business on his own account as proprietor of a saloon and grocery store and through unfaltering energy and close application he amassed a fortune and at the same time gained a reputation as one of the most care-



ANTON J. MEYER.



MRS. ELIZABETH MEYER.

ful and most successful business men of the city. He displayed keen discernment in all of his undertakings and carried forward to successful completion whatever claimed his time and labors.

In 1869, Mr. Meyer was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Aaron, also of Peru, and eleven children blessed this union, of whom seven are yet living, as follows: Mrs. William Neureuther; Katie; Anton; Sybella; Fred; Herman; and Edward. All are residents of Peru save Anton, who is now living in California.

In his political views Mr. Meyer was a republican, firm in his faith in the principles of the party. He never sought or desired office but was interested in political questions and issues and in a quiet way did all in his power to promote his party's success. He held membership in the German Evangelical church, of which his wife and family are also communicants, and in his life he manifested many sterling traits of character. He was highly esteemed as a member of the Masonic fraternity and he belonged to the Mokena lodge of Odd Fellows, to the German Benevolent Society and the German Reading Association, while of Liberty Fire Company, No. 1, he was an honorary member. He possessed a kindly spirit, a generous disposition and a sense of justice which made him always considerate of the interests and the rights of others. In an active business career he made steady advancement and thus was enabled to leave his family a very comfortable competence when, on the 16th of June, 1906, he was called to his final rest, being at the time in the sixty-sixth year of his age. Almost his entire life had been passed in Peru and throughout the city he was accorded warm regard by reason of his personal worth and many excellent traits of character.

JAMES J. O'DONNELL.

The farming interests of Wallace township find a worthy representative in James J. O'Donnell, who is living on section 20, where he has a farm of eighty acres richly cultivated and well improved. He is one of the native sons of this township, having been born here on the 9th of July, 1858. His parents were Andrew and Margaret (O'Donnell) O'Donnell, both of whom were natives of County Tipperary, Ireland, in which country they were reared and married. Coming to the United States they took up their abode in La Salle county in 1851, and the father, who was in limited financial circumstances, worked by the day in Ottawa for a few years in order to get

ready money and supply the needs of his family. As soon as his financial resources permitted he made purchase of eighty acres of land on section 17, Wallace township. It was all wild and uncultivated, not a furrow having been turned nor an improvement made. No road led to his farm and in fact there were few houses in the township. He built the first house upon his property and continued to reside there until his death. As the years passed he worked on persistently in his efforts to bring his land under a high state of cultivation and made it a productive farm and as the direct result of his labors his fields yielded good crops that found a ready sale on the market. In 1890 he suffered from a stroke of paralysis and died about a year later, passing away May 14, 1881, at the age of eighty-three years. His wife had departed this life October 17, 1889.

James J. O'Donnell, the sixth in order of birth in their family of seven children, was educated in the district schools. As his age and strength permitted he assisted more and more largely in the work of the home farm and continued under the parental roof until twenty-eight years of age, when he was married to Miss Emma Quilter, who was born in Ottawa in June, 1858, and is the daughter of Frank Quilter, now deceased. Mr. O'Donnell rented land for two years, the place being the eighty-acre tract on section 20 which he purchased at the end of that time. It had been improved to some extent but much of the land was swamp and he has tiled it and in this way has made it very productive. He has also remodeled the buildings and carried on the work of improvement until the land for which he paid fifty-four dollars per acre is now worth one hundred and fifty dollars per acre. In 1898 his barn was struck by lightning and destroyed by fire but he has built a new one and he has now a well developed property, on which are found all modern equipments and accessories.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. O'Donnell have been born three children: Redmond, who died at the age of thirteen months; Mary, who died at the age of thirteen years; and Ella, who was born May 7, 1897, and is with her parents. During the past thirteen years Mr. O'Donnell has given his political support to the republican party and for nine years he served as school director, the cause of education finding in him a warm and stalwart friend. He has been drainage commissioner for nine years and was re-elected in the spring of 1906. He was also drainage treasurer for two years and the various official duties devolving upon him have been capably and promptly performed. A zealous member of the Roman Cath-

olic church, he is interested in all that pertains to the material, intellectual, and moral progress of his community. He has always been a great reader, keeping well informed on the questions and issues of the day, and has comprehensive knowledge of current events. In the community where he resides he is spoken of as a good neighbor and one worthy of high regard. He possesses much natural mechanical ingenuity and works at the blacksmithing trade for himself, although his attention is principally given to his farming pursuits and as the years have gone by he has developed a valuable property.

CHARLES W. ALBERT.

Charles W. Albert, whose success as a farmer, stock-raiser and breeder is the direct outcome of his indefatigable energy and sound business judgment, resides in Eagle township, where he owns and operates two hundred and eighty acres of land, of which two hundred and forty acres is situated in the home place, while forty acres is adjacent in Vermillion township. Mr. Albert has been a resident of La Salle county since 1868, when he located in Farm Ridge township. He was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1848, but was reared in Preble county, that state. His father, Charles Albert, was a native of Germany and when a young man came to America, settling in Ohio where he successfully followed farming until his death, which occurred in the early '90s, when he was seventy-two years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth King, was born in Ohio and died during the early infancy of her son Charles. The other son, W. H. Albert, is engaged in the restaurant business in Indiana. For his second wife the father married Miss Martha Holman, who died in 1873, leaving four sons and four daughters, two of whom reside in La Salle county; John and Mrs. Annie Carter, the widow of Charles Carter, her home being at Grand Ridge.

Charles Albert, of this review, was reared and educated in Ohio, where he resided until twenty years of age, when in 1868 he started out in life on his own account. He came to La Salle county, living first in Farm Ridge township. He had practically nothing to start with and for three years worked for David Beck. Saving something each year from his earning, he purchased land and began farming on his own account and as the years have gone by he has added to his possessions until they now aggregate two hundred acres of very productive and valuable land. He has placed his fields under a high state

of cultivation and harvests large crops. In addition to the tilling of the soil he follows stock-raising and is extensively engaged in the breeding of horses and cattle, favoring Norman and Shire horses. He has also been a large buyer feeder and shipper of cattle and both branches of his business are proving profitable.

Mr. Albert was married in this county to Miss Nancy J. Lock, a daughter of Peter Lock, who came to this county about 1856 or 1857. She was born in Preble county, Ohio, and was only four years old when brought to Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Albert are now the parents of two children, both born in Eagle township: Noah and Ella Romona, aged respectively thirty-two and nineteen years. The son married Miss Lydia Huss, resides in Vermillion township and has five children.

The family home is a finely improved farm, equipped with all modern conveniences and accessories and the owner is a self-made man, deserving all the praise which that term employs. The secret of his success lies in close application and determination, prompted by laudable ambition. In his political views he has always been a stalwart republican and has served as pathmaster and in other offices while in the spring of 1905 he was elected commissioner of Eagle township and is now capably filling that position. He has been for years a faithful member of the Lutheran church.

HOLLINGSWORTH BROTHERS.

Drs. Charles E. and Joseph S. Hollingsworth, engaged in the practice of veterinary surgery in La Salle, are sons of Abram and Celeste S. (Mote) Hollingsworth, the former now deceased which the latter is still living. In the family were six children, of whom five are living: Albert R., who married Martha Atkinson and resides in Ohio; Charles E.; Morris A., a graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College at Toronto, Canada, of the class of 1895 and a practitioner of Rock Island, Illinois, who married Belle McConochie; Joseph S.; and Mary C., the wife of Frank Dedrick, of Ohio.

Charles E. Hollingsworth was born in Warren county, Ohio, in 1865, and spent his early life upon a farm in that state. He took up the study of veterinary surgery at an early age and matriculated in the Ontario Veterinary College at Toronto, Canada, from which he was graduated in the class of 1887, taking a practical course of one year before graduation with W. R. Howe, V. S., at Dayton, Ohio. In 1887 he located for

practice in La Salle, where he has since met with excellent success. Joseph S. Hollingsworth is also a graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, being a member of the class of 1902, but before his graduation he practiced with his brother, as the by-laws of the college require one year's practice during the term of study before the completion of the course. Forming a partnership under the firm name of Hollingsworth Brothers, they have become recognized as leaders in their profession and in 1905 they built their present hospital, which is one of the best private veterinary hospitals in the state. The building is one hundred and fifteen feet long and thirty-six feet in width. It is furnace heated, lighted by electricity and equipped with all modern appliances and improvements for the successful conduct of veterinary practice. There is an operating table and a veterinary ambulance of the best make and other equipments that will facilitate the work. The building is of concrete and is two stories in height. The brothers have made a success in their practice and are accorded a foremost position in the ranks of the profession in this part of the state.

Charles E. Hollingsworth was married to Miss Elva Townsend, and they have four children: Irvin O. and Elmer J., both born in Ohio; and Rendal J. and Melvin F., born in La Salle. Joseph S. Hollingsworth married Miss Cora Foley. In their political views the brothers are stalwart republicans but without aspirations for office. Charles E. belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and Modern Woodmen of America, while his brother is a member of the Masonic order. They have made continuous progress in their profession since choosing it as a life work at an early age and added to their laudable desire for success is a deep interest in their work, without which the best results can never be attained.

W. W. TAYLOR.

W. W. Taylor, general superintendent of mines for the St. Paul Railroad Company, with offices at No. 350 Railroad Exchange Building, in Chicago, has figured prominently in public life and interests of Ottawa and La Salle county, and while making his home in Chicago, where his business connection is one of large responsibility and importance, he yet maintains a deep interest in La Salle county and is connected with its development and progress. He was born in Chicago but accompanied the family on their removal to La Salle in 1869. His father, Ed-

mund Dick Taylor, who was a pioneer in the coal industry of Illinois, was born in Fairfax Courthouse, Virginia, March 21, 1800, and was nearly ninety years of age, when, on the 17th of December, 1890, he passed away in Chicago. When eleven years of age he accompanied his father on the removal from Virginia to Illinois, the family home being established at Shawneetown, on the Ohio river. The grandfather was opposed to slavery and freed all of his own slaves, after which inability to have his land cultivated reduced him to poverty. Both he and his wife died within two years after reaching Illinois, leaving their son Edmund to make his own way in the world. This he did, not only gaining a competence but also winning a most creditable name for himself. He started out by driving a horse at a salt well, when he was so small that he had to climb on the manger to put on the horse's collar. He was seventeen years of age when the man for whom he was working equipped a flatboat and sent him into the Indian country to trade, giving him a half interest in all that he could make. Within two years he found himself in possession of five thousand dollars and this was the foundation of his fortune. With his brother-in-law he opened a general store in Springfield, Illinois, and became interested in coal, opening the West End shaft, which is still in operation. It was in 1856 that he came to La Salle county and sank a coal shaft, connecting with mines still in operation. It was one of the main shafts of the La Salle County Carbon Coal Company and is the largest in the country. Mr. Taylor was closely connected with the coal interests of this county for a long period and his labors were of direct and permanent good in the development of the natural resources of the state.

In the meantime Edmund D. Taylor had married Margaret, daughter of John Taylor, the first sheriff of Sangamon county. Not long afterward Edmund D. Taylor was elected state senator, defeating the famous Peter Cartwright, and while a member of the assembly he aided in changing the state capital from Vandalia to Springfield. He had served as receiver of public moneys at Chicago, then Fort Dearborn, in the '30s, engaged in business as a member of the firm of Taylor, Breese & Company. In the early '50s he went to Galena and engaged in lead mining in partnership with Governor Dodge, of Iowa, and George S. Jones, afterward United States senator. About 1855 he learned that outcroppings of coal had been found on the Little Vermillion river, at La Salle. He sank a shaft under the name of the Northern Illinois Coal & Iron Company, which is now known as the La Salle shaft

and is still in operation. Other shafts were later opened and all operated under the first name until 1872. He lived in the city of La Salle from 1860 until 1864 and then removed to Chicago, but in 1870 again took up his abode in La Salle, where he remained until 1876, when he once more settled in Chicago. At the time of the Chicago fire Mr. Taylor owned sixteen buildings on Lake and South Water streets. The destruction of these accompanied by the failure of the Chicago and Illinois companies, in which he carried all his insurance, and the panic of 1873 ruined him financially and he retired from active business. He knew everybody of prominence in the middle of the nineteenth century and was especially close to Lincoln and Douglas, favoring the latter because he was a life-long democrat. In the days when he engaged in farming in Illinois, in 1862, he was the man who first suggested to Lincoln the paper money, afterward known as greenback. His life was full of action and full of usefulness to his section of the country.

W. W. Taylor pursued his early education in Chicago, was for a time a student in the Chicago University, and also attended Notre Dame University at Notre Dame, Indiana. When he had put aside his text-books he again became a resident of La Salle county. He has spent most of his life in the coal trade and has practical and intimate knowledge of the business in all its departments. He was, however, prominent in public life in La Salle county, acting as clerk of the city of La Salle during 1877 and 1878, while for two years he was alderman from the fifth ward. He was also elected circuit clerk in 1880 and was re-elected in 1884. In 1888 he was chosen supervisor of Ottawa and also served as alderman from the second ward of that city. In 1890 he was elected sheriff of La Salle county and filled the position until 1894. In that year when the riot occurred at the coal mines at La Salle Mr. Taylor went down there to settle the trouble and because of his fearless defense of law and order and his interference with the strikers and lawbreakers he was shot four times and was pounded and beaten until he was nearly dead but the militia was called out and when they started from Ottawa Mr. Taylor went back to the scene of trouble wrapped in blankets to help settle the difficulties and disturbances at the mines.

In the meantime Mr. Taylor had been closely and prominently associated with hotel interests in Ottawa, purchasing the Clifton Hotel in 1883 and retaining the ownership thereof until 1905. Personally he conducted the hotel until 1901. In 1903 he became connected with the Spring Valley Coal Company as general superintendent of

mines, filling the position for a year, after which he was made general manager and superintendent of mines, with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. He now has complete charge of the mines and coal properties of this company. From his youth he has had a more or less intimate knowledge of the coal trade in its various departments and is well qualified for the important position which he is now filling.

In 1875 Mr. Taylor was married to Miss Jennie E. Mills, of La Salle, Illinois, who was born in that city and was a daughter of James M. Mills, who owned a line of canal boats and was in the commission business. He figured prominently in public life and was mayor of his city for several terms. He was also an old settler there and was very prominent and influential. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have been born three daughters: Mrs. A. C. Godfrey, who is living in Ottawa; Mrs. Louise M. Rickley, also of Ottawa; and Nan M., at home. All were born in La Salle county.

In politics Mr. Taylor is a stalwart democrat, and, without aspiration for office, he has continued one of the stalwart advocates of the party and its principles. He belongs to the Elks lodge at Ottawa and the Ottawa Boat Club, being a charter member of both. He also belongs to the Chicago Athletic Club and the La Salle County Association in Chicago. Mr. Taylor has risen to prominence in business circles through a thorough understanding and mastery of whatever he has undertaken and he may well be classed with the representative men that La Salle county has furnished to Chicago, where the exercise of his native talents and business capacity has gained him an enviable position.

Mr. Taylor has in his possession a letter written by President Lincoln to his father which reads as follows:

My Dear Col. Dick:—

I have long intended to write the origin of the greenback, and tell the world that it is one of Dick Taylor's creations. You had always been friendly to me, and when troublesome times fell upon us, although my shoulders were broad and willing, yet they were weak, surrounded by such circumstances and such people that I did not know whom to trust; and, in my extremity, I said, "I will send for Col. Taylor; he will know what to do." I sent for you and you came on or about the 16th of January, 1862. I asked "what can we do?" You said, "Issue treasury notes bearing no interest, printed on the best banking paper, and declare them a legal tender, and issue enough to pay off the army expenses." Chase thought it a hazardous thing, but we finally accomplished it and gave to the people of

this republic the greatest blessing they ever had,—their own paper to pay their own debts. It is due to you, the father of the present greenback, that the people should know it, and it gives me great pleasure to make it known. How often I have laughed when you used to tell me so plainly that I was too lazy to be anything but a lawyer.

Yours truly,
A. LINCOLN, President.

EDWIN L. MILLER.

Edwin L. Miller, living on section 3, Ophir township, was born near Waterloo, in Seneca county, New York, February 6, 1846. His paternal grandfather was Ludwick Miller, a native of Pennsylvania. The father, Abram Miller, was born in Seneca county, New York, April 5, 1817, made farming his life work and owned and operated land in New York. In 1857 he came with his family to La Salle county, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 3. There was a small house and barn upon the place, the latter being covered with thatch and these buildings with a rail corn crib constituted the only improvements. Abram Miller made his home upon that farm until 1872, when he removed to a farm near Ottawa. A few years latter, however, he returned to the old homestead and when four years had passed he bought a farm adjoining on the south, where he built a residence and made his home until his death, which occurred June 8, 1898. He was in fair circumstances when he came to Illinois and he paid thirty dollars per acre for his farm. He was a successful man and at the time of his death owned two hundred acres. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church, and in his political views he was a republican but aspired to no office, though on one occasion he served as township collector. He was a strong man physically and a hard worker. He lived economically and knew the value of money. He was of German descent and in his life exemplified many of the sterling traits of his Teutonic ancestry. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary J. Wagner, was born in Waterloo, New York, August 15, 1825, and died August 5, 1893. In their family were five children: Adelia, the wife of George Ingram, of Mendota; Edwin L., the second in order of birth; Augustus, living on a farm in Ophir township; Frederick, who owns a fine fruit farm at North Yakima, Washington; and H. J., who is living on the old homestead in Ophir township.

Edwin L. Miller remained at home in his youth and attended the district schools until eighteen years of age, when he enlisted for service as a member of Company I, Fourth Illinois Cavalry, on the 4th of January, 1864. The regiment was organized in 1861 and served for the regular term and Mr. Miller joined as a recruit in 1864. The command went south and operated around Memphis, Natchez and Vicksburg, and he participated in three raids, the first one being from Vicksburg, where they went to destroy a railroad bridge. The second was under Grierson from Memphis to Vicksburg, in which thirty-five hundred men participated, being out sixteen days. They took six hundred prisoners into Vicksburg, storming a stockade and capturing five hundred confederates at one time. There were twenty-five men killed and fifty wounded. Company I, had one man killed and another wounded at Franklin church, Mississippi. The third raid was made at Memphis down the Mississippi river into Louisiana and covered seventeen days. Later Mr. Miller went up the Red river into Texas with Custer and was mustered out at Houston, Texas, receiving an honorable discharge at Springfield, Illinois. He was a good soldier, being never excused nor absent from duty and was never wounded nor taken prisoner. He was ill with measles, however, after going south. He now receives a pension of six dollars per month.

When the war was over Mr. Miller returned to his father's farm and was there employed at the time of his marriage in 1871 to Miss Idilla M. Austin, a daughter of Alexander and Sally Jane (Cristler) Austin, one of the early families of Ophir township. Mrs. Miller was born in Ophir township, February 19, 1854, and died April 22, 1906. In the family were six children, of whom five are living: Cora E., the wife of Fred Foster, living on her father's farm; Merton, at home; Maud, the wife of J. Lockwood Bailey, living at Rochelle, Illinois; Frank, at home; May who died at the age of fourteen months; and Minnie, also with her parents.

In 1876 Mr. Miller purchased eighty acres of land adjoining his father's place. There was not a stick nor a tree upon the place. His father gave him two thousand dollars to put into this farm and aside from that he has made all that he possesses through his energy and unfaltering labor. He built a frame house and substantial barn, planted an orchard and set out shade trees, has built fences and tiled the land, and now has a well developed and improved farm property. His residence is a large house containing nine rooms and the barns and outbuildings are all substantial and nicely painted, while every-

thing about the place indicates care and supervision. Mr. Miller has two hundred and thirteen acres in this farm and a mile west has one hundred and twenty acres, on which his son-in-law now resides. When he came to this county at the age of eleven years the country was all wild prairie, there being only two trees between his home and Troy Grove and from his father's place they could look into Earlville and see the porches on the buildings. All work was done by hand, money was scarce and there were many hardships and privations to be borne incident to settling upon a frontier. All this has changed and La Salle county is now the center of a populous district, its inhabitants being a contented and prosperous people. In politics he is a republican, casting his first presidential ballot for General Grant. He has served as road commissioner for three years, as collector for one year and school director for twelve years and his official service has always been characterized by unfaltering fidelity and promptness in the discharge of his duties. He is now a member of McCullough post, No. 475, G. A. R., at Earlville, and in days of peace manifests the same fidelity that he displayed when on southern battle-fields he followed the the old flag.

OTIS L. CHAPMAN.

Otis L. Chapman, carrying on farming and stock raising along lines of modern progress and improvement, has a valuable tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres, constituting the old Chapman homestead. It was upon this farm that he first opened his eyes to the light of day on the 29th of October, 1863. His father, Hiram W. Chapman, came to La Salle county in 1853 and in 1856 took up his abode upon the farm which is now occupied by his son. He broke and cleared the land and developed the farm, making it a good property. He was a native of East Bloomfield, Ontario county, New York, born January 16, 1824, while his father, Amassa Chapman, was a native of Hancock, Massachusetts, and represented one of the old New England families. His birth occurred September 29, 1793, and he departed this life April 27, 1836. He married Miss Emily D. Cooley, who was born July 4, 1799, and passed away April 30, 1842. For many years they were residents of New York and both died in that state. Their son, Hiram W. Chapman, was reared in the Empire state and on the 23d of January, 1849, was united in marriage to Miss Ann E. Davis, a daugh-

ter of Cornelius Davis, a native of New England. Coming westward to Illinois, they established their home in La Salle county, where they continued to reside until called to their final rest, Mrs. Chapman passing away at the age of fifty-three years, while the death of Mr. Chapman occurred when he was seventy-four years of age. In their family were seven children, of whom four sons and a daughter reached years of maturity, namely: George H., who is living in Odell, Illinois; Hosmer C., a resident of Miller township, La Salle county; Della Lucina, who died in 1880, at the age of twenty-two years; Frank O., of Miller township; and Otis L.

In taking up the personal history of Otis L. Chapman we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely known in this county, having spent his entire life here. The common schools afforded him his educational privileges and he remained upon the old farm with his father until the latter's death, when he succeeded to a part of the homestead. He was early trained to the work of the fields, aided in plowing, planting and harvesting, so that he brought to his work broad practical experience when he started out in life on his own account. He has erected a neat, modern residence, heated with hot water and supplied with all up-to-date conveniences and accessories. He has also built a good granary and crib and has fenced and tiled his place. He has planted fruit and each year his orchards return good crops, while the fields yield bounteous harvests as the reward of the care and labor which he bestows upon them. He is a breeder and dealer in pure blooded shorthorn cattle and has a herd of eleven head with a fine male at its head. He is more particularly a stock farmer and is extensively and successfully engaged in the breeding and raising of live stock, being one of the leading representatives of this line of business in La Salle county.

Mr. Chapman was married in Grundy, Illinois, on the 15th of January, 1890, to Miss Martha Jane Hohenshell, a daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Waltz) Hohenshell. She was born in Grundy county, and was there reared. By her marriage she has become the mother of four children: William Henry, born February 23, 1891, who is with his father on the farm; Hiram Wesley, born March 11, 1892; Della Catherine, born April 8, 1895; and Oscar Roy, born July 7, 1900.

Mr. Chapman is a member of the Yeoman Society, a fraternal order, and in politics he is a republican, keeping well informed on the questions of the day and giving unfaltering support to the party. He has served on the school board



MR. AND MRS. O. L. CHAPMAN.

but otherwise has held no public office, his time and attention being fully occupied with his business interests, which are now of an extensive and important character. He is one of the world's workers, always busy with his farm and its improvement, and as one of the respected and influential residents of Miller township he well deserves mention in this volume.

GUSTAVE HAZEMANN.

The enterprising town of Leland finds a worthy citizen in Gustave Hazemann, who is identified with the agricultural interests of La Salle county, owning several well improved farms in his locality. He makes his home, however, in the village, where he has a neat residence, which was built in 1903. More than a half century has come and gone since he took up his abode in Illinois. His birthplace is in the far-off land of France, he first opening his eyes to the light of day in Alsace, July 18, 1835. His parents, Charles and Catherine (Coquelin) Hazemann, spent their entire lives in Alsace.

There our subject was reared to the age of nineteen years, during which time he enjoyed fair school advantages in his native language. In 1855 he came to the United States attracted by the broader opportunities and better business advantages of the new world. His destination was Leland, Illinois, for he had friends living here. Entering upon his business career he worked at farm labor for eight years, beginning at ten dollars per month, his wages, however, being increased consecutively to twelve, thirteen and fifteen dollars per month. From his earnings he saved capital sufficient to enable him to invest in land and he bought eighty acres near Leland in 1863. Through the added stimulus of cultivating a farm of his own he began to develop and improve this property, whereon he built a good house and barn, transforming his place into a productive and well kept farm. He has bought more land from time to time and now owns one hundred and sixty acres in the home place and a second farm of one hundred and thirty-eight acres adjoining, so that he has nearly three hundred acres in one body. This does not, however, by any means represent his entire land holdings, which aggregate nearly nine hundred acres. This amount is divided into a number of very valuable farms, all of which are situated in the vicinity of Leland and are very rich farming properties, the soil being alluvial and responding readily to the care and labor that is bestowed upon it.

Mr. Hazemann was married in La Salle county, March 23, 1864, to Miss Sophia Claude, also a native of Alsace, France, and a daughter of Henry T. and Sophia Harriet (Loux) Claude, who came to America in 1844 and located at Somonauk, De Kalb county, Illinois, where they lived for many years. The mother died in 1851, and the father, long surviving her, passed away at Leland in 1899, at the advanced age of ninety-two years.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hazemann were born thirteen children, of whom two died in infancy, while three sons and eight daughters reached years of maturity, namely: Edward, now a farmer of Adams township, was married June 27, 1895, to Anna Beck, a daughter of Henry and Margaret (Graf) Beck, of Leland, La Salle county, and they had three children, Claude B., Margaret A. and Verne E., aged ten, eight and four years, respectively. George, also a farmer of Adams township, was married January 22, 1902, to Lizzie Gunther, a daughter of William and Caroline (Frank) Gunther, of Somonauk, and they have a little daughter, Luella A., aged two years. Arthur, who is also engaged in agricultural pursuits in Adams township, was married January 6, 1897, to Emma Von Ohlen, a daughter of Henry and Caroline (Likert) Von Ohlen, of Somonauk, Illinois, and they have two daughters, Allene Mae and Ione Myrtle, aged eight and five respectively. The daughters of our subject are Josephine, Emma, Mary, Adaline, Martha, Ella, Amanda and Lilian, and of this number Emma, Mary, Ella, Martha, Amanda and Lilian are all graduates of the Leland high school, and Mary, who has now taught in this county for nine years, attended the State Normal two years. Adaline was married February 16, 1898, to Fred Beck, a son of Henry and Margaret Beck, and they have one child, Fred Vivian, aged four years. Martha was married December 7, 1904, to Rev. Wiley O. Bellamy, who was born in Knoxville, Iowa, and is a son of Samuel K. and Acasina (Manford) Bellamy. His father was a native of Indiana and from that state removed to Knoxville, Iowa, where he died in 1881. The mother is still living in the old home at that place. Rev. Bellamy was graduated from the high school of Knoxville in 1885 and a business college the following year. He next entered the Northwestern University, Chicago, and completed the course at the Garrett Biblical Institute in 1900. He was ordained to the ministry in 1898. In 1901 he was married in Ontario, Canada, and by that union had one child, Jean, now four years old. His first wife having died, he married Martha Hazemann. Their only child died in infancy. Ella and

Lilian Hazemann were graduated from Mercy Hospital, Chicago, and are now trained nurses of that city. Amanda is teaching school in De Kalb county, having formerly attended the Normal School there for two years.

Politically Mr. Hazemann is a republican, voting with the party yet never seeking office. He and his wife were reared in the Lutheran church but his children are members of the Methodist church. He commenced life a poor boy, having no capital, and at farm labor made a start in the world. He is today one of the most extensive landowners in the county, having for many years been a most active and diligent farmer, cautious in making investments, so that his losses have been very light and his gains have been steady. He is recognized as a far-seeing financier and successful business man and deserves much credit for what he has accomplished, his life record being another illustration of the fact that in this country where effort is not hampered by caste or class the rewards of labor are sure.

MRS. CLARA FRENCH.

Mrs. Clara French, living in Ottawa, is one of the representative business women of the county, with large and important interests which she capably controls. She has a very wide and favorable acquaintance in the county and while her property and invested interests make heavy claim upon her time she nevertheless finds opportunities to take an active and helpful interest in church and other work for the moral progress of the community. She represents one of the prominent pioneer families of La Salle county, her parents being Mr. and Mrs. David Strawn, who located here when the work of development and progress had scarcely been begun. They cast in their lot with the settlers upon the frontier and lived amid the environments and surroundings which are common in pioneer settlements, sharing in the conditions and experiences which such environment brings. Mr. Strawn, recognizing the opportunity for advancement, as a public-spirited citizen aided in those measures and movements instituted for the general good and lived to see the wild land transformed into rich farms, while here and there towns and villages sprang up and all of the industrial and commercial interests of the older east were introduced to add to the prosperity of the county. Mr. Strawn always stood for good citizenship and for general progress and deserves mention among the honored early residents of La Salle county.

Mrs. French was born in this county and was one of a family of several children. Her sister, Theodosia Strawn, who was born December 10, 1845, became the wife of J. W. Ebersol and died March 1, 1906, at Hot Springs, Arkansas. Mr. and Mrs. Ebersol first settled on a farm in South Ottawa and afterward removed to Strawn, Illinois, whence they went to Chicago about fifteen years ago. At her death Mrs. Ebersol left a husband and daughter, Mrs. Alice Ebersol Sabin, of Chicago. Susan Strawn married John Porter and both are now deceased. The other members of the Strawn family are: Mrs. Bertha Morgan, of Lincoln, Nebraska; Mrs. Clara S. French and Mrs. A. P. La Clair, both of Ottawa; Mrs. Cora Belle Cornwall, of Chicago; W. D. Strawn, of Ottawa; and Herman Strawn, of Chicago.

On the 10th of June, 1875, Clara S. Strawn gave her hand in marriage to Melvin D. Lincoln, who was a merchant at Buckley, Illinois. He was a son of Horace and Lavancha (Campbell) Lincoln, who removed from Chautauqua county, New York, to Illinois. The death of Melvin D. Lincoln occurred June 16, 1880, and he left one daughter, Leila B. Lincoln, now residing in Ottawa. In 1885 Mrs. Clara S. Lincoln married John M. French, who was born in Barry, Vermont, July 27, 1836, and passed away in Ottawa, March 19, 1897, at the age of sixty years. The name of French was established in New England about the latter part of the seventeenth century and from this ancestry John M. French was descended. One of his ancestors, Bartholomew French, served in the Revolutionary war, at which time he was a resident of Massachusetts. His name appears as that of a private on a pay abstract of Captain Ezekiel Knowlton's company and Colonel Dike's regiment, the document bearing date, Dorchester, Massachusetts, November 20, 1776. The name also appears in the certificate as one having received bounty from the town of Athol for having enlisted for three years and this paper is dated at Athol, June 3, 1781, under resolve December 2, 1780, and is signed by William M. Olin, secretary of state. The father was Micah French, also a native of New England.

John M. French was reared in the place of his nativity and supplemented his early educational privileges at Barry, Vermont. He came to Ottawa in 1882 and here opened a hat and men's furnishing goods store and for some time thereafter was actively identified with business interests here. Unto the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. French were born two children, Edith Clara and John Melvin, both of whom are at home with their mother.



Clara, S. French.

Since her husband's death Mrs. French has controlled important and extensive business interests and is a lady of excellent executive force, keen discernment and correct judgment. She is capable of controlling large enterprises and has extensive property holdings. Intricate business propositions she readily comprehends and solves and in matters of judgment is seldom, if ever, at error. Notwithstanding her many and important business duties Mrs. French finds time to take an active and helpful interest in church and benevolent work and to manifest those truly womanly traits of character which everywhere command respect and homage. While not giving her time to society interests she nevertheless has a hospitable home, where a cordial welcome is ever extended to her many friends. Her home is a beautiful residence in Ottawa located at No. 326 East Pearl street. She and her family attend the Congregational church and Mrs. French holds membership with the Daughters of the American Revolution. As one of the native daughters of this county she has long resided within its borders, watching its growth and development and as the years have passed by the circle of her friends has become almost co-extensive with the circle of her acquaintance.

HENRY WAECHTER.

Henry Waechter, in former years connected with the commercial interests of Earlville as a grocer but now living retired, was born in Alsace, France, November 29, 1852. He was only four years of age at the time of his father's death and when a lad of seven years was left an orphan by the death of his mother. He then lived to some extent with relatives but practically was master of his own destiny from the time his mother died. His education was largely gained from reading and studying the bible in the common schools and he never attended any school after he was fourteen years of age.

Attracted by the business possibilities and opportunities of the new world, he came to America in October, 1871, and for a time remained in Chicago. The next spring he came to Earlville and worked for one season on a farm. Fred Binder, a friend whom he had known in the old country, was located in Earlville. After working on a farm for one year, during which time he gained some knowledge of the English language, with which he was unfamiliar when he came to America, Mr. Waechter returned to Chicago, where he again spent a year. The succeeding

year he located again in Earlville and for eight years was employed in a pool and billard hall by a Mr. Hazel. In 1880 he bought a small stock of goods and for nine years conducted a store in the old Wallace block. He next purchased a store building across the street, put in a stock of groceries and crockery and conducted the enterprise with success until Christmas day of 1902, when he sold out to F. M. Edgett. He still owns the building, which has been remodeled and is known as the Waechter block. His connection with mercantile interests covered twenty-two years and his enterprise and diligence enabled him to control a business that constantly grew in volume and importance. He had a liberal patronage and his business methods were such as neither sought nor required disguise. Because of his success as a merchant he was enabled to purchase two hundred acres of choice land in Meriden township, which he still owns and which constitutes a valuable farming property. He likewise owns a beautiful home in the southern part of Earlville, where he has lived since his marriage.

It was on the 22d of May, 1879, that Mr. Waechter was united in marriage to Miss Haas, who was born in Pennsylvania and was a daughter of Herman Haas, who for nearly forty years has been engaged in the jewelry business in Earlville, the family having long been a prominent one here. Mr. and Mrs. Waechter have become the parents of two children: Hilda, now the wife of Charles Davis, a hardware merchant of Earlville; and Julius, who at the age of fifteen years, is at home.

Mr. Waechter was baptized and reared in the faith of the German Lutheran church but since taking up his abode in Earlville has not placed his membership in any church. He attends the meetings of different denominations and contributes to their support. In politics he is a democrat but has always objected to becoming a candidate for office. Last spring, while in Chicago, he was elected a member of the board of education much against his wish but rather than cause the town to incur the expense of a new election he is now filling the place with credit. Fraternally he has been connected with the Masons for ten years, has been a member of the Odd Fellows lodge since 1884 and has been identified with the Modern Woodmen camp since 1888. He is in hearty sympathy with the purposes and plans of these organizations and in his life exemplifies much of their beneficent spirit. He received a little financial aid from the old country but has made most of what he enjoys since then and as the years passed by he pros-

The family is of English descent on his father's side, although John Hastings, one of the ancestors of our subject, was a native of Ireland and became the founder of the family in the new world. Crossing the Atlantic to the United States he took up his abode in Harrison county, Ohio, in 1822 and there followed the occupation of farming, which had been his life work in his native country. He died when about seventy-two years of age. His brothers, Thomas and James, accompanied him to America, the former settling near Washington, Pennsylvania, while the latter became a resident of Jefferson county, Ohio.

The Hon. John Hastings, a son of John Hastings, the emigrant, and the father of Samuel Hastings of this review, was born in Inniskillen, Ireland, and was one of five children. In 1822 he came with his parents to America and for some time pursued his studies in a seminary in Mount Pleasant, Ohio, whereby he was qualified for teaching, which profession he followed for several years. Subsequent to his marriage he settled upon a farm given him by his father, but after a few years engaged in merchandising near Cadiz, Ohio, and in the new enterprise profited. He became not only a man of recognized business ability and success but also a factor in public life there and was honored by election to the state senate, where he served for two terms with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He also filled the office of justice of the peace, rendering decisions which were strictly fair and impartial and which "won him golden opinions from all sorts of people." In 1850 he was census enumerator and four years later he came to Illinois, settling in Mendota, where in connection with his son Samuel he engaged in the dry-goods and lumber business until his death, which occurred September 12, 1857, when he was fifty-three years of age. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Jane Knox, was born in Stribane, County Tyrone, Ireland. Her father, Samuel Knox, was born and reared in Scotland and became connected with agricultural pursuits, whereby he won prosperity. That his business reached mammoth proportions is indicated by the fact that he employed thirty servants. From 1817 he was a resident of Harrison county, Ohio, where he died at the age of seventy-six years, in the faith of the Presbyterian church, of which he was a devout member. He took an active part in church work, serving as elder for a number of years, and did everything in his power to promote moral progress and development. His daughter, Mrs. Jane Hastings, with her five brothers and sisters, was reared in the same belief, but in later years she became a Methodist,

to which church Mr. Hastings belonged. Her death occurred January 19, 1855, when she was in her fiftieth year, and Mr. Hastings passed away September 12, 1857, at the age of fifty-three.

Samuel Hastings, whose name introduces this review, is one of twelve children, seven of whom were sons. The family included the following: Mary Ann, deceased; Jane, a resident of Mendota; Maria, deceased, who was the wife of S. Newton Barton, who died during the Civil war; Harry, of Lee county, Illinois; and James, of Seattle, Washington. They were reared upon the paternal homestead in Harrison county, Ohio, and in the town where their father carried on business, and were provided with good educational advantages. John Hastings, the eldest brother of our subject, was associated with him in business in an early day and died in Mendota, in 1858, at the age of thirty-two years.

Samuel Hastings began his education in the common school and afterwards received a thorough business training in the commercial college at Columbus, Ohio. In 1853 he came to Mendota, while upon an inspecting tour, and he has written the story of that initial trip to Illinois in a series of pioneer reminiscences which were published in one of the local papers and which constitute most interesting reading. On the trip he visited Homer, now Troy Grove, Mendota and Kewanee, Illinois, and other points in this section of the state. He made the trip in company with his father and James Hastings and in their search for a location they took into consideration the qualities of soil and the abundance of coal to be secured. Samuel Hastings favored Kewanee, but his father and James Hastings were in favor of Mendota and he gave way to the majority opinion. In June, 1854, he took up his abode in the city which has since been his residence and was associated in the dry-goods business with his father until the latter's death. Later he accepted a clerkship in the employ of W. T. Black under the firm name of W. T. Black & Company, with whom he was connected until 1867, when he withdrew from that house and entered as partner the firm of W. F. Corbus & Company, druggists of Mendota. In 1876 he purchased the interests of the senior partner and conducted the business alone for eighteen years. In 1894 the firm became Hastings & Wylie by the admission of Robert A. Wylie to the business, and in December, 1898, Mr. Hastings, after about forty-four years' active connection with commercial pursuits in Mendota, sold out and retired. He owns a valuable farm of eighty acres situated about ten miles north

of the town and has other property and investments, which yield good returns. Indolence and idleness are utterly foreign to his nature and he finds great contentment when he has some business duties. In 1865 he was first appointed and officially elected treasurer and secretary of the Mendota Cemetery Association, which was organized a number of years, while to him was left the task of systematizing the business. Mr. Hastings and his sister Miss Jane have adopted and reared three children, their nephews, Harry and Roy Wright, and their niece, Nellie Barton, who married F. K. Bastian.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. Hastings was an earnest worker in the Union League and his entire public career has been characterized by unfaltering loyalty to his country and her institutions. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party and has stood for its principles throughout the passing years. He belongs to Mendota lodge, No. 176, A. F. & A. M.; Mendota chapter, No. 79, R. A. M., and Bethany commandery, No. 28, K. T. Almost his entire life has been passed in this county and for more than a half century he has lived within its borders, his fellow citizens knowing him as a man of honor and genuine personal worth, worthy their respect, good will and confidence.

PETER M. CAMPBELL.

Peter M. Campbell, who is extensively engaged in the ice business in Ottawa, having developed an enterprise of considerable proportions that makes him one of the substantial citizens of La Salle county, was born near Paisley, Ontario, Canada, June 23, 1862. He is a son of John F. and Mary (McGilvary) Campbell, who were natives of Scotland. In 1852 the father crossed the Atlantic to Canada, where he remained until his removal to Earlville, Illinois, in 1879. He is now making his home with his son Peter. His wife died March 7, 1881, in her forty-fifth year. They were married in Toronto, Canada, and became the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters, of whom three are now living, namely: Peter M.; Charles W.; Mary, who is the wife of Dr. Frank J. Gastelow, of Prophetstown, Illinois. The father was a farmer by occupation, following that pursuit in Canada and Illinois until his retirement from business life. In religious faith he is a Baptist.

Peter M. Campbell pursued his education in the public schools and was seventeen years of age when the family removed to Earlville, Illi-

nois. He lived in that locality for about twenty years and at the age of twenty-three was married, the lady of his choice being Miss Sylvia M. Hathaway, whom he wedded November 18, 1885. She was born in Cheshire, Massachusetts, in 1860, a daughter of Lorenzo and Almira (Cain) Hathaway, both of whom were natives of the old Bay state, but died in Illinois. They came to this state in 1862 and were respected residents of La Salle county until called to their final rest. The father was a carpenter by trade, although he devoted much of his life to farming, which pursuit he followed in De Kalb county. He died when a comparatively young man in the faith of the Baptist church, of which he was an earnest member. In his family were three children: Lucy, who died in early womanhood; Emma J., who is the widow of George Edgerton and makes her home in Earlville; and Mrs. Campbell.

Following his marriage Mr. Campbell engaged in farming until 1902 and was enterprising, practical and progressive in his methods of agriculture. In 1903 he turned his attention to the ice business, in which he has since continued. He has shipped ice each year until the winter of 1905-6, when the weather was so mild that he had to purchase ice to supply the trade. He usually packs between nine and ten thousand tons of ice each year. He has secured a liberal patronage in this direction and is recognized as a thoroughly reliable business man.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have been born four children: Harold R., Myron H., Mary and John. Mr. Campbell belongs to Occidental lodge, No. 40, A. F. & A. M.; Shabbona chapter, No. 37, R. A. M.; and Ottawa commandery, No. 10, K. T., while both he and his wife are members of the chapter of the Eastern Star, No. 270. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, but he has never sought or desired office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business affairs, in which he has met with signal success as the years have gone by.

AUGUST FUNFSINN.

August Funfsinn, a weathy farmer and grain buyer living in a fine country home on section 31, Troy Grove township, and owning and operating a grain elevator at Fitchmore station on the same section, was born in Luxemburg, Prussia, Germany, and came with his parents to America in June, 1850. He is a son of Henry and Catherine Funfsinn, both of whom were na-

tives of Prussia and the mother is still living at the advanced age of over seventy-seven years, but the father passed away about fourteen years ago. The parents were representatives of what is known as the middle class of Prussia.

Hearing of the advantages offered by the new world, for they had friends in this country who sent back favorable reports concerning business opportunities, Henry Funfsinn determined to secure his fortune in the United States and with his family started for Illinois. The voyage across the Atlantic was made in a sailing vessel and lasted for more than two months, during which time they encountered some severe weather. Eventually, however, they landed safely in New York city and traveled westward by water to Chicago and thence by canal to La Salle. From that city they drove north by wagon and for a time boarded in a house which stood on the farm upon which August Funfsinn now resides. When a brief period had passed, however, the father purchased eighty acres of land on section 30, Troy Grove township, where his widow is now living. He had very limited capital when viewed from the standpoint of the multi-millionaires of the present day but was in very comfortable circumstances for one of that period, having money sufficient to enable him to secure a farm and gain a start in the new world. He built a frame house sixteen by twenty-four feet, a story and a half in height, still standing. It was considered in those days a mansion on the prairies of La Salle county, where there were still many sod houses and rude pioneer cabins. The unimproved condition of the country is indicated by the fact that many times wolves and deer approached closely to their home and it was not a difficult thing to have a dish of venison upon the pioneer board. August Funfsinn remembers herding cattle—of which his father had not a few—on the plains south of his farm, for at that time the land was unclaimed, the tract being all open prairie. The eighty acres of land which the father purchased was wild and uncultivated. He broke the sod with ox teams, even plowing his first crop of corn with one ox. Most of his crop, however, consisted of oats and spring wheat. At that time there were no fences and but few trees in this part of La Salle county, but the seeds of improvement were being planted and in due time brought forth rich fruit. The father had served as a sergeant in the Prussian army and after that was superintendent of a silver mine near Luxemburg. In America his entire time and attention were devoted to agricultural pursuits and he became one of the substantial farmers of this community, developing a good tract of land and establishing a fine home.

It was upon the old family homestead that August Funfsinn was reared to manhood, acquiring his early education in an old log school-house such as was common at that time. Later a frame schoolhouse was built near his home. During the early years the family knew the real inconveniences and difficulties of pioneer life, but as time passed by the father prospered in his undertakings and was enabled to add many modern comforts to the home. As his financial resources increased he invested more and more largely in land until he owned over four hundred acres of good farm land in Troy Grove township at the time of his death. He had also built a modern home and was known in the neighborhood as one of the best farmers. The family numbered eight children, three sons and five daughters, and August Funfsinn was only four years of age at the time of the emigration to the new world. He has therefore practically spent his entire life in this county and shared with the family in all the incidents and experiences which come to those who locate on the frontier. When not busy with his text-books his time was largely given to the work of the fields and he lived at home up to the time of his marriage.

It was in 1870 that August Funfsinn was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary Schneider, a sister of John Schneider, a prominent farmer, who lived north of the Funfsinn home, but died about fourteen years ago. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Funfsinn have been born seven children: Catherine, the wife of Conrad Klein, a resident of this county; Anna, the wife of Joseph Schmidt, living in Iowa; Henry, who married Minnie Schwendeman and resides in Bureau county, Illinois; Rosa, who married William Bovey and lives near Waterloo in Benton county, Iowa; John, who is married and resides in Plymouth county, Iowa; Margaret, the wife of Albert Schwindeman, of Troy Grove township; and Agnes, at home. For his second wife Mr. Funfsinn chose Miss Frances Atzert, a native of La Salle county, and they have three children, Louise, Leo and Joseph, all at home.

When August Funfsinn started out in life on his own account he received some assistance from his father, but largely owes his success entirely to his own efforts and is recognized as a man of good business ability, executive force and keen sagacity. He now has large land holdings, including his present homestead property of three hundred and twenty-five acres on section 31. This is improved with a fine country residence, large and commodious and supplied with all modern equipments as well as tasteful furnishings. It stands in the midst of a well kept lawn and is a most attractive country place.

He also has three hundred and thirty-one acres of land in Plymouth and Black Hawk counties, Iowa, which has been improved by him. He has tilled the farms, devoting his land mostly to the raising of grain, but he has also fed cattle and hogs. Most of his time, however, has been given to raising and buying grain and in both branches of the business he is very successful, producing large crops and also meeting with prosperity as a grain-dealer. At one time he was a partner of William Walyer in the elevator business at Coulton, a small station in Troy Grove township, but later selling out there he built the elevator at Fitchmore station, where he is now conducting a large grain trade, furnishing a market for many local producers. He is a man of diligence and enterprise, who brings to his business not only untiring industry but also sound judgment and clear foresight and thus, owing to his capable direction, his business interests have been attended with a gratifying measure of success, his life showing what can be accomplished by the careful manipulation of business conditions and indefatigable energy.

HENRY SHAWBACK.

Henry Shawback, the oldest resident of Richland township, where for many years he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising, is located on section 22, where he owns a valuable farm. He has five hundred and ninety-seven acres lying in the immediate vicinity of his residence. He has lived in La Salle county since the 17th of July, 1847, having come from Germany to the new world. He was born in Albungan, Kurhrhassan, Germany, July 29, 1835, his parents being John Powell and Christina (Mincher) Shawback, who came to the United States with their son Henry and were residents of La Salle county until called to their final rest. The father was born in Albungan, Kurhrhassan, Germany, October 15, 1803, and passed away August 20, 1884, while his wife, who was born September 22, 1807, died November 18, 1891. In their family were seven children, of whom Henry Shawback is the eldest. The others are: Nicholas, who was born February 15, 1838, and died February 4, 1892; Christina, who died in Germany at the age of three years; Martha, who died in Germany in childhood; Edward, who was born February 17, 1844, and became a member of Company E, Forty-fourth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, his death occurring in Andersonville prison June 6, 1864, when he was only twenty years, three

months and nineteen days of age, his life thus being given as a sacrifice on the altar of the Union; Henry G., who died in this county at the age of two years; and one child who was born in the winter of 1848 and died in infancy.

Henry Shawback was a lad of about eleven and a half years when he came with his parents to the United States. He had attended school in his native country and he also spent three winter seasons as a student in the public schools of La Salle county. During the war he cared for his parents and afterward started out in life on his own account, entering upon an independent business venture in 1864. He received the quarter section of land on which he makes his home from his father, but all of his other possessions have been acquired entirely through his own labors and he is now one of the extensive landholders of the community. He has made all of the improvements upon his farm and as the years have gone by has carried on general agricultural pursuits, bringing his land under a high state of cultivation, so that the fields are very productive and his property is valuable. He always borrowed money to buy the different farms that he has purchased and because of his prompt and ready payments he has thus established a splendid credit, which he enjoys at Streator and also at Chicago and elsewhere as well as in his home neighborhood. He is thoroughly reliable and trustworthy in all of his business transactions and has never been known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen in any business affair.

Mr. Shawback was married in this county to Miss Fredrika Grivy, who was born May 10, 1842, in Felagen, Prussia, and died October 2, 1901. She was a daughter of William and Wilhelmina Grivy, both of whom were natives of Germany, the former born February 14, 1810, and the latter December 19, 1811. They came to this country about 1846, settling in Pennsylvania, and later William Grivy removed with his family to La Salle county, arriving in 1850. He resided first in Vermillion township and afterward in Richland township, where he and his wife spent their remaining days, his death occurring April 20, 1894, while his wife died December 19, 1900.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Shawback has been blessed with ten children, six of whom are living: Rebecca, who died February 8, 1861, at the age of twenty-one days; Christina, who died September 19, 1863, when but thirteen days old; Edmund, who was born February 4, 1862, and died on the 2d of June of the same year; Lydia, who died in infancy; William, who is a widower and has five children and resides at



MR. AND MRS. HENRY SHAWBACK.

home; John P., who is married and has seven children and resides upon one of his father's farms; Sarah W.; Caroline Christina; Reuben H.; and Lydia.

In his political views Mr. Shawback has always been a republican since the formation of the party. He has served for eighteen years as commission, fifteen years of that time being consecutive, and the fact that he has been again and again called to this office is incontrovertible proof of his fidelity in the position and the confidence reposed in him by his fellowmen, for he has been elected on the republican ticket in a township having a normal democratic majority. His religious views are indicated by his membership in the Evangelical Association of America. He has resided in this part of the county for nearly six decades and is one of its oldest settlers. From boyhood times to the present he has aided in the work of general improvement and development and as the years have gone by he has made a splendid record as a man of excellent business ability, of progressive citizenship and of genuine personal worth. He is esteemed by all who know him and most largely where he is best known.

GEORGE PLETSCH.

George Pletsch, living on a farm of two hundred and sixty-eight acres on section 36, Eden township, is devoting his time and energies to general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising, making a specialty of the raising of draft horses and of feeding cattle. Somewhat extensive in its dimensions, the farm is a valuable property, carefully improved and supplied with modern conveniences and equipments. Mr. Pletsch is a worthy representative of the German-American element in the citizenship of La Salle county. He was born in Hessen, Germany, October 29, 1863, his parents being George and Annie (Staubus) Pletsch, who came to the United States about 1884, locating in Putnam county, Illinois. The mother is still living, her home being in Granville, but the father died in 1900, at the age of seventy-three years. He was a farmer by occupation, following that pursuit during his residence in Germany. In the family were four sons and four daughters, all of whom are living, namely: Fred; John; Conrad; Mrs. Lizzie Wirsing, of Arkansas; Mrs. Tina Wege, of Eden township, La Salle county; and Mary and Elsie, who are residing in Putnam county, Illinois.

George Pletsch, the other member of the family, attended school in Germany and also in this

country, coming to the United States in 1882. He landed at New York on the 15th of March of that year and, making his way at once from the seaboard into the interior of the country, he located in Putnam county, where he began work by the month as a farm hand. He was employed in that way for about ten years and saving his earnings was at length enabled to invest in land, purchasing his present farm in 1899 at one hundred dollars per acre. The property today would bring almost double that price. He had previously owned eighty acres near La Salle, which he sold when he bought his present home property. The farm is finely improved, all of the modern equipments being there found. There are substantial buildings in the midst of well tilled fields and good crops are annually harvested. He raises the cereals best adapted to soil and climate and in addition thereto he carries on farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of draft horses and feeding cattle.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Pletsch was married in this county to Miss Helen Linker, a daughter of Philip Linker, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. They have become the parents of two sons and a daughter: Ernest and Karl, aged respectively thirteen and nine years; and Katie, seven years of age. The sons were born in Putnam county and the daughter upon the home farm in Eden township, La Salle county, and all are still under the parental roof.

Mr. Pletsch is a republican, whose study and investigation of the questions and issues of the day has led him to give a stalwart support to that party. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America at Tonica and his religious views are in harmony with the teachings of the Lutheran church of Eden township, of which he is a member. He did not make a mistake in seeking the new world as a place of residence and of business operation, for in this country his carefully directed labors and diligence have brought him to the goal of success and he is now numbered among the substantial residents of this community, having gained a very desirable competence.

JACKSON CHAMBERLIN.

Jackson Chamberlin, a farmer and stock-raiser, now serving as supervisor of Vermillion township, lives on section 28 and owns a farm of two hundred and eighty acres lying on sections 27 and 15 of the same township. A half century has passed since he became a resident of this county, where he arrived in the fall of

1855, locating in Vermillion township and purchasing a farm. As the years have passed he has added thereto until he has reached his present acreage.

He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1840, his parents being Arthur and Eliza (Horn) Chamberlin, who came to La Salle county in 1855, and were residents of Vermillion township until called to their final rest. The father died in 1863, at the age of forty-five years, and the mother in 1903, when about eighty-six years of age. Arthur Chamberlin was a native of Pennsylvania but his father was born in Ireland, whence he came to America in the eighteenth century, settling in the Keystone state, where he followed farming, his death there occurring when he had reached a venerable age. He was three times married, and a son of his first marriage was a soldier in the war of 1812, after which he removed to Wisconsin, where he died. In the family of Arthur and Eliza Chamberlin were eight children, all of whom came to this county: Daniel, deceased; Sarah, the deceased wife of Jerry Studebaker; Jackson; Emily L.; Mrs. Martha Lewis, residing in southwestern Nebraska; David, who is married and resides upon a farm in Eagle township; Hulda, wife of William Peck, of Vermillion township; Mrs. Mary A. Cover, who died in Fulton county, Illinois; and Mrs. Susan Cartwright, living in Nebraska.

From the age of fourteen years Jackson Chamberlin has lived in La Salle county, where he attended school. Through the periods of vacation he was trained to the work on the farm and desiring no other occupation as a life work he has always devoted his energies to the tilling of the soil and has prospered in his farming operations. He is today the owner of a valuable property comprising two hundred and eighty acres of land situated on sections 27 and 15, Vermillion township. His farm is equipped with substantial buildings and everything necessary for the care and development of the fields, including the latest improved machinery. There are good fences and in the pastures are found high grades of stock. Mr. Chamberlin has made all of the fine improvements upon his farm and he also owns a good farm of eighty acres in Idaho, worth one hundred dollars per acre.

On February 2, 1874, occurred the marriage of Jackson Chamberlin and Miss Sarah Brierly, who was born in La Salle county and is a sister of Samuel Brierly, of Eagle township. She died August 20, 1885, at the age of thirty-six years, leaving two children, Almira and Ora O., both at home.

Politically Mr. Chamberlin is a democrat, supporting the party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He has served as school director for thirty-three consecutive years, being also clerk of the board until he recently resigned. He is now serving his first term as supervisor. The cause of education profited by his active and helpful co-operation and in all matters of citizenship he is progressive and public-spirited, his labors proving of direct benefit in the work of public progress. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic lodge at Tonica and is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

SAMUEL PLUMB.

Too often the idea of business success conveys the impression of close, unrelaxing attention on the part of employer and of continuous, uninterrupted labor on the part of employe, permitting little or no thought of those personal interests relating to man's intellectual or moral progress. Maximum accomplishment with minimum outlay of work and capital seems to be a dominant spirit in the business world today. It is refreshing in the midst of such an outlook to pause and contemplate the life work and business record of such a man as Samuel Plumb. Successful in an eminent degree, he nevertheless possessed the broad humanitarian spirit that recognized the rights of others and never was he known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen in any business transaction. He won prosperity through judicious investment and through close application and at the same time shaped his course in conformity with a high standard of commercial ethics, manifesting at all times not only justice but the higher attribute of mercy. In the ancestral history of the family were displayed many sterling traits of character that won prominence for different representatives of the name in civic and military affairs and the same principles of honorable manhood which work for righteousness and for eminence in public life were manifest by him in his business career and in his daily conduct with his fellowmen, although he did not seek to figure prominently in the public gaze.

It was in the year 1635 that John Plumb, of England, established his home in Weathersfield, Connecticut, as the first member of the family in the new world. The ancestry is traced back through continuous line in England to 1500, while record is found of the Plumbs in Normandy back to 1180 A. D., a number of wills being ex-

tant which show the ancient lineage of the family even to the days of the reign of Henry II, the great-grandson of William the Conqueror. Only one of the children of John Plumb was born in America and there is no record of other members of the family save that of his son Samuel, who lived with him in Branford when he died in 1648. It was from this John Plumb and another who came in 1660 and left descendants that the American branch of the Plumb family sprang and from that time to the present the name has been honored in connection with those interests which work for the material progress and for the honor of the nation. Ebenezer Plumb, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Massachusetts and was a member of the colonial army in the war for independence. He was usually known as Deacon Plumb from the fact that he long served as deacon in the old church at Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in the work of which he took a most active and helpful part.

The parents of Samuel Plumb were Theron and Harriet (Merry) Plumb, the latter a daughter of Samuel Merry, of Herkimer county, New York, while the former was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, August 17, 1783.

The parents were residing in New York at the time of the birth of Samuel Plumb on the 15th of January, 1812. At the usual age he entered the public schools, but his opportunity for pursuing his studies under public instruction was limited and he largely obtained his knowledge by study while at the work bench. He was a youth of eight years when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Hartford, Ohio, where a portion of his youth was passed, while later he became a resident of Oberlin, that state. Watchful of every opportunity for business advancement and placing his dependence in the safe and substantial qualities of close application, energy and a thorough mastery of every task which he undertook, he gradually advanced until as president of a bank in Oberlin he was recognized as one of the prominent business men of his part of the state. It was prior to the Civil war that he joined with others in establishing this bank and was officially connected with the enterprise until 1869, when he removed to Streator.

In the meantime, through the period of the Civil war, Mr. Plumb was recognized as an influential resident of Ohio, leaving the impress of his individuality upon public thought and action during the momentous period in our national history brought about by events which led up to and culminated in the Civil war. The great question of slavery was agitating the coun-

try and a study of the conditions in the south led him to the endorsement of the policy of abolition. He voted with the whig party and later when the republican party was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery he joined its ranks. He was the friend and associate of distinguished leaders in the movement, including Hon. Benjamin Wade, Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, Governor S. P. Chase and others. He was elected to the state legislature from Ashtabula county and took an active interest in the discussion of the important questions which came up for settlement in the house. Following the inauguration of the Civil war his aid proved a potent factor in bettering the condition of soldiers in the field and of their families at home. He served on a committee under appointment by the governor of Ohio that investigated the conditions of Ohio troops after the first battle of Bull Run and suggested means for the improvement of such conditions. He ever remained a stalwart advocate of republican principles, and, though he had no aspiration for official preferment, in the years following his removal to Streator few men outside of public life had broader or more accurate knowledge of the issues of the day and of the questions bearing directly upon state and national welfare.

It was in the year 1869 that Samuel Plumb arrived in Streator, finding it a small village of embryonic conditions. The fact that it was known as Hardscrabble perhaps indicates something of the character of the town, which was just emerging from villagehood and had little industrial or commercial importance. Believing in the future of the new town, however, and realizing that the growth of Illinois was being rapidly carried forward along substantial lines, he opened a private bank in Streator and subsequently organized the Union National Bank, of which he was president for a number of years prior to his death. As a banker he won a gratifying measure of success and became one of the capitalists of the city. Any successful business enterprise is a factor in a city's growth and in this manner Mr. Plumb contributed to general improvement. Moreover his co-operation and aid could be counted upon at all times to further any plan or movement for the benefit of the city and its people and he did much to advance material, intellectual and moral progress.

In the year 1865 Samuel Plumb was united in marriage to Miss Levancia Holcomb, a native of New York and a daughter of Hiram and Jane (Richards) Holcomb, who removed from the Empire state to Ohio, and thence came to Illinois when Mrs. Plumb was but twelve years of age. Afterward returning to the Buckeye state,

she continued her education in Oberlin College, from which she was graduated in the class of 1861. While a student there she formed the acquaintance of Mr. Plumb, to whom she gave her hand in marriage in 1865. Their children are as follows: May E., the wife of Dr. R. A. Harris, of Los Angeles, California; Jessie, the wife of H. A. Schryver, of Wheaton, Illinois; Samuel Walter, vice president of the Union National Bank; and Bertha M., the wife of L. B. Frazier, of Aurora, Illinois.

Mr. Plumb held membership in the Congregational church of Streator, but withheld his aid from no religious movement that tended to uplift his fellowmen. He took a sane, unbiased view of life, its possibilities and its responsibilities, and he neglected no duty that devolved upon him in his business career or in his relations with his fellowmen as a citizen or social associate. His nature was pre-eminently kindly and cordial. He looked for the best in others and thereby received from them the manifestations of the higher nature. He was true to every trust of the business world and no confidence reposed in him in any relation of life was betrayed to the slightest degree. He passed away in Colorado Springs, Colorado, June 23, 1882, having rounded out the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten. Mrs. Plumb, still surviving her husband, yet makes her home in Streator and is president of the Union National Bank. Moreover she is a member of the Presbyterian church of Streator and her spirit of philanthropy is manifest in her hearty co-operation with many benevolent and charitable enterprises of the city. Provided with excellent educational privileges, added to innate refinement and culture, she has always been recognized as a leader in social circles, exerting a wide influence in behalf of the ennobling virtues and graces of character.

SAMUEL W. PLUMB.

Samuel W. Plumb, one of the directors and the vice president of the Union National Bank of Streator, was born in this city, July 14, 1874. He completed his education in Wheaton College at Wheaton, Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1895. The following year he entered the Union National Bank of Streator as messenger and has been an important factor in the management of this strong financial institution in later years.

In Wheaton, Illinois, on the 11th of November, 1896, Mr. Plumb was united in marriage to Miss Anna A. Dresser, who was born in Pent-

water, Michigan, April 28, 1876, the wedding ceremony being performed by her grandfather, Rev. Amos Dresser, who in antebellum days was a strong anti-slavery man and was once whipped on the streets of Memphis, Tennessee, for expressing his opinions in opposition to slavery. Mrs. Plumb still has in her possession the testament which her grandfather carried in his pocket at that time. Her parents were Amos and Rhoda (Roberts) Dresser. Her father, born in Ohio and educated in Oberlin College, is now a manufacturer of Wheaton, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Plumb have two children: Samuel W., born March 6, 1899; and Gordon Dresser, born February 28, 1901.

Mr. Plumb is a valued member of the Streator Club, while in his political views he is a republican.

THOMAS O'DONNELL.

Thomas O'Donnell was born on the farm where he now resides on section 17, Wallace township. His natal day was June 23, 1862, and his parents were Andrew and Margaret (O'Donnell) O'Donnell, further mention of whom is made in connection with the sketch of James J. O'Donnell on another page of this work. In the family were seven children, namely: Mary, who was born in Ireland, and died in 1860; Johanna, who is living on the old home farm in the house built by her father; John, who was born in Ireland and married Mary Hogan, their home being in Stewart, Iowa; Kate, the wife of Ed Wolfe, also a resident of Stewart, Iowa; Mike, who is married and resides in Montana; James J., who is living in Wallace township; and Thomas, of this review.

Throughout his entire life Thomas O'Donnell has lived upon the old home place. When his father died he inherited eighty acres of land and he has built a new house and barns upon his farm and otherwise improved his property. He has drained his fields by laying many rods of tiling and has divided the farm by well kept fences. He is now getting everything about his place in good shape and is still investing money for the further development and improvement of the property. The buildings are new and in good condition and the farm is neat and thrifty in appearance. In addition to his home place he rents and cultivates forty acres owned by his sister, who lives in the old home.

On the 9th of February, 1891, Mr. O'Donnell was united in marriage to Miss Katie Keating, who was born in Ottawa and is a daughter of John Keating, a resident of the county seat. Two

children grace this marriage: Margaret, who was born March 2, 1892; and Mary, who was born May 22, 1894. The parents are communicants of the Roman Catholic church at Ottawa, and Mr. O'Donnell gives his political allegiance to the democratic party. He has served as school director for fifteen years and was formerly road commissioner for fifteen years and drain commissioner for nine years. He regards a public office as a public trust and is as loyal to his duty and as faithful in its performance as he is in the care of his private business interests.

HON. CORBUS P. GARDNER.

Corbus P. Gardner is one of the ablest lawyers practicing at the La Salle county bar and has become quite prominent in public affairs, now representing his district in the state senate. He was born on a farm north of Mendota, September 2, 1868, and is a son of George W. and Margaret (Smith) Gardner, both of whom were of Irish descent but natives of Butler (then Lawrence) county, Pennsylvania. The father was born February 13, 1824, and in 1851 went to California, traveling by water from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to St. Joseph, Missouri. He spent about two years in the gold fields on the Pacific slope and then returned to his home in the east. It was in 1862 that he brought his family to Illinois and took up his residence in La Salle county, where he eventually became the owner of two hundred and eighty acres of fine farming land on sections 9 and 17, Mendota township, his time and attention being devoted to agricultural pursuits. In his family were ten children, nine sons and one daughter.

During his boyhood and youth Corbus P. Gardner aided his father in the cultivation and improvement of the home farm. His education, begun in the country schools, was supplemented by a course in the Blackstone high school of Mendota, where he was graduated in 1887, and for a time he was a student in the law office of Otto Keselbach, of that city, and also worked on the Mendota Reporter. Later he attended the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and on his graduation from that institution in 1890 was admitted to the bar in both Illinois and Michigan. Locating in Mendota, he opened an office over the First National Bank, and is today successfully engaged in practice at that place, being recognized as one of the most prominent attorneys of the county. He handles only large cases and has been connected with some of the leading lawsuits not only of La Salle county but ad-

joining counties as well. A man of sound judgment and broad legal knowledge, he manages his cases with masterful skill and tact.

On the 11th of December, 1901, Mr. Gardner married Miss Georgie Smith, who was a popular teacher in the Blackstone school, and to them has been born one child, Margaret W., born October 18, 1903. As a republican Mr. Gardner has always taken an active interest in political affairs but was never a candidate for office until his first election to the state senate in 1898. So acceptably did he fill the position, however, that he was re-elected in 1902 and is the present incumbent. He has served on all of the important committees and is now chairman of the appropriation committee. He has always championed public education but at the same time has worked earnestly to use the state's money for the purposes for which it was appropriated. As a politician Mr. Gardner has always been noted for his fair dealing and honesty and is credited, even by his political enemies, with being straightforward and conducting the business of the state for the benefit of the people, thus gaining the confidence of both parties. He is today one of the most prominent political figures in the county and he well merits the high regard in which he is so uniformly held.

WILLIAM F. QUINN.

William F. Quinn, prominently known throughout Illinois as a horseman and now located in Chicago at the southwest corner of Clark and Madison streets, was born in the city of La Salle in May, 1872. His father, John H. Quinn, was a native of Ireland and in 1865 became a resident of La Salle, where he was engaged in the grocery and stock business. He met with splendid prosperity as the years passed by and is now a wealthy citizen, living retired upon a farm near the town of La Salle. In his family were five children, four sons and a daughter, namely: Ed. J., who was prominent in political circles and died in April, 1902; James P., who is with the General Fire Extinguishing Company; Daniel J., who is also associated with that company; William F.; and Mrs. Matthew J. Reiley, living in Chicago. The father has always given his political allegiance to the democracy since he became a naturalized American citizen and is very active in local political circles, doing all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. He has frequently been a delegate to its conventions and has served as alderman of La Salle for some time,

exercising his official prerogatives in support of many progressive measures.

William F. Quinn was educated in the common schools of his native city and when sixteen years of age came to Chicago, where he was connected with horse-trading for some time. Later he became a linesman and took the premium as linesman at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. He is one of the best horsemen in the state and is a great lover of horses. He belongs to a number of prominent driving clubs, including the Garfield Park Winter Driving Club and the Washington Park Racing Association.

On the 25th of April, 1906, in St. Louis, Missouri, Mr. Quinn was married to Miss Mary M. McMorran, of Chicago, and they reside at No. 708 East Fiftieth street. In his political affiliation Mr. Quinn is a democrat. In 1899 he served as commissary inspector for the Wagner Palace Car Company and during the greater part of his life has been prominent in connection with the handling of horses.

R. C. GAST.

R. C. Gast is the owner of an excellent farm of three hundred and fifty-five acres, his home being on section 28, Earl township. Man's rise is not measured by the heights to which he has attained but the depths from which he has climbed and viewed from this standpoint Mr. Gast has made a splendid record, for with limited educational and financial advantages he started out in life on his own account and worked his way steadily upward until he is now one of the substantial and representative agriculturists and large landowners of his adopted county.

He was born near Frankfort-on-Oder, Germany, November 18, 1859. His father, John Gotlieb Gast, was born at the same place on the 7th of December, 1825, and there spent his childhood and early manhood. In 1854 he was married to Marie Dorothea Gray and in 1861 he came to America, locating in Earl township, La Salle county, Illinois, where Mr. Gast engaged in farming. He purchased a tract of land of eighty acres with little improvements. He was a hard worker and a man of strong constitution and personal magnetism. Because of his industry and enterprise he became one of the prosperous farmers of Earl township, while his personal characteristics made him popular with many friends. At his death he owned two hundred acres of good land with excellent modern improvements upon the place, all of which were

put there by himself. He died June 11, 1893, and about three weeks before the end he realized that he could not live and made all arrangements for the funeral service and interment. Calling his family to him, he made disposition of his property and soon after passed away. He was one of the oldest settlers in his neighborhood, having located there in early pioneer times, and as the years passed he watched the development of the county as it emerged from frontier conditions and took on all of the evidences of a modern civilization. His wife was born in Cusehenn, Germany, March 25, 1824. She was always a strong woman, very diligent and energetic up to the last few years of her life, when a cancerous growth, however, not recognized as such by her physicians and family until too late, destroyed her vitality and occasioned her death on the 24th of May, 1894, in Ottawa. Being in limited financial circumstances at the time of their arrival in the new world, Mr. and Mrs. Gotlieb Gast lived for a considerable period in an old log house on the farm, where the father afterward built a modern frame residence. Their frugality and industry were the essential elements in their success. They were good Christian people, holding membership in the German Lutheran church. In their family were seven children: Minnie, now the wife of F. A. Bruell, is living in Meriden township. Ann Eliza is the wife of Chris Schlivens, a resident of Ottawa. One died in Germany in infancy. Rinold C. is the next of the family. John G. is living on a farm in Meriden township. Bertha C. is the deceased wife of John Hess, a resident of Mendota, Illinois, and Otto is living on the old homestead.

R. C. Gast spent his life on his father's farm up to the time of his marriage. He began work when very young, following the plow when only seven years of age. Because of the necessity for his early toil he received but limited educational privileges, but he developed a self-reliance and force of character that stood him in place of capital and have made him a man of much strength of purpose and marked individuality.

On the 8th of November, 1883, Mr. Gast was united in marriage to Miss Martha Andres, who was born in Germany, December 22, 1865. She is a daughter of Carl and Johanna Andres, both of whom were natives of Germany and in 1867 became residents of La Salle county, where the father engaged in farming. Later, however, he and his wife returned to Germany, where both passed away. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Gast has been blessed with four children: Arthur, born August 19, 1884; Carl, born May 8, 1890; Lawrence, January 5, 1895; and Bertha,



GOTTLIEB GAST.

January 27, 1898. All of the children are yet at home.

At the time of his marriage Mr. Gast began farming on his own account. As the result of his industry in previous years he had become the owner of three good horses, five head of cattle, a few hogs and some tools. He bought one hundred and twenty acres of land from his father and farmed it for twelve years. Eleven years ago he sold his property and bought two hundred and eighty-five acres where he now lives, to which he has added until his landed possessions at the present writing aggregate three hundred and fifty-five acres. He completed the house which had been partially built and he now has a large, square frame residence of pleasant arrangement and tastefully furnished. In 1902 he built a big barn and has put up other good buildings upon his place. All have been painted and everything is kept in a state of good repair. He carries on general farming, also feeding some cattle and hogs, and he has every reason to be proud of the excellent record which he has made in business. Handicapped by limited advantages in his youth, he has learned many valuable lessons in the school of experience and is a practical, enterprising business man, who makes the most of his opportunities and has accomplished good results.

In his political views Mr. Gast is an earnest republican. He has served as school director for fifteen years and the cause of education finds in him a warm friend. He belongs to the German Lutheran church and is interested in all that pertains to general progress along material, educational or moral lines. Brought to America in early childhood, he has resided in La Salle county through almost his entire life, and, as every good citizen does who faithfully performs his daily duties, he has contributed to the substantial progress of his community and upheld its legal and political status.

JOHN A. BARDONER.

John A. Bardoner, who owns and operates a farm on section 28, Earl township, is a native of Pennsylvania, where his birth occurred November 26, 1836. His parents were John A. and Katherine (Bilston) Bardoner. Both were born in Pennsylvania, but the father was of French descent, while the mother was of German lineage. She died when her son John was only nine years of age and the father afterwards married again. He was an iron-moulder by trade and followed that occupation amid the iron fields of the Keystone state.

Following his father's second marriage life at home was rendered uncomfortable to John A. Bardoner and he therefore started out in the world alone to fight its battles unaided. He has since depended entirely upon his own exertions and whatever success he has achieved is due entirely to his own labors. He learned the machinist's trade in early manhood and, being fond of life, its pleasures and excitements, thought little of saving money. He therefore had only a dollar and a half in his pocket when in 1858 he arrived in La Salle county. Here he began work on a farm for Robert Strawn in Utica township and he gave his money to Mrs. Strawn to keep for him, for by this time he had begun to take a more serious view of life and determined to save money. For a few years he remained in the employ of Mr. Strawn and then purchased a team and rented a tract of land, thus starting out in life upon an independent business career. Within five years he had saved capital sufficient to enable him to make purchase of seventy acres of land situated on section 28, Earl township, and thereon he has since made his home.

In the fall of 1863, Mr. Bardoner was married to Miss Johanna Thompson, a native of Ohio, born July 1, 1844, and a daughter of Elisha and Marinda (Place) Thompson, who were early settlers of Serena township. The farm which Mr. Bardoner secured was an old one, upon which was a small frame house and log stable. There the young couple began their domestic life, working earnestly and persistently and rearing a large family. Though Mr. Bardoner has never added to his original purchase he has made a comfortable home and has been enabled to enjoy many of the good things of life as the years have gone by without attempt to amass wealth. Two years ago he built a neat cottage upon his place. The land is well tiled, there are good fences and an orchard and shade trees add to the value and attractive appearance of the farm, while a beautiful lawn surrounds the house.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bardoner have been born eight children, of whom seven are now living: Nellie M., the wife of Robert Place, a resident of Iowa; Emma L., the wife of James Julian, who is living in Meriden township; Katie J., the wife of R. E. Phillips, of Earlville; Charles T., who is living on a farm in Iowa; Cornelia, who died at the age of six years; Angeline, the wife of Walter Gatiss, a farmer of Earl township; William, who is living in Somonauk, Illinois; and Martin V., at home.

In early life Mr. Bardoner became convinced of the injustice and wrong of slavery and when Abraham Lincoln made his canvass of the state

and Mr. Bardoner heard him speak at Ottawa he became a warm adherent and champion of the martyred president and has since been a stalwart republican. He has served as school director but in no other office. Though his education was limited, his mental training being largely received in night schools, he is today a man of clear understanding, keeping well posted on the questions and issues of the day through reading and observation, while in the school of experience he has learned many valuable lessons. As the years have gone by he has made good use of his opportunities, providing his family with a comfortable home and gaining a farm which yields to him a good financial return in reward for the care and labor which he bestows upon it. Altogether he has gotten much contentment from his life and has gained the respect of his fellowmen.

HERMAN KUTTER.

Herman Kutter is a progressive farmer who is not a follower but a leader in the advanced movement which has made such marvelous and gratifying changes in agriculture in the last quarter of a century. He has a nice home pleasantly situated about a quarter of a mile south of Mendota on section 4, Troy Grove township. His parents, Godfrey and Johanna Kutter, were both born near Gerlitz, in the province of Schlesing, Prussia, and in the year 1849 boarded a sailing vessel, which after a voyage of fifty-four days, in which they encountered stormy weather, dropped anchor in the harbor of New York. They proceeded westward by rail to Peru, Illinois, and soon afterward Mr. Kutter purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land near Compton, Lee county, on which he remained for about a year. He then returned to Peru, where he was employed for about a year, after which he again located on his farm in Lee county, where he reared his family. The farm is still in possession of his children. He came to America empty-handed but his persistent labor and energy wrought a change in his financial condition and he was the possessor of a comfortable competence at the time of his demise. In fact, he accumulated quite a large and valuable estate and his life record was a splendid illustration of the fact that labor and enterprise bring a sure reward in this country where effort is not hampered by caste or class. His death occurred in Lee county, February 22, 1879. In the family were five children: Augusta, now deceased; William, who is living in Peru; Henry; Herman,

of this review; and Louis, who resides upon the old home farm in Lee county.

Herman Kutter acquired his education in Peru, where he was married to Miss Minnie Schwichtenberg, a daughter of Fred Schwichtenberg, and a representative of one of the old German families who came to this country in 1865. Following his marriage Mr. Kutter rented the old home farm where his mother lived until 1890, and then removed to his present place. He is a successful agriculturist and has valuable property interests, owning one hundred and forty acres of land on section 4, Troy Grove township, in the midst of which stands his residence, and one hundred and sixty acres on section 2, Mendota township. His land is devoted to general farming and stock-raising and he has fed cattle, sheep and hogs, meeting with success in both departments of his business. In addition to the property in this county he owns a half section of land in Canada near Winnipeg.

Unto Mr. Kutter and his wife have been born nine children: Arthur, Laura, Lydia, Hilda, Bertha, Irma, Minnie, Herman and Dorothy. The family is well known in this community and the members of the household occupy an enviable position in the social circles in which they move. Mr. Kutter is a republican in his political belief and has served as school director of his district. He and his family belong to the German Lutheran church at Mendota. He is a progressive farmer, who uses thoroughly up-to-date business methods in his work. He has made investments in northern land and there is every indication that it will rise in value. His home place is splendidly improved and his enterprise and progressive spirit stand as salient features in his life work.

PATRICK H. CLARK.

Patrick H. Clark devotes his energies to farming and is also engaged in the silica sand business, having a bed of silica sand on his farm, which lies on sections 17 and 19, Ottawa township. Here he owns one hundred and eighty-four acres of land well improved and constituting one of the valuable farm properties of the locality. The owner was born in Ophir township, La Salle county, June 8, 1867, his parents being Joseph and Eliza (Thompson) Clark, who crossed the Atlantic from Europe, settling in Providence, Rhode Island, about 1844. Both were natives of the north of Ireland and after coming to the new world they lived for several years in Providence, whence they removed to Ottawa in the '50s. In

the county seat Joseph Clark engaged in farming and purchased a tract of land four miles north of the city, giving his time and energies to its cultivation and improvement until he retired from active business life and took up his abode in Ottawa, in 1891. There he spent his remaining days in the enjoyment of a well earned rest, his death occurring in February, 1905, when he had reached the advanced age of eighty-two years and six months. In politics he was a democrat but did not seek or desire office, preferring to devote his attention to his business affairs, in which he was quite successful, so that with a comfortable competence he retired to private life, there to enjoy the fruits of former toil. His wife passed away in Ottawa, in March, 1896, when sixty-six years of age. In their family were eight children: Mrs. Eliza Coyle and Mrs. Annie Weible, both of Ottawa; Joseph, of Chicago, who is the patentee of a ditching machine used for excavating, sewerage, etc.; Patrick H., of this review; Mrs. Mary McGowan, of Kokomo, Indiana; George and Margaret, both residents of Ottawa; and Mrs. Emma Cronley, of Streator, Illinois.

Patrick H. Clark was reared in Ottawa township, where he has always resided, and the public schools afforded him his educational privileges. He has engaged in operating a stone quarry for eighteen years, having opened one where the Seiberling factory is now located. He established that quarry twenty-one years ago and in 1903 he purchased the silica sand plat, when he bought his present farm. He has been engaged in the sand business for a number of months, furnishing sand which is used for glass, molding, polishing, grinding and for foundry work. He employs about a dozen men in the operation of his sand beds and in addition to the management of this business he is carrying on general farming, having his land well developed, while the fields yield to him rich and abundant harvests as the years go by. He is a man of marked business enterprise and energy in whom indolence and idleness find no part and as the years have passed he has made a creditable record as a diligent, reliable and successful business man.

ERNEST PANCAKE.

Ernest Pancake, one of the young and enterprising farmers of Allen township, living on section 13, was born on the 20th of August, 1875, in Ironton, Ohio. His father, Andrew J. Pancake, is also a native of Ohio and a farmer by occupation. He devoted many years to agricultural

pursuits but is now living retired, his home being about six miles east of Ironton, Ohio. During the Civil war he served for three years under Captain John Brown in the Fifth Virginia Cavalry and was twice shot through the body and they were able to draw a silk handkerchief through the wounds.

Upon the old homestead farm in Ohio Ernest Pancake was reared, his time being occupied with the duties and pleasures consistent with his years. He worked at home until sixteen years of age and then supplemented his early educational privileges, acquired in the common schools, by study in Lebanon (Ohio) University. He afterward engaged in farming for a year in the Buckeye state and later removed to West Virginia, where he was employed in a sawmill for six months. He then worked in the Sunnyside coal mine at a place called Hawk's Nest, and when a year had passed he returned to Ohio, where he engaged in the butchering business for about a year.

On the expiration of that period he came to Illinois and bought a half interest in a harness shop in Ransom, his partner being B. T. Seguin. This relation was maintained for two years, when he sold out to his partner and through the succeeding year was employed as a farm hand by George Berge, whose daughter he afterward married. He then purchased the land whereon he now resides and began the improvement of the farm, building fences and cultivating the fields and adding modern accessories and equipments which are always found upon a model farm. He owns altogether one hundred and sixty acres of good land on section 13, Allen township, and in addition to the tilling of the soil he is interested in raising pure blooded Duroc Jersey hogs, having at present about one hundred and ninety head upon his place. He built a hog house that cost fifteen hundred dollars and he belongs to the Duroc Breeders Association. At the head of his drove of hogs is a male, Kant Top Notch, that cost four hundred dollars, the registered number being 47,327. The sire of this hog, which sold for five thousand dollars, and also the sire of his mother took first grand champion prize at the St. Louis World's Fair. Mr. Pancake is well known as a breeder and raiser of high grade swine and his business ranks him with the leading stock feeders of this section of the state.

In 1897 Mr. Pancake was united in marriage to Miss Marie Berge, who was born on the old farm homestead on section 27, Allen township. Her father, George Berge, was a native of Germany and married Miss Christina Rosenkrantz, also born in that land. The father came to this

country about a half century ago and engaged in farming near Streator for a number of years but eventually removed to the farm which he now makes his home, on section 27, Allen township, having here two hundred and eighty acres of rich and productive land. Unto him and his wife have been born nine children: George, who married Alice Kime and is engaged in farming in Iowa; Elizabeth, the wife of John Lehi, a resident farmer of Allen township; August, who married Lottie Linford and follows farming in South Dakota; Carrie, the wife of William Baker, who is engaged in farming near Budd, Illinois; Christina, at home; Emma, the wife of Henry Seidentop, who is engaged in farming in Livingston county, Illinois; Mrs. Marie Pancake; Adam, who married Lizzie Baker and is farming near Ransom, Illinois; and Willie, who wedded Mary Ramey and operates the old home place.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Pancake has been blessed with one child, Adam, who was seven years of age on the 16th of September, 1906. Mr. Pancake is a republican in his political views. His wife belongs to the Evangelical church. They are both widely known in this community and have a pleasant home noted for its hospitality and good cheer.

ROBERT MORRISON.

Robert Morrison has reached the eighty-third milestone on life's journey and is therefore one of the venerable citizens of La Salle county. He was born in Dumbarton, on the Clyde, in Scotland, December 8, 1822, and is a son of James and Mary Morrison, further mention of whom is made in connection with the sketch of Adam Morrison on another page of this work. His boyhood days were spent in his native country, and his education was acquired in the schools there. He remained at home to the age of eighteen years, when, attracted by the broader opportunities and business advantages of the new world, he came to the United States as a passenger on a sailing vessel in 1840. Landing at Boston after a voyage of six weeks, in which the ship encountered some severe storms, he spent the succeeding year in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and then went to Fall River, that state, where he worked as a block printer for several years in a cloth manufacturing establishment. In 1848, however, Mr. Morrison sought a home in the middle west and came to La Salle county, which to a large extent was a frontier district. Here he turned his attention to farming, securing a tract of land in Otter Creek township. He

first built a little cabin or shack which stood in the midst of a wild prairie and timber country. The task of developing this region and reclaiming it for the purposes of cultivation and civilization had scarcely been begun. Game of various kinds was plentiful and there were many evidences of frontier life. Mr. Morrison with characteristic energy began developing his property and in the course of years transformed his land into a very valuable farm, the rich fields returning him golden harvests annually. He now owns two hundred and forty acres of fine farming land and all of the improvements upon this property stand as monuments to his thrift and labor. His market in the early days was Ottawa and at that time there was only one house between his home and the county seat, a distance of fifteen miles, it being the property of Joseph Ebersol. Mr. Morrison broke wild prairie with ox teams, planted his seed and cultivated crops which brought him a substantial financial return. He also added good buildings to his place and he still lives upon the old homestead where for many years he labored earnestly and persistently in the care of the fields. At the present time the work of the farm is done by others.

It was after Mr. Morrison came to this county that he was married in Bruce township, in 1851, to Miss Amanda Seaman. The marriage, however, was celebrated in that district, which is now a part of Otter Creek township. Mrs. Morrison was a daughter of Ezra and Mary (Mackey) Seaman, and died January 29, 1899, at the age of sixty-seven years. There had been six children born of this marriage, of whom four still survive: Mary, the wife of Robert Pool, a resident of Ottawa; Ezra, who is living in Iowa; Robert, who resides in Otter Creek township; and Carrie, who married E. Wagnor and is residing in Omaha, Nebraska.

Mr. Morrison has served as school director for many years and has also been pathmaster, and no public duty devolving upon him has ever been betrayed in the slightest degree. In fact, he has always been loyal to every trust reposed in him and his interest in the public welfare has been manifest by active co-operation in many movements for the general good. He has long voted with the democracy, being a staunch champion of its principles. As one of the early settlers of the county he certainly deserves mention in this volume and moreover is entitled to representation as one of the oldest citizens of the county. A picture of pioneer life fifty or sixty years ago would present his method of living at that time, for he came to the west when it was a frontier district and shared in the usual hardships and



MR. AND MRS. ROBERT MORRISON.

privations of frontier life, together with the pleasures and privileges which were known in early days, when the settlers for miles around were considered neighbors and when a most fraternal spirit existed.

AARON B. SEARING.

Aaron B. Searing, a member of the Chicago board of trade residing at 6212 Greenwood avenue, is a native of Auburn, New York, where he was born about sixty-two years ago. He came west about 1866, making his way to Chicago, where he turned his attention to the provision business, being associated therewith for several years. He then went to Chatsworth, where he purchased an elevator and has since been connected with the grain trade. He has been a member of the board of trade of Chicago for thirty years and now has no other business interests, concentrating his energies upon his operations on the board. At one time he owned three elevators.

In 1872 Mr. Searing was married to Miss Anna E. Smith, of Ottawa, a daughter of Aaron Smith, one of the old settlers of that city and a sister of C. Kinney Smith, of Ottawa. Mrs. Searing was born in Ohio and became a resident of La Salle county in early girlhood, acquiring her education in the public schools of Ottawa. Three children have been born of this marriage: Edna Josephine, who is now a kindergarten teacher in Chicago; Charles, who is engaged in manufacturing interests in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; and Virginia, living at home.

Mr. Searing votes with the republican party and keeps well informed on questions and issues of the day but has never been an aspirant for public office. For eighteen years he has lived in Chicago and is a member of various social clubs, while he and his family are communicants of the Episcopal church. Few men have wider knowledge of conditions in the grain market than Mr. Searing and his operations have been carefully conducted, yielding a good return in a comfortable competence.

JAMES GAHAN.

James Gahan, who carries on general farming on sections 16 and 17, Wallace township, was born in Grundy county, Illinois, about 1860. His father, James Gahan, was born in County Limerick, Ireland, where he spent the first thirty

years of his life. Thinking to enjoy better business opportunities in the new world and to more readily acquire a competence, he then came to America and for eight years was engaged on construction work on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. He then went to Grundy county, where he engaged in farming, and when his son James was two years old he came to La Salle county, settling in Wallace township, where he purchased the farm upon which our subject now resides. There were old buildings upon the place and at a later day James Gahan, Sr., built the house which is now standing. He made it his home until his demise, which occurred January 6, 1890, when he was about sixty-five years of age. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Keating, and was born in County Tipperary, Ireland. Coming to the United States when about eighteen years of age, she took up her abode in Ottawa and there gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Gahan. She, too, lived to be about sixty-five years of age and died on the old homestead in 1899. Mr. Gahan was one of the early residents of Wallace township, locating here when the country was wild and uncultivated, the work of development having scarcely been begun. His financial circumstances were very limited but he was a most industrious man and energetic worker. Through reverses, however, he lost a part of his farm. In his political affiliation he was a democrat but never sought or desired office or took any part in political work. He belonged to the Roman Catholic church. In his family were nine children but only four are now living, namely: Johanna, the wife of M. Kiley, residing upon a farm in Wallace township; Ellen, the wife of Joseph Quinn, a farmer of the same township; and Mary, the wife of Thomas White, of Ottawa.

James Gahan, the other member of the family, has always resided upon the farm which is still his home and from an early age he assisted in the work of the fields, becoming familiar with the best methods of plowing, planting and harvesting. He was married at the age of twenty-seven years to Miss Katherine Kiley, who was born in Ottawa and is a daughter of Cornelius Kiley, now deceased. Following his marriage James Gahan worked his father's place and also rented land for a time, while subsequently he purchased the old home farm. He now owns one hundred and twenty acres of rich and cultivable land on which are fair buildings. His fields are under a high state of cultivation and have been brought to a standard of improvement through the efforts and labors of the present owner. Day after day, week after week and

year after year he has labored at farm work and his persistency of purpose and unfaltering diligence constitute the basis of a desirable and enviable success. He raises corn and oats and keeps his land in good condition through the rotation of crops. He also raises stock to some extent.

In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Gahan are six children, all of whom are living, namely: Mary, James, Cornelius, Michael, William and Helen. Mr. Gahan votes with the democracy but has no desire for office. He belongs to the Catholic church and is interested in matters of citizenship to the extent of giving his co-operation to many movements which are of benefit to the community.

REV. THOMAS WILSON McVETY.

Rev. Thomas Wilson McVety, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Streator, was born on the 12th of May, 1849. His parents, John and Letitia (Brandon) McVety, were both natives of the north of Ireland and, crossing the Atlantic, became residents of Canada, where the father followed the occupation of farming until his death. Their son Thomas attended the high school in Kingston, Ontario, and won his Bachelor of Arts degree from Albert College at Belleville, Ontario, in 1875. He gained the degree of Bachelor of Divinity from Victoria College, Ontario, in 1877, while his Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy degrees were conferred upon him by the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Illinois.

Two years after leaving school he entered the active work of the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. For ten years he engaged in preaching the gospel in Canada, serving the churches at Prince Edward, Odessa, Winchester and Belleville. Coming to Illinois in 1885, he joined the central Illinois conference and for three years was pastor of the First Methodist church at Pontiac, for a similar period at the First Methodist Episcopal church at Normal and was then called to the church at Kankakee, where he likewise remained for three years. He was for four years pastor of the First Methodist church at Peoria and for six years of the First Methodist church at Galesburg, Illinois, and is now in his third year as pastor of the First Methodist church at Streator. He became a member of the church when nineteen years of age and his zeal and consecration to the work have been manifest throughout the passing years with the result that his labors have been effective in the up-

building of the denomination and the extension of its influence.

In 1876, in Napanee, Ontario, Rev. McVety was united in marriage to Miss Amelia C. Lucas, who died in Peoria, Illinois, on the 29th of March, 1897, leaving a daughter, Edith Lucille. In November, 1898, Rev. McVety wedded Rebecca E. Wilson, of Normal, Illinois, a well known teacher in the public schools of Bloomington. They became the parents of two children, of whom one died in infancy, while the other, Thomas Wilson, is now in his first year.

In his political views Rev. McVety has always been a stalwart republican. He has made his own way in life, providing for the expenses of a college course and when his funds became exhausted he left school and earned more. In that way he completed his education and at the final examination he scored the highest and thus earned the valedictory. He also received first class honors in Hebrew, Chaldee and Syriac and in metaphysics and political economy. The elemental strength of his character which he thus displayed in securing an education and ranking first in his class has been manifest throughout his entire life. He has been a broad reader, a deep student and a logical thinker, and added to these strong intellectual traits is a devotion to his holy calling which has made him one of the able divines of the Illinois conference.

EDMUND KENT AYLING, M. D.

Dr. Edmund Kent Ayling, engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Tonica, was born in Peoria, Illinois, in 1871. His father, Charles Wesley Ayling, was a native of Canada and of English descent. His parents removed from England to Canada in early life and there Charles W. Ayling spent the days of his boyhood and youth. He afterward attended the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, and the Garrett Biblical Institute and was ordained for the Methodist ministry in 1870. He came to Illinois in the '50s and since his ordination of the ministry has occupied various charges in different parts of the state, including Peoria, Geneseo, Onarga, Normal and other cities. In 1902 he was assigned to the church at Tonica, where he has since remained as pastor. He is one of the strong and able representatives of the Methodist ministry and has devoted almost his entire life to its work. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and his political allegiance is given to the republican party. He was a soldier of the Union army during the

Civil war and has ever manifested a patriotic citizenship as well as unfaltering zeal in his chosen calling. He married Miss Elizabeth Brown, who was born in England in 1844 and came to the United States with her parents from Canada in 1850, locating at Chillicothe, Illinois. Unto Rev. and Mrs. C. W. Ayling have been born four children: Charles H., a practicing physician residing at Gridley, Illinois; Edmund K., of this review; Arthur, deceased; and Gilbert H., who is attending Northwestern University Medical School.

Dr. Ayling of this review accompanied his parents on their various removals necessitated by the laws of the church of which the father is a minister and therefore acquired his education in various public schools. He was also a student in the Illinois Wesleyan College at Bloomington and, determining upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he entered the medical department of the Northwestern University, where he pursued a course. In 1900 he returned to that school and was graduated in 1903. In the meantime he had acted as nurse in prominent hospitals and had gained broad and valuable knowledge of the practical work of the profession. He located in Tonica in 1903 and a liberal patronage has been accorded him as he has carried on the work of alleviating human suffering. He is a member of the County and State Medical Associations and thus keeps in touch with the advanced thought of the profession. He is an earnest and discriminating student with conscientious regard for the great obligations and responsibilities that devolve upon the medical fraternity and is practicing along modern scientific lines.

Dr. Ayling was married in 1903 to Miss Emma Hughes, who was born in Oil City, Pennsylvania, in 1878 and in the city of their residence they enjoy the hospitality of the best homes.

SAMUEL WILEY, M. D.

No history of Earlville would be complete without specific mention of Dr. Samuel Wiley, who was the first resident physician here and who for many years engaged in the practice of medicine, his skill and ability enabling him to do much good for his fellowmen in the alleviation of suffering and the restoration of health. Moreover his personal characteristics were such as to awaken the most kindly regard and wherever he was known he was held in high esteem. A native of Maine, his birth occurred in the town

of Mercer, May 5, 1820, and he was reared to farm work. The family is of Scotch lineage and the ancestry can be traced back to the great-grandfather, who was a native of Scotland and removed to Ireland. There the grandfather of our subject was born and when he was a lad of about twelve years the family crossed the Atlantic to America, settling in Massachusetts. Robert Wiley was the youngest of seven sons and was born in the state of Maine, where he grew to manhood and married Hannah Charles, also a native of that state. Her parents, however, were born in Sweden. Robert and Hannah (Charles) Wiley were the parents of Dr. Wiley of this review and in their family were five sons, who settled in La Salle county. The father also made his home here during his later years and died in this county. The family were adherents of the Universalist church and were upright, honorable people, highly esteemed by all who knew them.

Dr. Wiley of this review became a resident of Illinois in 1843, at which time he took up his abode in the village of Harding. Ambitious for other business interests than those of the farm, he began preparation for a professional career and in the winter of 1845 attended lectures at Rush Medical College in Chicago. After devoting several years to the study and practice of medicine he became a resident of Earlville in 1848. The country was sparsely settled and physicians were few, so that Dr. Wiley, in the course of his professional rounds, covered a wide territory. He erected the first frame house on the present site of Earlville and continued in active practice here during the greater part of the time up to his last illness. He was a capable physician, who read broadly, thought deeply and kept in touch with the onward progress of the times, not only in his profession but also along other lines of mental activity.

On the 21st of October, 1847, in Ottawa, Dr. Wiley was married to Miss Clara Darrow, a daughter of Quartus and Clarinda Darrow and a native of Westhampton, Massachusetts, born June 12, 1829. Dr. Wiley and his wife became the parents of four children: Willis E., of Chicago, who is in the railroad service as an employe of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad; Louis H., a painter and decorator of Earlville, who married Miss Hattie Bushnell and has four children; Dr. Frank A. Wylie, a physician and surgeon of Earlville, who was born in the family home here and is a graduate of the Rush Medical College of Chicago, his attention now being given to the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat; and Edgar Louis, who died in 1851, when a little less than two years of age.

Mrs. Wiley is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Quartus Darrow, pioneer residents of La Salle county, who located in the town of Freedom, Illinois, in 1845. They purchased a farm near there and made it their home until about 1870, when they removed to Earlville, where they spent their remaining days, Mr. Darrow passing away in 1890, when almost ninety years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Clarinda Gee, died in 1885, at the age of eighty-two years. Both were representatives of old Massachusetts families. They became the parents of five children, of whom only two are now living, Mrs. Wiley and Mrs. Goodspeed, the latter a resident of Joliet, Illinois. All resided in the vicinity of Earlville for a number of years. Mrs. Wiley now occupies a very comfortable home on South Ottawa street in Earlville and is one of the worthy pioneer women of the county.

In his political views Dr. Wiley was an ardent republican and his opinions were often a decisive factor in the councils of the party. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, called him to a number of local offices and at one time he represented his district in the state legislature. He was truly a self-made man and his life of unremitting diligence and industry was crowned with a gratifying measure of success. His last days were spent in Earlville, where he died October 1, 1884, respected by all who knew him. Perhaps no better testimonial of his leading characteristics can be given than by quoting from one who knew him well and who said of him: "Dr. Wiley came to Illinois in early manhood, while a medical student, his only resources being energy, self-reliance, habits of industry and frugality, combined with a brave determination to conquer adverse circumstances, complete his medical education, build up a practice and standing worthy his best efforts. Entering upon the practice of medicine of that early period with but few of the comforts and none of the luxuries of the present time, the long cold rides by night and day over the bleak prairies, with scant protection from winter's pitiless blasts, the suffering endured and dangers incurred can hardly be realized by practitioners of today. Yet with a courage worthy the man, although never robust in health, he never faltered in his duties to the sick, risking his life and health in fidelity to the trust imposed by his profession. To his practice Dr. Wylie brought a rare delicacy of perception and attention, a refinement of thought and feeling, ever grateful to the sick, combined with a firmness and decision that inspired trust and confidence, and to his patients he became to a rare degree a wise counselor, friend, nurse and physician. Of mental characteristics, it may be said

his mind was strongly of an analytical character, a clear reasoner, sharp and incisive in his methods of thought, broad and philanthropic in his views of life, with a discriminating judgment that rarely mistook the false for the true, bold and fearless for the right, with a moral courage that commanded admiration, yet ever ready with tender sympathy and help for the weak, needy and suffering. With scholarly tastes and love for the beautiful, he brought to public and home use the best thoughts of the age. Ever active in all that pertained to the public good, the temperance cause, woman's suffrage and all reformatory movements received his earnest attention and support. With large idealty and keen analysis, his religious convictions were based upon practicability. The claims of creeds, sects and parties were alike valueless to him, except that they met the wants of the living present. Ever loyal to truth and duty, ever striving to develop the good in all, he yet claimed the right to think for himself, deciding all questions by the judgment of his reason. The world was his church, the needs of humanity his creed, growth its foundation. Thus by patient toil, he wrought out a character that ennobled his life while filling the honored position of citizen, husband and father."

HERBERT C. WILEY.

Herbert C. Wiley, of the firm of Browne & Wiley, attorneys at law, with offices in the Leland Building in Ottawa, has gained a creditable place at the La Salle county bar, being recognized by the profession as a lawyer of excellent judgment and ability. He was born March 26, 1869, at Earlville, and is a son of the Hon. Samuel C. Wiley, an old settler and prominent democrat, who has represented this district in two sessions of the state legislature.

Herbert C. Wiley acquired his education in the public schools, and afterward engaged in teaching in the district schools. He was then appointed deputy circuit clerk of La Salle county by W. W. Taylor and afterward was appointed deputy appellate clerk of the second district of Illinois under James R. Combs. He then studied law with Brewer & Strawn, and in 1891 was admitted to the bar. In his practice Mr. Wiley early acquired a large probate clientage, which has remained with him. He secured the confidence of his clients and his method of practice have enabled him to retain it. He was appointed by F. A. Sherwood one of the executors of his will and served in that capacity until the estate was settled, his being one of the largest estates



H. C. WILEY.

ever probated in the county. In 1902 he was the nominee of the democratic party for the office of probate judge of this county and although the county had a republican majority of two thousand five hundred at that time, Mr. Wiley came within sixty-five votes of being elected. On the 1st of January, 1903, he formed a partnership with the Hon. Lee O'Neil Browne under the firm name of Browne & Wiley and the partnership is still maintained with mutual pleasure and profit. The firm has been accorded a liberal and distinctly representative clientage that has connected them with much important litigation tried in the courts of this district.

He was married in 1895 to Katherine Hunsberger, of Ottawa, youngest daughter of S. H. and Mary E. Hunsberger. They have one child, Herbert, Jr., born in 1905.

Mr. Wiley is a director of Reddick's Public Library and occupies the responsible position of secretary of the Ottawa Building, Homestead & Savings Association. He is a Knight Templar and a past master of Occidental lodge, A. F. & A. M. These connections indicate something of the character of the man, his ability and his public spirit, and he is a worthy representative of a family which from pioneer times has stood for progress and improvement in La Salle county.

DANIEL M. TOWNER.

Among the citizens of Chicago who in former years have been closely and actively identified with business interests in La Salle county is numbered Daniel M. Towner, who is now living retired in the metropolis of the west. One of Illinois' native sons, he was born at Troy Grove in Ophir township, March 15, 1841, his parents being Leonard and Julia A. (Dewey) Towner. The father was born in Pennsylvania, May 2, 1804, and the mother in Vermont, November 5, 1806. They were married in Ohio in 1825 and Mr. Towner departed this life August 25, 1887, having for several years survived his wife, who died in October, 1878. It was in the spring of 1833 that Leonard Towner came to La Salle county and entered from the government one hundred and sixty acres of land in Ophir township. He built thereon a log house and began breaking the wild prairie with an ox team. He made the journey across the country from Ohio with a team of horses and after losing one of his horses he traded the remaining one for a yoke of oxen and five dollars in cash, this being all the money which he had at the time. With characteristic energy he began

the arduous task of developing and cultivating new land and as the years passed by he prospered in his undertakings. As his financial resources permitted he made investment in land from time to time and gave farms to his children. At one time he owned land near the village of Triumph. He improved the first quarter section which he obtained from the government and was actively connected with farming pursuits until 1868, after which he lived retired until called to his final rest. He engaged more largely in stock-raising than general farming and in his business affairs was very active and energetic. He never cared for public office but served as a school director for many years. His political support was given to the whig party until John C. Fremont became the first candidate of the new republican party, when he joined its ranks. He was opposed to the institution of slavery and was one of the organizers of the famous underground railroad whereby many a poor negro was assisted on his way to freedom in Canada. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They were the parents of fourteen children: Ezra, who was born February 9, 1826, and died in 1905. Jane E., who was born May 31, 1827, was married to Joseph Billings and died in Kansas in 1903. Nathaniel, born August 18, 1828, married C. Ormsby and died in Missouri, July 4, 1898. Lorenzo, born May 13, 1830, died October 6, 1858. Caroline M., born October 20, 1832, married Eakin Smith and died July 17, 1883. Hiram Shabbona, who was born April 8, 1835, and was named by the Indian chief, Shabbona, died July 1, 1903. Eleanor L., born January 5, 1837, is the wife of J. E. McKim of Shellsburg, Iowa. Justin D., who was born September 25, 1839, and died September 10, 1880, at Huntsville, Alabama, married a Miss Gordon and after her death wedded a Miss Bugg. Daniel M. is the ninth in order of birth. John H., born December 23, 1842, died September 10, 1893. Phoebe C., born November 23, 1844, is married and lives in Washington county, Iowa. James F., born May 20, 1847, is residing in Aurora, Illinois. Mary E., born December 18, 1849, is the wife of George Tobias, of Missouri; Horace, born December 4, 1854, is living at Fort Madison, Iowa.

Daniel M. Towner was reared upon the home farm in La Salle county to the age of eighteen years, when in the spring of 1859 in company with two companions, Joseph and David Westgate, he took passage on a boat at La Salle and thus made his way down the Illinois river to St. Louis and up the Missouri river to Leavenworth, Kansas, whence he proceeded overland with a team of horses to Clear Creek, Colorado, at-

tracted by the discovery of gold in that state. Later he returned to Glenwood, Iowa, where he spent a portion of the succeeding winter. During the holiday season of that year Mr. Towner arrived once more at home and was engaged in farming until April, 1861.

He then enlisted for three months' service in response to the country's call for aid, becoming a member of Company B, Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He enrolled at Mendota under command of Colonel Arthur McCarthy and from that place went to East St. Louis and on to Cairo, Illinois, where he was discharged on the expiration of his term. After farming for a year he re-enlisted as a member of Company C, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, which he joined at Mendota in September, 1862. He came up with his regiment at La Grange, Tennessee, and was in many skirmishes and also in the battle of Spring Valley. After General Grant drove Price out of Corinth the division of the army with which Mr. Towner was connected followed Price on his retreat and at Spring Valley he was wounded. He then spent two weeks in the home of an old planter whose family were very kind to him, his daughters acting as nurses to the wounded. Mr. Towner's companion was wounded and was taken to the home of this planter but though he received every care and attention possible he died the same night. Mr. Towner was removed to Oxford, Mississippi, and thence to Holly Springs, Mississippi, and afterward to Memphis, whence he proceeded by boat to St. Louis, Missouri, and on to Keokuk, Iowa. He was in the hospital at Keokuk until March, 1863, when he returned to La Grange, Tennessee, and there joined his regiment. Again he participated in a number of skirmishes and in December, 1864, took part in the battle of Nashville, Tennessee, where he sustained a wound, being shot in the head. Sergeant Phillip, who was in charge of the skirmish line, lost his life in the battle and it was the ball that pierced the sergeant's head that wounded Mr. Towner. The troops were ordered back down the mountain. They followed Hood up the Tennessee river to Decatur, Alabama, and later were sent forward to Nashville in August, 1865, where they received the final discharge.

When the war was over and the country no longer needed his aid Mr. Towner returned home and attended school for one year. In 1867 he became connected with the dry-goods business at Mendota, where he continued for about a year and in 1868 he turned his attention to the grain trade at El Paso, Woodford county, Illinois, where he remained until 1870. He then removed to Galva, Henry county, where he again en-

gaged in the grain business, and in 1871 he went to Walnut, Bureau county, Illinois, where he was engaged in the grain and stock business until 1878. In that year he became a resident of Chicago, where he continued to operate in live stock at the Union stockyards until 1890, since which time he has lived retired.

On the 20th of September, 1878, Mr. Towner was married to Miss Florence Hoffman and they became the parents of three children, Frederick H., Frank L. and Margaret J. His second marriage was with Mary A. Calhoun. In his political views Mr. Towner is a democrat. His fraternal relations are now with Englewood lodge, No. 690, A. F. & A. M.; Hill lodge, No. 822, I. O. O. F.; and George G. Meade Post No. 444, G. A. R. His success is due to the fact that he has displayed a strong persistency of purpose, working on continuously and allowing no obstacles or difficulties to deter him on his onward march.

HENRY ROOT.

Henry Root, who follows general farming and stock-raising on section 33, Vermillion township, owns and operates one hundred and sixty-one acres in the home place and also has forty acres of timber land on the Vermillion river. His possessions are an evidence of a life of well directed thrift and enterprise, for he started out on his own account empty-handed. A native of Germany, he was born in Mechlenberg, October 19, 1854, his parents being Frederick and Anna (Johanson) Root, both of whom are now deceased. They came to La Salle county in 1858, locating in Richland township. After the Civil war the family removed to the farm now owned by Henry Root, and the father made his home thereon until his life's labors were ended in death in 1880, when he had reached the age of seventy-six years. His wife survived him, passing away about 1884, at the age of sixty-five years. Throughout his entire business career Mr. Root engaged in farming and in the raising of stock, and his well directed efforts resulted in the acquirement of a good property.

Henry Root is the only surviving member of the family. He had one brother, Peter, who died in infancy, but since 1884 he has been the only living member of the family. His boyhood days were quietly passed under the parental roof and he attended the district schools, wherein he mastered the common branches of learning. He has always followed farming, taking his place in the fields at an early age, and on the old home property he has made excellent improvements,

supplying the farm with good buildings, fine improved machinery and all the equipments found upon a model farm of the twentieth century.

The marriage of Henry Root and Miss Minnie Clahn was celebrated in Dane county, Wisconsin, October 4, 1883. The lady was born in Mechlenberg, Germany, and came to this country as a child with her parents who resided in Columbia county, Wisconsin. Her father there passed away and her mother still makes her home in that county. Mr. and Mrs. Root have four children, Anna, Henry, Freddie F. and Walter R., all yet with their parents.

Mr. Root exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party and at this writing, in 1906, is serving as road commissioner of Vermillion township. He has also acted as school director and his support is withheld from no movement or measure calculated to benefit the general welfare. Himself and wife are members of the Congregational church at Tonica and he is a far-sighted and reliable business man, thoroughly acquainted with the best methods of carrying on farming and stock-raising and exemplifying in his successful career his knowledge of business requirements.

A. C. RHIEL, M. D.

Dr. A. C. Rhiel, who is engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Lowell, where he located June 30, 1894, was born in Ottawa in 1872, a son of Henry Rhiel, who came to this county in the '40s from Germany and died about 1884. Dr. Rhiel was reared in Ottawa and acquired his more specifically literary education in the public schools of that city. Determining upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he began studying under the direction of Dr. Ryburn and later with Dr. Butterfield, of Ottawa. He attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Illinois in the class of 1894, immediately after which he entered upon the active practice of his profession in Lowell.

Dr. Rhiel has been married twice. He first wedded Miss Rose Trask, who died leaving one son, Clifton T., now ten years of age. The doctor's present wife was Miss Mamie Ward, a sister of C. T. Ward, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. Dr. Rhiel has purchased a comfortable home and twenty-one acres of land at Lowell and is now pleasantly situated in life.

Socially he is connected with the Masonic fraternity of Tonica and the Modern Woodmen camp of Deer Park and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Lowell. He has attained considerable professional prominence for one of his years and his practice is now large and profitable.

OLIVER E. KUHN.

Oliver E. Kuhn, carrying on general farming in Grand Rapids township, was born about two miles south of his present home in the year 1873. His father, John Kuhn, who was born in Germany in 1833 and became a resident of Grand Rapids in 1864. When he came to La Salle county he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of prairie land and with this to serve as a nucleus for his present extensive possessions he has added to his landed holdings until he is today the owner of eight hundred acres. His land is rich and productive and because of his possessions, which yield him a gratifying income, he is now enabled to take life easy, surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries which go to make life worth the living. His political views accord with the principles of democracy and his religious faith is that of the Catholic church. He married Miss Margaret Neusbaum, who was born in Germany and died in 1881. She, too, was a member of the Catholic church. Her father, John Neusbaum, was born in Germany and spent his last years in America, but his wife passed away in Germany. Their daughter, Mrs. Kuhn, was one of a family of five children, all of whom came to this country. One sister is living in Chicago and one in California, while the brothers are deceased. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn were born the following named: Joseph, who married Caroline Lyon, a resident of Grand Rapids township; John, who wedded Maggie McCormick and is also living in Grand Rapids township; Frank, who married Louis Messiner and is living in Marseilles; Oliver E., of this review; Chris, who wedded Maggie Smith and is also engaged in farming in Grand Rapids township; Marie, who married Peter Schlogeter, a resident farmer of Grand Rapids township; and Agnes, the wife of Frank Geiger, also living in the same township.

Oliver E. Kuhn of this review has spent his entire life in Grand Rapids township, his birth place being only about two miles from his present home. He is now farming his father's land and is an enterprising agriculturist, practical in his methods and accomplishing what he undertakes.

Mr. Kuhn was married in 1904 to Miss Bridget Graham, who has spent her entire life in this county. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn are communicants of the Catholic church and he gives his political allegiance to the democracy. There have been no exciting chapters in his life history but his record is that of a man who has been loyal to duty and active in business affairs. He is yet a young man but is recognized as an enterprising farmer and one who is making steady advancement along agricultural lines.

JOHN K. LANG.

John K. Lang, who since 1895 has made his home in Earlville, in which year he retired from active business life, became a resident of La Salle county in 1876, in which year he took up his abode in Earlville, although his residence there has not been continuous. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 5, 1838, a son of Bernhardt and Barbara (Kaiser) Lang, both of whom died in Bavaria, the father in 1875 and the mother in 1881. Bernhardt Lang was a farmer by occupation and was very prominent and influential in the public life of his home town, where for twenty-three years he served as mayor. In the family were six children, five sons and a daughter: John K.; George, residing in Chicago, Illinois; Henry, living in Westburg, the second largest city in Bavaria, Germany; Christian, Bernhardt and Barbara, all deceased.

John K. Lang was reared in his native country and served for six years in the German army, from 1860 to 1866 inclusive. Soon afterward he decided to come to America, locating first in Chicago, where he engaged in the lumber business. He came to La Salle county in 1876 and for two years conducted a lumberyard at Earlville. He was afterward owner of a lumberyard in Mendota for two years and from 1880 until 1882 was engaged in the lumber business in Aurora, Illinois. In the latter year he removed to Paw Paw, where he established a lumberyard, which he conducted for thirteen years, when in 1895 he sold out and returned to Earlville, where he has a fine home. Here he is living a retired life. Throughout his business career he was connected with the lumber trade and was very successful, always enjoying a liberal patronage as well as the confidence and trust of his fellowmen, which were given him by reason of his straightforward business dealings.

Mr. Lang was married in this county to Mrs. H. W. Sanders, nee Dorothy Schrader, who was

born in Hanover, Germany, and came to the United States a year or two prior to the arrival of Mr. Lang. By this marriage there is one daughter, Arbelia, now fifteen years of age. In his political views Mr. Lang is a republican, who keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day but has never sought or desired office. In his religious views he is liberal. His life is actuated, however, by manly principles and his rules of conduct have been such as to gain for him the respect and esteem of his fellowmen. He is a man of strong purpose, firm in support of his honest convictions and in his business career he has manifested indefatigable energy, laudable ambition and unfaltering perseverance, qualities which have gained for him the respect and good-will of his fellowmen and made him one of the substantial residents of the county, so that he is enabled to enjoy in quiet retirement the fruits of his former toil.

ALEXANDER KELSO.

Alexander Kelso, who arrived in La Salle county in 1859 and began life here as a farm hand, is today one of the wealthiest residents of the county, owning six hundred and forty acres of very valuable land. There is in the anxious and laborious struggle for an honorable competence and a solid career of the business or professional man, fighting the every-day battle of life, but little to attract the idle reader in search of the sensational chapter, but for a mind thoroughly awake to the reality and meaning of human existence there are noble and immortal lessons in the life of the man who, without other means than a clear head, a strong arm and a true heart, conquers adversity and, toiling on through the work-a-day years of a long career, finds that he has won not only wealth but also something far greater and higher,—the deserved respect and esteem of those with whom his years of active life placed him in contact.

Such a man and one of the leading citizens of La Salle county is Alexander Kelso, of Lostant. He was born in Londonderry county, Ireland, in 1838, his parents being Alexander and Margaret Kelso. The father was a farmer by occupation and both he and his wife died in Ireland.

Alexander Kelso spent the first sixteen years of his life in his native country and in 1854 came to the United States, locating first near Albany, New York, where he worked by the day in a brickyard and also engaged in farm labor for four years. In the spring of 1859 he came to Illinois, settling in Eden township, La Salle county, where



JOHN K. LANG.

he was employed on a farm for six months. He then came to Hope township and worked on a farm west of Lostant for a year, after which he engaged in operating a farm on the shares for two years. Ambitious, however, to own property, he had saved his earnings and by his economy, frugality and careful management he was enabled to purchase a tract of land of seventy acres on section 12, Hope township. He worked hard and his industry proved the father of prosperity. In addition to tilling the soil he raised considerable cattle and as his financial resources increased he bought a tract of eighty acres, then an additional eighty, afterward ninety acres and subsequently seventy-eight acres, and today he is the owner of valuable and richly productive tracts of land, comprising six hundred and forty acres worth two hundred dollars per acre. This makes him one of the wealthiest men of La Salle county and he also ranks high in the esteem and confidence of his neighbors because of his honesty, his sobriety and his charity. In the fall of 1904 he retired from the farm to Lostant and on the 3d of April, 1906, in connection with his son, Samuel L., he established the Lostant Exchange Bank, which from the beginning has had a successful career, the volume of business increasing from day to day. The bank is supplied with all modern equipments in the way of furnishings, has a Mosler time-lock safe and good vaults and is regarded as one of the reliable financial institutions of the county. Mr. Kelso is a member of the American Bankers Association.

In the year 1858 was celebrated the marriage of Alexander Kelso and Miss Ann Murphy, at Albany, New York. The lady was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1840 and is still living. Twelve children have graced this marriage: Joseph, who resides in Hope township; James, who is connected with the Chicago stockyards; Margaret, deceased; Robert, a farmer living in Corning, Iowa; Mary, the wife of Frank Fairclough, who is a telegraph operator in Topeka, Kansas; Daniel, deceased; Alexander C., who is a horse-buyer of Hope township; Bridget, deceased; Matilda, the wife of David Ryan, a resident farmer of Hope township; Samuel L., who is in the bank with his father; and Isabelle and Maria, twins. Isabelle is the wife of Robert Reeves, of Indianapolis, Indiana, while Maria is at home. The son, Samuel L., who is associated with his father in the banking business, attended the district schools, was for one year a student in St. Bede's College and also attended the Dixon Business College. Subsequently he engaged in farming for a time and for five years conducted a meat market at Lostant. On disposing of that business he spent five months in traveling for the

Swift Packing Company and then entered into partnership with his father in the establishment and conduct of the Exchange Bank. He is a practical business man and has control of the affairs of the institution. Socially he is connected with various organizations, belonging to the Knights of Columbus, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Mystic Workers and the Royal Neighbors.

The parents are members of the Catholic church and Mr. Kelso votes with the democracy and has held some minor offices, but his ambition has not been in the line of office holding. He owns considerable real estate in Lostant, including good business blocks and residence property. When he came to La Salle county all that he possessed was twenty dollars in gold and with that as a nucleus he has accumulated a fortune and at the same time retains the esteem and confidence of his neighbors and those with whom he has been associated. He is a man of strong individuality and indubitable probity and has attained to a due measure of success in the affairs of life, while at the same time his influence has been exerted in the direction of the good, the true and the beautiful. He is a man of genial and social nature and many friends speak of him in terms entirely favorable.

JAMES WALTER DUNCAN.

James W. Duncan, whose intense and well directed energy was manifest in his practice as a member of the Illinois bar, and who had to the time of his death a distinctively representative clientage in Chicago, where he made his home, was a native son of La Salle county, his birth having occurred in the city of La Salle on the 18th of January, 1849. His parents were Nicholas and Isabella (McBoyle) Duncan, the former a native of County Mayo, Ireland, and the latter of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. The father was a contractor and thus became closely identified with industrial interests in La Salle. He also served as mayor of that city for years and his civic virtue and his intelligent and honest administration made him a valued official.

In his boyhood days James W. Duncan attended the public schools of La Salle through the winter seasons and largely devoted the summer months to farming his father's lands. He also attended the Christian Brothers College and in 1867 entered Niagara University, where he pursued a general collegiate course to the time of his graduation in June, 1870. The same year he entered upon the study of law in the office of

E. Follett Bull, at La Salle, and the following year was admitted to the bar. He then formed a partnership with Harman D. Follett, under the firm name of Follett & Duncan, which firm continued at La Salle as successors of Mr. Bull, who had removed to Ottawa. After about a year, however, Mr. Follett was compelled by failing health to seek another climate and Mr. Duncan practiced alone until 1876, when Andrew J. O'Connor, who had studied law in the office of Mr. Duncan, became a partner under the firm style of Duncan & O'Connor. The relation was maintained until 1888, although in 1882 Mr. Duncan removed to Ottawa, while Mr. O'Connor remained as the resident partner in La Salle. Offices were maintained in both cities by the firm until 1888—the year of Mr. Duncan's removal to Chicago. In 1887 Judge Hiram T. Gilbert had been admitted to the firm under the firm name of Duncan, O'Connor & Gilbert and the following year Mr. Duncan with Mr. Gilbert removed from Ottawa to Chicago, the firm of Duncan & Gilbert continuing in active practice until 1897. The partnership being dissolved Mr. Duncan continued alone to the time of his death. His practice was varied, calling for the exercise of his legal ability in many departments of the field of jurisprudence and consisted largely in the actual trial of cases in court. While criminal cases were included with his earlier work in Chicago his later efforts have been confined almost entirely to civil cases. Mr. Duncan prepared a case with great thoroughness, care and precision, studying the question from every possible standpoint and reaching conclusions which were at once logical and convincing. His large clientage was at once evidence of his standing at the bar and the success which attended his efforts in the courtroom. He never feared that wearisome devotion to detail which is as necessary to the lawyer as to a representative of commercial or industrial business, and his clearness and precision of statement showed a mind trained in the severest school of investigation to which close reasoning had become habitual.

Mr. Duncan, after attaining his majority, figured more or less prominently in political circles and was a recognized leader in the ranks of democracy in La Salle county. In the first years after his return from college he was called to positions of political preferment, serving as city clerk and city attorney of La Salle. In 1873 he was elected mayor of that city and was twice re-elected, altogether filling the office of chief executive for three terms, during which time he gave a public-spirited, business-like administration characterized by practical reform and im-

provement. In 1872 he was chosen treasurer of the school funds of the townships of Peru and La Salle, filling the office until 1882, when he removed to Ottawa. The same year he was elected to the state senate from La Salle county, which then, as now, constituted a senatorial district.

Mr. Duncan was married in La Salle, November 25, 1872, to Miss B. M. Cody, a daughter of John and Margaret Cody. Two children were born of this marriage: Edgar V. Duncan, whose birth occurred September 14, 1873; and Isabelle M., born December 22, 1874. Mrs. James W. Duncan departed this life October 11, 1898, in Chicago, and on the 16th of July, 1901, Mr. Duncan married Mrs. M. E. Barnet. Mr. Duncan departed this life at his home in Chicago, on July 21, 1906, leaving his widow and children surviving. In his religious views Mr. Duncan was a Catholic. Of pleasant, genial disposition and cordial manner which won him many friends in both professional and social circles, he was on all occasions a gentleman of dignified demeanor and in the courtroom fully sustained the dignity of the law. Endowed by nature with keen, intellectual force he developed his latent talents and powers with the passing years and gained success in the arduous and difficult profession of the law, where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit.

WILLIAM TURNER BEDFORD.

William Turner Bedford, editor and publisher of the La Salle Daily and Weekly Tribune, was born in London, England, September 18, 1863. His grandfather, Joshua Thomas Bedford, was for many years a member of the London common council and for some years deputy of the ward of Farringdon Without. William Henry Bedford, father of William T. Bedford, was a real-estate dealer and died at the comparatively early age of thirty-six years. His wife was Ellen Thornton, a daughter of the late General Thornton.

William T. Bedford acquired his preliminary education in private seminaries and afterward attended Christ's College in London, from which he was graduated with honors in 1879. He pursued a classical course, including French, German, Latin, Greek and higher mathematics. He entered upon his business career as an office boy in a wholesale dry goods house but seemed to possess a natural predilection for journalism and for two years was connected with English weekly publications. His love of adventure led

him to America in 1884 and furthermore he realized that there was little chance for progress in the old country. On the 26th of February of that year he arrived in La Salle and for a short time was in an insurance office. In the fall of 1885 he became La Salle editor of the Peru Daily News Herald, remaining in that position until June 13, 1891, when he succeeded A. L. Hennessy as editor and publisher of the La Salle Republican. He changed the name of the paper to the La Salle Weekly Tribune and on the 1st of July, 1891, issued the first number of the La Salle Daily Tribune. Both papers have proved profitable investments and circulate in neighboring towns as well as in La Salle and Peru. They are republican in politics and influential factors in the political and public life of the community.

Mr. Bedford is a member of the Illinois Press Association, of which he was treasurer from 1902 until 1904. He belongs to the La Salle County Editorial Association and has been continuously re-elected its secretary since 1899. He is also a member of the Illinois Republican Editorial Association, the Inland Daily Press Association and a member of its executive committee in 1903-4, and a member of the Press Club of Chicago. Fraternally he is identified with La Salle lodge, No. 584, B. P. O. E., of which he was exalted ruler in 1905 and 1906, and he is also connected with several other secret and fraternal organizations. He is vice president of the Deer Park Country Club and a member of the Episcopal church. In politics he has long been recognized as a stalwart and able champion of the republican party, whose influence in political circles has been widely felt, his opinions often proving a decisive factor in the settlement of political questions. He was appointed by President McKinley in 1900 supervisor of the census for the eleventh congressional district, and in 1902 was appointed by President Roosevelt postmaster of La Salle, while on the 28th of June, 1906, he was reappointed to that office, being therefore the present incumbent. He was a member of the republican county central committee from 1896 until 1904 and succeeded F. W. Matthiessen as a member of the township board of education in 1903, serving out the unexpired term of two years.

Mr. Bedford was married in La Salle, October 20, 1892, to Miss Anna Elizabeth Treat, a native of New Haven, Connecticut, and a daughter of George B. and Harriet (Bry) Treat. The ancestry of the family can be traced back to Robert Treat, the first governor of Connecticut—1683 to 1708—when that "state" was a crown colony. Mr. Bedford in all of his social, business and political relations, has commanded the respect of

his fellowmen by reason of his fidelity to his honest convictions and his fearless championship of whatever he believes to be right. He has made steady and consecutive progress in his business career since coming to the United States and his patriotism toward his adopted land is that of practice rather than theory.

OTTO F. W. KIESELBACH.

Otto F. W. Kieselbach, editor and proprietor of the Post, a German paper of Mendota and also of the Mendota Reporter, was born June 19, 1854, at Treptow on Rega, Prussia. His parents were Carl and Caroline Kieselbach, the former a contractor and builder. Otto Kieselbach acquired his education at Treptow College. He early manifested special aptitude in his school work, with a taste for study and reading being especially interested in comparative philology. It was through his reading that he became interested in the United States in following the events of the Civil war. Considering this the best country on earth for a young man of rather independent mind, opposed to the monarchical rule of the old world, he crossed the Atlantic to the United States in June, 1871, and made his way direct to Winona, Minnesota, where he had friends living. He found that without sufficient knowledge of the English language his collegiate learning could not be utilized as a source of revenue and he engaged in hard manual labor on the farm and in town in order to provide for his support. At the same time he as rapidly as possible mastered the English tongue. In the spring of 1872 he went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and later secured a position in a wholesale house, where he remained until 1874. He then took a clerical position in Freeport, Illinois, and, becoming interested in theatricals, in 1876 he secured an engagement in DeBar's opera house at St. Louis, Missouri, with Schreiber's German Company. However, he found that he did not like the boards as they actually are and in the spring of 1877 removed to Mendota, which has since been his permanent abode. Here he accepted a position as teacher of German in the city schools and in the meantime took up the study of law. To further perfect himself in the profession he attended the Union College of Law at Chicago a part of the time and was admitted to the bar in 1883. His identification with journalistic interests dates from the 15th of August, 1879, when he established the Post, a German paper, which he is still editing and conducting. In January, 1883, he purchased the

Mendota Reporter in partnership with L. S. Seaman, who was also his law partner, but since November, 1887, has conducted business alone. Mr. Kieselbach is a man of scholarly attainments, and the great sociological, economic and political questions are of deep interest to him. While firm in support of his convictions he is at the same time liberal in his views, disinclined to partisan measures and averse to narrow, contracted ideas of life in any of its phases.

Mr. Kieselbach has held no public office save that of school director, in which capacity he has served for sixteen years and library trustee for about twenty years. Politically, he is a democrat of Jeffersonian tendencies and in 1896 was a gold democrat. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1885, in which he has served as past grand. In his religious views he is liberal.

On the 8th of June, 1885, Mr. Kieselbach was married to Miss Ottilie Volk, of Mendota, a daughter of D. Volk, who established the Mendota brewery. Mrs. Kieselbach died in 1891, leaving two children, Oswald and Clara, and on the 4th of July, 1895, Mr. Kieselbach wedded Elise Henschel at Koenigsberg, Prussia. With a logical mind and studious nature, his reading has covered a wide range and embraced the various themes and problems which have direct bearing upon the race and its development in relation to the individual and to history. He has made it his purpose to follow the golden rule and in his relations with his fellowmen has commanded uniform confidence and respect.

D. L. BARNARD.

D. L. Barnard, whose identification with business interests in Earlville exceeds that of any other merchant of the town, is now conducting a furniture and undertaking establishment. He opened his store in 1870 and has since been continuously connected with the commercial interests of the village. His success has been such as to class him with the prosperous residents of the town and the business methods he has followed rate him with those worthy of the respect of their fellowmen. He was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, May 31, 1841, his parents being Joseph and Elizabeth (Hoke) Barnard, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a carpenter by trade and owned a small farm, but always continued to work at the builder's art and made his home in Pennsylvania until called to his final rest. His wife is also now deceased. In their family were seven children: Thomas,

a resident of Juniata county, Pennsylvania; John, who is living in Bellevue, Ohio; Joseph, a Presbyterian minister residing in Madison county, Indiana, whose son, George Gray Barnard, is a noted sculptor; D. L., of this review; Nancy Jane, who is a twin sister of our subject and the wife of John Giuves, living in Lewiston, Pennsylvania; Anna, the wife of Stewart Hench, living in Juniata county, Pennsylvania; and Tyrus, who is foreman of a manufacturing company at Sandwich, Illinois.

D. L. Barnard spent his years upon the farm to the age of sixteen, when he began learning the carpenter's trade, which he followed until he enlisted for service in the Union army at the age of twenty-one. He became a member of Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served for nine months, taking part in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and others of lesser importance. He was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of enlistment and returned home.

In 1864 Mr. Barnard came to Earlville and was identified with building operations here for a brief period, working at the carpenter's trade until 1867, when he secured employment in a furniture store and shop. He thus acquainted himself with the business and in 1870 opened a store of his own, since which time he has continuously been a factor in commercial circles in Earlville. In 1874, in connection with a partner, he built the business block in which he is still located on Ottawa street. Here he carries a large and well selected line of furniture and undertaking supplies and has a good patronage. He has made a study of the wants of the public in regard to furniture, and his earnest efforts to please his patrons, combined with fair and honorable dealing, have secured to him a liberal patronage and render him a popular merchant of the town.

On the 31st of May, 1866, Mr. Barnard was united in marriage to Miss Ellen A. Smart, who was born in Adams county, Illinois, and died in Earlville in 1872. They had two children: May, now the wife of Talbert Beal, a resident of Paw Paw, Illinois; and William A., who died at the age of sixteen months. Mr. Barnard was again married, his second union being with Sarah B. McLachlan, who was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, and is still living. Unto them have been born five children: D. Luther, who is a student in the Northwestern Medical College at Chicago and is a graduate of the Madison (Wisconsin) University, where he taught for one year; Elizabeth, a teacher in the Ottawa high school; Jay U., who is in business with his father; Hope, a teacher in the public schools of

Troy Grove; and Bessie, who died at the age of four years.

Mr. Barnard is a democrat in his political views and has held several minor offices, acting on the school board and as trustee of schools. As a private citizen he has done efficient public service, standing for progress, reform and improvement along all lines having direct bearing upon the welfare and progress of this city. He belongs to the Presbyterian church and for twenty-five years has been an Odd Fellow, while for ten years he has held membership in the blue lodge of Masons and is now secretary of the local organization. He is a man of many excellent traits of character, straightforward in his business dealings, cordial in his social relations, while altogether his life challenges the admiration of his fellowmen and bids them emulate this worthy career.

WILLIAM H. SMITH.

William H. Smith is the owner of a valuable farm property of three hundred and sixty acres, which he keeps under a high state of cultivation and in addition thereto he is raising a good grade of horses, cattle and sheep. He was born in Waynesburg, Greene county, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1851, and was educated in the public schools of La Salle county, Illinois. His parents were Morgan and Mary Ann (Cain) Smith. The father was born in Waynesburg, September 9, 1827, and the mother's birth occurred in the same state May 6, 1831. Mr. Smith came to Illinois with his family in 1852, locating in Brookfield township, and first purchased eighty acres of wild prairie land, becoming one of the pioneer residents of that locality. He had just started to make him a home upon the wild prairie when he was called from this life, passing away in September, 1857. His widow still survives and is now living in Jewell county, Kansas. He was one of the first justices of Brookfield township, elected to that office on the democratic ticket, for he was a faithful advocate of Jacksonian democracy. In his religious faith he was connected with the old-time Presbyterian church. Unto him and his wife were born nine children: Sarah Ann, the wife of Lafayette Downing, living in Hastings, Nebraska; William H.; Ary C., the wife of Christ Johnson, who is living in Tonica, La Salle county; Mary Jane, the wife of Henry Burbridge, of Colorado; Elizabeth N., the wife of C. S. Holley, a resident of Denver, Colorado; John, living in Brookfield township; Morgan, whose home is in Arapahoe county, Oklahoma; Aaron, of Kansas; and Florence L.,

the wife of Benjamin VanVenter, of Mankato, Kansas.

William H. Smith was only about a year old when brought by his parents to La Salle county and at the usual age he entered the public schools, wherein he acquired a good practical education. He started out in active life on his own account April 4, 1867, when sixteen years of age, by learning the blacksmith's trade in Marseilles, and he continued in business until 1871, when he began farming on a tract of land of forty acres on section 1, Allen township. He conducted a blacksmith shop on his farm for a time but for many years his attention has been given exclusively to general agricultural and stock-raising interests and as the years have gone by and his labors have brought him a merited financial reward he has added to his land until today he has three hundred and sixty acres of as fine land as can be found in La Salle county. He also raises a good grade of horses, cattle and sheep and his agricultural interests are valuable and, moreover, are carefully managed, for Mr. Smith is a man of keen business sagacity and unfaltering diligence.

On the 29th of June, 1876, Mr. Smith married Miss Marie B. Higgins, who was born March 28, 1858, in Allen township, a daughter of John and Jemima (Smith) Higgins. Her father was born on Prince Edward Island in 1823. Early left an orphan, he grew up without parental guidance, but as the years passed by developed through his own training and discipline a character worthy of respect. He came to the United States in 1848 and during three years' residence in Louisiana spent a considerable part of that time on the construction of the levees of the Mississippi river. He then returned to the place of his birth and on June 19, 1851, married Jemima Smith, who was born August 16, 1828. Soon afterward they became residents of Putnam county, Illinois. Sailing to Boston, they proceeded by rail to Buffalo, around the lakes to Chicago and thence down the Illinois and Michigan canal to La Salle. In 1850, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, Mr. Higgins crossed the plains, walking every step of the way and driving an ox team part of the time. Discouraged, however, by the slow movement of the train, he left it when still three hundred miles from their destination and although a range of mountains had to be crossed he started out alone with the sun for his guide and reached the other side two days after his provisions gave out. After spending nearly sixteen months on the coast he returned by way of the Isthmus of Panama, the gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi and Illinois rivers. In 1855 he removed

to a farm on section 8, Allen township, which he reclaimed from an almost unbroken prairie, continuing its cultivation until 1889, when he removed to Ransom. There he died April 21, 1905, after having been for fifty years an esteemed and respected citizen of the community. He helped to organize school district No. 3 and championed every other measure for the general good and though his own educational privileges were limited he became a well informed man through personal observation, reading and comprehensive understanding of those matters which came withing his knowledge. He was a kind and faithful husband and a loving and devoted father and was highly esteemed by his neighbors. In the family were a son and three daughters: Matilda; Hettie, who died November 13, 1899, at the age of forty-three years; Mrs. Smith; and John F., who resides on the old homestead.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Smith has been blessed with for children. Frank O., born January 17, 1878, is a graduate of the Northwestern University of Chicago, of the class of 1905, and is now studying law in the same institution. Horace G., born March 28, 1881, was graduated from Northwestern University in 1905 and is now secretary for the Young Men's Christian Association connected with that institution. Louisa M., born May 20, 1883, died in infancy. John W., born March 21, 1885, attended the public schools and is a graduate of the Grand Prairie Seminary of Onarga, Illinois, of the class of 1906.

Mr. Smith has always been an earnest republican and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He has served as pathmaster for two terms, as school director for fifteen years and as road commissioner for twelve years and his public duties are always discharged with an interest and fidelity that indicate his public spirit and unfaltering devotion to the general good. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and his religious faith is undoubtedly a permeating element and influence in his life.

ALEXANDER HARRIS.

Alexander Harris, although a resident of La Salle county for a comparatively brief period, is yet remembered by his neighbors and the friends whom he made as a man of genuine worth, active and reliable in his business interests. He was the owner of the farm which is still in possession of his widow and upon which he died February 14, 1875. He was born in

Beal township, Juniata county, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1799, his parents being Thomas and Jane (Beatty) Harris, the former a native of the Keystone state and the latter of Ireland. The father was a blacksmith by trade, but also owned a farm in Pennsylvania and both he and his wife died in that state. In their family were three sons and five daughters, all of whom are now deceased, the last one having passed away about eleven years ago.

Alexander Harris was reared in Pennsylvania and is indebted to the public-school system of that state for the educational privileges he enjoyed. He lived there during the early days of the republic and for many years was an interested witness of the events that occurred and the progress that marked the development and upbuilding of that section of the country. He, too, learned and followed the blacksmith's trade, being an excellent workman, and he also owned and operated a farm in Juniata county, Pennsylvania. He and his brother conducted the farm in partnership for many years and he was an enterprising business man, always industrious and energetic. He always kept well informed upon the questions of the day, political and otherwise. He read broadly and thus became a man of good general information. He also attained a high degree of proficiency in penmanship and mathematics and added to his common-school advantages of early youth the broad knowledge that comes from practical experience and reading and observation. Upon coming to La Salle county in 1876 he located on the farm in Earl township which is still the home of Mrs. Harris. She now owns two hundred and fifty acres of well improved land under a high state of cultivation and equipped with all modern accessories of a model farm.

It was in the year 1859, in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, that Mr. Harris was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Kelley, who was born in Prairie county, Pennsylvania, November 23, 1833, a daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Kennedy) Kelley, who came to La Salle county in 1879. Both died at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Harris, the father passing away in February, 1893, when eighty-two years of age, while his wife died in April, 1881, at the age of seventy-five years. Mrs. Harris had seven brothers, one of whom died in the army, while the other six are living. Of this number one is a resident of Pennsylvania and five of La Salle county. Her only sister died in York, Nebraska, in March, 1905.

Mrs. Harris was reared in Prairie and Juniata counties, Pennsylvania, and was married in her native state. They traveled life's journey hap-



MR. AND MRS. ALEXANDER HARRIS.

pily together for sixteen years and became the parents of five children. Jane is now the wife of John Landis, of Wichita, Kansas, and they have a farm near Nickerson, that state. Mrs. Mary E. Murphy is living in Helena, Oklahoma. John A., who resides upon a farm adjoining the old home place, married Miss Whitaker, of Earlville, and is operating his farm of eighty acres in La Salle county, in addition to which he owns one hundred and sixty acres of land in Oklahoma. Samuel C. resides near Saskatoon, Canada, where he follows farming, having eight hundred acres of land there, and he married Miss Mary Frick, of Nickerson, Kansas. Mrs. Matilda Farnham died at Farnhamville, Iowa, eleven years ago.

In political views Mr. Harris was a staunch democrat, always giving his aid to the party in the principles of which he was deeply interested. He was reared in the faith of the United Presbyterian church, but he and his wife attended the services of the Methodist Episcopal church in Earlville. He was a man of earnest Christian spirit, kindly and sympathetic, devoted to his family, faithful in friendship and loyal in citizenship, and his many good qualities made friends of those with whom he came in contact, so that although his residence in La Salle was of comparatively brief duration he is yet remembered by many who knew him here. Mrs. Harris still survives her husband and lives upon the old home property in Earl township, where for more than thirty years she has made her home.

WALTER B. PALMER.

Walter B. Palmer comes of an ancestry which in its lineal and collateral branches has been distinctively American through many generations. Early in the history of New England the Palmers were found in that section of the country. He is a direct descendant of the intrepid pioneer of that name, who was born in London, England, in 1585 and built the first house in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1629. He was a very prominent man in the colonies of those days and was the first representative of the general court of Plymouth. Later he founded the city of Stonington, Connecticut, and the old Wequetequock burial ground at that place contains a pretentious monument recently erected to his memory.

Ephraim Palmer, great-grandfather of Walter Palmer, was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, December 17, 1760. Having reached mature years Ephraim Palmer was married August 27, 1786, to Miss Margaret Force, and his death oc-

curred June 30, 1852. He was a loyal defender of the cause of the colonists during the Revolutionary war, joining the army and rendering effective service in behalf of independence. He was captured June 17, 1779, imprisoned in the old Sugar House and Smallpox Hospital in New York for nine-months and was exchanged February 1, 1780. He re-enlisted in the summer of that year and took an important part in the closing scenes of the struggle for independence. He was one of those intrusted with the guardianship of the notorious Major Andre.

Thomas Force Palmer, the eldest son of Ephraim Palmer and the grandfather of Walter B. Palmer, was born June 13, 1787, and was married May 30, 1815, to Rebecca Snow. The children of this marriage were six in number, the third child and second son being Ephraim M. Palmer, who was born December 13, 1828, in Cattaraugus county, New York. When he was in his third year the family removed to Ohio, settling in Medina county, and there Ephraim Palmer was reared to farm life, spending the succeeding eighteen years in the Buckeye state. The year 1847 witnessed his arrival in Illinois, at which time he took up his abode at Sugar Grove, Kendall county, but in the spring of 1849 came to La Salle county, settling in Freedom township. He had previously purchased a land warrant for one hundred acres and located this in the southwestern corner of Freedom township, securing thereby eighty acres of land which was the first property that he had ever owned, receiving the deed direct from the government. This land is still a part of his estate. Attracted by the discovery of gold in California, in the same year, 1849, he crossed the plains, traveling over the long hot stretches of sand and through the mountain passes until he reached the Pacific coast. He drove a stage coach in and about Sacramento during the days of lawlessness and was an eye witness of many acts committed by the vigilantes to preserve law and order. For nearly eight years he remained there and in his different business ventures met with a fair measure of prosperity, so that he brought back with him a good sum of money when he returned to Freedom township, La Salle county, in 1858. Not long afterward he invested his savings in one hundred and sixty acres of land in Ophir township and became actively identified with farming interests.

It was on the 13th of June, 1861, that Ephraim M. Palmer wedded Miss Sarah Butler, of Ophir township, who was born in Anson, Maine, November 16, 1834, and is the eldest child of Ebenezer and Nancy (Butterfield) Butler. On the father's side of the family are descended

from Nicholas Butler, who was born at Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, in 1662. His son, Benjamin Butler, was married in 1769 to Amy Daggett and in 1790 they became the parents of a son, Benjamin Butler, Jr., who was born at Martha's Vineyard and who on reaching adult age was married to Hulda Bradford, a relative of Governor Bradford, the first chief executive of the colony of Massachusetts. They afterward removed to Avon, Maine, and there their second son, Ebenezer Butler, was born May 18, 1808. When he was grown he wedded Nancy Butterfield, the wedding being celebrated on the 24th of December, 1833, and on the 16th of November, 1834, they became the parents of a daughter, Sarah, whose birth occurred in Anson, Maine, and who in 1861 gave her hand in marriage to Ephraim Palmer. On the maternal side Mrs. Palmer traces her ancestry back to Jonas Butterfield, who was born in Dunstable, Massachusetts, September 12, 1742. He was a member of the Home Guards of Minute Men and marched from Dunstable to Concord at the time the alarm was given arousing the colonial troops on the 19th of April, 1775. Four of his brothers were soldiers of the Revolutionary war and the family military record is one of which the descendants may well be proud. His son, John Butterfield, was born April 16, 1780, and was married June 25, 1800, to Sybil Willard, whose birth occurred August 17, 1782. Their daughter, Nancy Butterfield, was born September 25, 1808, and became the wife of Ebenezer Butler and the mother of Mrs. Palmer. To Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Palmer were born two children. Carrie, born September 1, 1865, died on the 30th of September of the same year; and Walter B., the surviving son, was born June 22, 1868.

In the spring of the latter year the father removed to his farm in Freedom township, La Salle county, the place being a valuable tract of land of two hundred acres. In 1881, Agnes, a niece of Mrs. Palmer, then an infant, became an inmate of their home and has since been a daughter in the household. In his farming operations Mr. Palmer was extremely successful and his business capability and executive force were manifest in his able management of his property, resulting in the acquirement of a handsome competence. He was moreover prominent and influential in public affairs and his co-operation could always be counted upon to further any movement or plan for the general good. He voted with the republican party and did all in his power to promote its growth and extend its influence. His fellow townsmen called him to various political positions and he served at different times as assessor, commissioner and a member of the

school board. He was especially interested in the cause of public education and for nearly thirty years was regarded as a leader in every movement that tended to advance the school interests of his community. His life was actuated by high and honorable principles and worthy motives and at all times would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny. He was considerate of others, was always just and upright and was never known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen in any business transaction. In January, 1892; he became ill with la grippe, which was followed by pneumonia and on the 30th of that month he passed away. His death was the occasion of deep and wide-spread regret, for he had endeared himself to many with whom he came in contact. His family lost a loving husband and father, his business acquaintances a trusted associate and his country a faithful and loyal citizen.

"Long rails of steel in the sunlight glisten.

The winding trains through the valley roll.
The hardy settlers no longer listen

For Indian yells with a fear of soul.
The Concord Kings of the olden highway
Now lie and rot in storm or sun.

In the old corral or the alley byway
All battered relics of work well done.

But gone is the fearless intrepid band,
The boys who drove on the Overland."

Walter B. Palmer, the only surviving child, was married in September, 1889, to Miss Ina Lardin, of Triumph, Illinois, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Lardin and a sister of Judge A. T. Lardin, of Ottawa. A lady of innate culture and refinement, she had many warm friends, who deeply regreted her death when in May, 1891, she passed away. In November, 1893, Mr. Palmer and his mother came to Ottawa, taking up their abode in a beautiful modern residence which they had erected and which they yet occupy. In December, 1894, he married Miss Mary Frances White, a daughter of William and Nellie (Barger) White, formerly of Davenport, Iowa, in which city her father attained prominence as a lawyer. Two children grace this marriage: Burton White, born June 28, 1901; and Margaret, born December 28, 1905.

Mr. Palmer has several farms in La Salle county, on one of which, Sunnyside Farm, two miles west of Ottawa, his noted horses are kept, while his sale barn in town always contains some splendid specimens. Mr. Palmer has always been a lover of fine horses and has owned some of the best in the country, a number of which have made splendid records on the race track.

He also has a number of fine trotters and pacers that are displayed at fairs. Born with an inherited love for fine horses on an extensive stock farm and having his father, an accomplished horseman, as a tutor, it is not strange that Walter Palmer early identified himself with the breeding and development of fine horses. The success he has attained will be realized when we say that wherever the light harness horse is known the fame of his stable and his reputation for fair dealing go hand in hand. Among the horses that Mr. Palmer has owned or driven to their records are the following: Little Boy, 2:01½ to wagon, a world's record; Frank Agan, 2:03¾; The Admiral, 2:07¼; Colbert, 2:07½; Warren D., 2:09¼; Nellie M., 2:10¼; Jessie C., 2:10¼; Lord Sumrall, 2:10¼; May Fern, 2:11¼; Eddie B., 2:13; Regret, 2:13¼ and a score of others of lesser note. His keen judgment and fairness are appreciated and he is engaged each year as judge at some of America's most important shows, his work at the World's Fair at St. Louis having been especially commendable.

Mr. Palmer has spent his entire life in La Salle county, where he has a wide acquaintance. He is a capitalist, his attention being given to the supervision of invested interests, and in business and social circles his position is a most enviable one. In politics he is a staunch republican and has served in the city council for four terms. His strong and salient characteristics are such as win for him unqualified confidence and favorable regard and from an early day down to the present the name of Palmer has been an honored one in La Salle county.

HON. JAMES H. ECKELS.

Chicago, whose growth has been one of the wonders of the world, owes its pre-eminence not alone to the men of light and learning of the early days, but as well to the men of ability who are being continually attracted by the ever broadening opportunities of the city which has become one of the world's centers of commerce and finance. A representative of its later-day development, James H. Eckels, financier and banker, has left and is leaving the impress of his individuality upon its business development, while his study and mastery of problems of large import to the country have gained him national fame not disassociated from the grave responsibilities of a most important office.

Born in Princeton, Illinois, in 1862, James H. Eckels is a son of James S. and Margaret (Herron) Eckels. Nathaniel Eckels, the founder of

this family in America, was a native of Belfast, Ireland, and came to America at an early epoch in the development of the new world. The paternal grandparents, William and Jane (Starr) Eckels, were natives of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. The former was born March 3, 1787, and devoted his life to general agricultural pursuits. He was, moreover, a most devoted and active member of the Presbyterian church, whose life was permeated by his religious faith. He died November 15, 1861, having for many years survived his wife, who passed away December 23, 1830, when about forty years of age.

James S. Eckels, son of William Eckels, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1827, and spent his boyhood and youth upon the home farm in his native state, acquiring his preliminary education in the district schools. He afterward entered Jefferson College, of Pennsylvania, where he pursued the regular course and was graduated with honors in the class of 1853. Having made choice of the practice of law as a life work he supplemented his preliminary reading by a course in the Albany Law School, of which he is an alumnus of 1857. Having received his diploma he sought a home in the new but rapidly developing middle west and thereafter for many years practiced his profession as one of the able lawyers of Princeton, Illinois, where he is now living retired. He had no superior and few equals as a trial lawyer in Bureau county, and won prominence as well as a counselor. His ready command of language combined with his thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence rendered him an effective speaker, while his analytical mind made his address to court or jury at all times logical. On the 19th of October, 1854, James S. Eckels was married at his old home in Pennsylvania, to Miss Margaret D. Herron, a daughter of James and Isabelle (Johnson) Herron, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, where Mrs. Eckels was born December 23, 1830. They became parents of three sons and a daughter, Frank J., James Herron, Jane Isabelle and George M. Eckels. The mother departed this life March 7, 1892. She had long been a devoted member of the Presbyterian church and like her husband, took great interest in its work and contributed generously of her means to its support.

James H. Eckels, reared in his native city, entered the public schools at the usual age and passed through successive grades until he had completed the high-school course by graduation as a member of the class of 1877. Almost immediately afterward he entered upon the study of law with Leland & Gilbert, prominent attorneys of Ottawa, as his preceptors, and his more

advanced professional training was received in Albany (New York) Law School, of which he is a graduate of the class of 1883. Returning to Ottawa he at once entered upon the practice of law and was associated with the firms of Leland & Gilbert, Gilbert & Eckels, Duncan, O'Connor & Gilbert, O'Connor, Duncan & Eckels. At the bar he won the ready recognition which comes from a thorough understanding of legal principles and correctness in their adaptation to the points in litigation. He feared not that laborious attention to detail which is as necessary in the practice of law as in any other line of business and his devotion to his clients' interests soon became proverbial. Moreover he was a student of the important questions claiming state and national attention. He investigated with the analytical mind of the lawyer the important issues which divide the two great political parties of the nation and became a recognized power in the ranks of democracy in Illinois. While in Albany he formed the acquaintance of Grover Cleveland who was charmed with the young democrat, who showed such excellent knowledge of the political situation in the west and could so intelligently discuss the issues of the day. A personal as well as a political friendship was then formed between them, which has existed to the present time. During Mr. Cleveland's first term Mr. Eckels was given the patronage of his congressional district that he might dispose of it as he saw fit, and without his knowledge was appointed by the president as comptroller of the currency. It is now a matter of history that he discharged his duties with signal ability and made a brilliant reputation as an official and financier. He established a new and progressive policy in connection with the administration of the duties of his office and James H. Eckels is spoken of by many as the most competent man who ever filled the position. Following his retirement from official service Mr. Eckels was elected president of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, one of the strongest financial institutions of that city, in which position he has been a potent force in moneyed circles in the western metropolis. His record is creditable alike to Ottawa, his adopted city, his native state, and to his county, and his career there have been manifest those solid substantial qualities which accomplish lasting results. He stands as a splendid type of a higher citizenship.

Mr. Eckels was married December 13, 1887, to Miss Fannie L. Reed, of Ottawa, and they have one daughter, Phoebe. Mrs. Eckels is a daughter of John F. and Phoebe (Munson) Reed, and her ancestral history is one of close connection with the early development and pio-

neer progress of the county. Her mother was a daughter of William and Rachel (Hall) Munson, the latter of whom had an eventful history, being in early life, together with her sister, Rachel Hall, taken captive by the Indians in 1832, when the others of the family, with the exception of one brother, were massacred. It was at the time of the Black Hawk war and the Indian chief after the defeat of Stillman on Rock river sent detached parties to attack the frontier settlements. As soon as Shabbona was informed of the situation he hastened to warn the settlers at the points exposed, reaching the Indian Creek settlement on the 15th of May. Mr. Hall started with his family for Ottawa but was persuaded by Mr. Davis to stop with him at his home, which was then containing the Hall, Davis and Petigrew families and some hired hands. They were attacked by seventy or eighty Indians on the afternoon of May 20, 1832. Fifteen were killed and Sylvia and Rachel Hall, then aged respectively seventeen and fifteen years, were taken captive while the others escaped to Ottawa. The following account of this memorable and deplorable event in the pioneer history of La Salle county was made by the two captive girls, afterward Mrs. Horn and Mrs. Munson: "Nemaha county, Nebraska, September, 1867. I, John W. Hall, being requested by my sisters, Sylvia Horn and Rachel Munson, to state what I recollect of the massacre of my father's family, and captivity of my two sisters, in May, 1832, most gladly comply with their request. The lapse of thirty-five years has made my memory rather dim, but there are some things, which I will relate, which I remember most distinctly, and shall as long as I have a being. It was in 1832, and, as near as I can recollect, about the 15th or 16th of May, that old Shabbona, chief of the Pottowatomies, notified my father and others that the Sac and Fox Indians would probably make a raid on the settlement where we lived, and murder us, and destroy our property, and advised him to leave that country for a place of safety. But Indian rumors were so common and some of our neighbors did not sufficiently credit this old Indian, and we were advised to collect as many together as possible and stand our ground and defend ourselves against the Indians. So, after hiding all our heavy property, and loading the remainder and the family on the wagon, we started for Ottawa, meeting Mr. Davis, who had been at Ottawa the day before, and had learned that a company had gone out in a northerly direction to learn of the Indian movements, and would report on their return in case of danger. My father was prevailed on by Davis to abandon his retreat and stop at Davis' home, where Mr. Petigrew and family,

Mr. Howard and son, John H. Henderson and two hired men of Davis', Robert Norris and Henry George, were all stopping.

"On the 20th day of May, myself and dear father were at work under a shed adjoining a blacksmith shop, on the west side next to the dwelling house. Mr. Davis and Norris were at work in the shop, Henry George and William Davis, Jr., were at work on a mill dam, a little south of the shop. It being a very warm day, in the afternoon some one brought a bucket of water from the spring to the shop, and we all went into the shop a few minutes to rest and quench our thirst. At this time, John H. Henderson, Edward and Greenbury Hall, Howard and son, and two of Davis' sons, were in the field on the south side of the creek in full view, and about a half mile from the house, planting corn; and while we were resting in the shop we heard a scream at the house. I said: 'There are the Indians now!' and jumped out of the door, it being the opposite side of the house, and the others followed as fast as they could, and, as we turned the corner of the shop, discovered the doorway full of Indians. I next saw the Indians jerk Mr. Petigrew's child, four or five years old, taking it by the feet and dashing its head against a stump. I saw Mr. Petigrew, and heard two guns seemingly in the house, and then the tomahawk soon ended the cries of those in the house, and immediately they fired about twenty shots at our party of five, but neither of us was hurt that I know of.

"Their next motion was to pour some powder down their guns, and drop a bullet out of their mouths and raise their guns and fire. This time I heard a short sentence of prayer to my right, and a little behind. On turning that way, I saw my dear father on the ground, shot in the left breast, and dying, and, on looking around, I saw the last of the company were gone or were going. The Indians had jumped the fence and were making towards me. Mr. Davis was running in a northeast direction toward the timber; he looked back and said, 'Take care;' he had his gun in his hand.

"I at this time discovered quite a number of the Indians on horseback, in the edge of the woods, as though they were guarding the house to prevent any escape. Then it flashed into my mind that I would try to save myself. I think there were sixty or eighty Indians. I immediately turned toward the creek, which was fifteen or twenty steps from where I stood. The Indians at this time were within a few paces of me, with their guns in hand, under full charge. I jumped down the bank of the creek, about twelve feet high, which considerably stunned me. At this

moment the third volley was fired, the balls passing over my head, killing Norris and George, who were ahead of me, and who had crossed the creek to the opposite shore. One fell in the water, the other on the opposite bank. I then passed as swiftly as possible down the stream, on the side next the Indians, the bank hiding me from their view. I passed down about two miles, when I crossed and started for Ottawa, through the prairie, and overtook Mr. Henderson, who started ahead of me, and we went together till we got within four miles of Ottawa, where we fell in with Mr. Howard and son, three sons of Mr. Davis, and my two brothers, all of whom were in the field referred to, except one of Mr. Davis' sons, who was with us in the shop when the alarm was given, and who immediately left when he heard the cry of Indians. We all went to Ottawa together and gave the alarm.

"During the night we raised a company, and with them started in the morning for the dreadful scene of slaughter. On the way we met some of Stillman's defeated troops, having camped within four miles of where the Indians passed the night, after they had killed my dear friends. They refused to go back with us and help bury the dead, but passed on to Ottawa. We went on to the place where the massacre took place, and oh! what a sight presented itself.

"There were some with their hearts cut out, and others cut and lacerated in too shocking a manner to mention, or behold without shuddering. We buried them all in great haste, in one grave, without coffins or anything of the kind, there to remain until Gabriel's trump shall call to life the sleeping dead.

"We then returned to Ottawa and organized a company out of a few citizens and Stillman's defeated troops, into which company I enlisted, and the next day were on the line of march, in pursuit of the savages, and if possible, to get possession of my two eldest sisters, who were missing, and who, we were satisfied, had been carried away by the Indians, from signs found on their trail. We went as far as Rock river, when our provisions failed, and we returned to Ottawa for, and laid in, provisions for a second trip. I found that General Atkinson had made propositions to the Winnebago Indians, through the agent, Mr. Gratiot, to purchase my sisters, as we were fearful if we approached the Indians they would kill them to prevent their capture. We then started the second time, and proceeded to Rock river, where we fell in with a company of volunteers, under General Dodge, when we learned that the friendly Indians had succeeded in obtaining my sisters, and that they were at White Oak Springs. I went with a company of regulars

to Galena, and obtaining a furlough, went to White Oak Springs, where I found my sisters, and returned with them to Galena.

(Signed) J. W. Hall."

Such was the plain narrative given but no language could describe or convey any adequate idea of what the mental suffering of the sisters must have been in witnessing the more than tragic death of their family and friends and of the fearful uncertainty that for days hung over their own destiny, held as they were helplessly in the power of those whose hands were still red with the blood of their kindred. The government and all parties showed a commendable sympathy to rescue the captives and the government paid about two thousand pounds, mostly in ponies for their ransom.

HENRY H. EBY.

Henry H. Eby is an author, a retired agriculturist and a veteran of the Civil war. He lives in a fine home on section 26, Mendota township, and in a review of his life we find that his birth occurred in Lebanon county near the city of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, his parents being John and Mary (Miller) Eby, the former of German and the latter of English lineage. Both were natives of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, and in the year 1850 they removed from the Keystone state to La Salle county, Illinois, their son, Henry H. Eby, being at that time but eight years of age. They traveled with several other families who made the trip by wagon. They journeyed over the national pike and had to pay toll in many places. Their road brought them through Ohio and Indiana and they had a two-horse wagon, also a spring wagon, to which one horse was hitched. The roads in Indiana were so bad that for miles they traveled over a corduroy road made of split rails, which caused much suffering. At one time the spring wagon slipped off this road and the horse went into the swamp nearly out of sight. Mr. Eby remembers seeing a railroad in Ohio for the first time. It was of wooden rails with iron top and was of most primitive construction as compared with the fine railroads of the present time. The family were over six weeks on the trip, arriving in La Salle county in May. The father purchased eighty acres of land on sections 25 and 26, Mendota township, one-half of which Henry H. Eby still owns within his farm. Other families of the party went on to Stephenson county. Land could be purchased at two dollars and a half per acre and some for one dollar and a quarter per acre. It was all wild and unim-

proved and there seemed little evidence of civilization up to this time. Mr. Eby purchased a log house, sixteen by twenty-four feet, and a story and a half in height, and moved it onto his farm, there living with his wife and children. He was twice married and by the first wife had five children, all now deceased. By the second marriage there were seven children, of whom five are living, namely: Lydia, the wife of Andrew Wenner, who resides in Iowa; Mary, the wife of James Brown, also living in Iowa; Lavina, who married Thomas Farling and lives in Mendota; Henry H., of this review; and Moses, who also came with the family to La Salle county and bought eighty acres adjoining his father's farm, but later removed to Freeport. John Eby was quite well advanced in years when he came and he died in 1861. His second wife passed away in 1852 and after her death he broke up housekeeping.

Henry H. Eby then began work on a farm. He had been reared under the parental roof and the public schools afforded him his educational privileges but for four years after coming here there were no schools in his locality. In his nineteenth year he responded to the country's call for aid, joining the Twelfth Illinois Infantry for three months' service. Later he became a member of Company C, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, first commanded by Colonel Kellogg and afterward by Colonel Prince. He was with his regiment for three years and two months and did duty with the Army of the Tennessee and Cumberland. He was first engaged in battle at Island No. 10 and afterward went to Shiloh and later to Corinth, but the battle there was not heavy. He next went to Tusculumbia, Alabama, and later to Cortland, Alabama, where he joined General Palmer, becoming one of his aides, a mounted orderly. They went to Nashville in August, 1862, and were shut in by the Confederate forces for about three months, being at that place when Bragg invaded Kentucky. They afterward proceeded to Murfreesboro, Tennessee, to attack Bragg where the battle of Stone River was fought, in which he was engaged. They subsequently went south, participating in the battle of Chickamauga, Mr. Eby being captured there. He was then serving on the staff of General Palmer and as the party were making their way over a rail fence a shell struck the rails, scared the horses and separated the party. Mr. Eby became lost in the woods when night began to appear but finally found his way back to where General Palmer's troops had been stationed during the battle. Seeing a long line of soldiers there he asked for the number of the regiment thinking they were



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General Palmer's troops, and was told it was the Sixteenth Mississippi. He rode down the line a short distance and asked again and the answer came the Twentieth Louisiana. He had not yet been identified and rode away from this line but into another one and was confronted with "Halt! Get off yo' hoss." He was thus made a prisoner, having ridden into the Confederate lines, for General Palmer had moved from that point. This was the night on which the battle of Chickamauga ended—September 20, 1863, Mr. Eby was taken to Richmond, Virginia, and placed in prison at Belle Isle, which was nothing more than a ditch dug around a plot of ground, the ditch serving as the dead line. There he remained for a short time without camp or any kind of shelter, with poor food and plenty of graybacks. It was not an unusual thing for him to rise on a winter morning and see three or four of his comrades dead and frozen fast to the ground. He was afterward transferred to Richmond and later to Danville, North Carolina, where he suffered from smallpox. On his recovery he managed to escape but was captured after being out a week, during which time he had a number of adventures. With one companion he stopped and asked for breakfast at a house and on being invited in found two Confederate soldiers sitting in the room, who made them prisoners again. He was taken back to Belle Isle, where he remained for one month, at which time he was paroled and, being ill, he was sent to a hospital in Maryland, March 15, 1864. From there he was sent to St. Louis, Missouri. Later he returned and found his regiment at Memphis, Tennessee, and on the expiration of his term of service was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois, October 15, 1864, after which he returned to Mendota. His company acted as body guard for General Grant for one week on an expedition in Kentucky in the winter of 1862 and his hospital record covered a period spent in St. Louis, Missouri.

When his military service was ended Mr. Eby returned to his home, rented land and began farming on his own account. Eventually he purchased sixty acres of wild land on section 26, Mendota township, which he still owns, and he built thereon a house in 1867. He made further preparations for having a home of his own by his marriage to Miss Mary L. Swisher, a native of Ohio, and they became the parents of two children: Clara B., the wife of Dr. Guy Adams, a resident of Mendota; and Mary, the wife of Dr. Willard J. Worsley, living in Dixon.

Mr. Eby is the owner of one hundred and fifty-seven acres of good land on section 26, Mendota township, has tiled the place, has added

modern buildings, has set out fine fruit and has excellent orchards and beautiful flowers, all of which add to the value and attractive appearance of his place. He has two houses upon his farm and at each one he has planted a nice grove, the trees being now quite large. He raises excellent fruit, his orchards being kept in first class condition, and the tasteful arrangement of his flower beds and the harmonious coloring as displayed by judicious arrangement indicates his artistic nature. He possesses much of the skill of a trained landscape gardener. His home is now surrounded by a beautiful park and lawn. He is interested in both horticulture and floriculture. He is now retired from active farm work but still gives personal supervision to his business interests.

In 1902 Mr. Eby was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 7th of August of that year. In politics he is a republican and has served as school director, as trustee and as pathmaster. He belongs to the Grange and to Address post, No. 135, G. A. R., of Mendota. He is a man of deeply religious nature and an advocate of temperance, and upholds all that stands for justice, truth and right in man's relation with his fellowmen. His is a most creditable and honorable record. He is today as loyal to his duties of citizenship as when he followed the old flag on southern battle-fields and he has written a book which is soon to be published concerning his experiences in the army, which shows much literary merit as well as a judicious treatment of the subject in hand. He is interested in general progress in the county and the beauty and value of his farm, gardens and orchards add to the attractiveness of his place as well as indicate his taste in those directions. He has been very active in business, so directing his labors along well defined lines that his efforts have resulted beneficially to himself and at the same time promoted the agricultural progress of the community. Such a man is worthy of the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens and Mr. Eby enjoys the warm regard of the residents of his part of the county in a high degree.

VINCENT J. DUNCAN.

Vincent J. Duncan, accorded by the consensus of public opinion a prominent position at the La Salle county bar, was born in the city of La Salle, December 1, 1861, a son of Nicholas and Isabella Duncan, the former a contractor and builder. His early educational privileges were

supplemented by the study in Niagara University at Niagara, New York, where he pursued a four years' scientific course, which was completed by graduation with the class of June, 1882. Having determined upon the practice of law as a life work, he prepared for his profession in the University of Michigan, which he entered in 1883. He is an alumnus of the class of 1885, in which year he entered upon active practice in La Salle, where he remained until December, 1892. He was then elected to the office of states attorney and removed to Ottawa, where he has since remained, practicing at different times as a member of the firm of Duncan, O'Connor & Gilbert; O'Connor, Duncan & Eckels; O'Connor, Duncan & Haskins; Duncan & Doyle; and Duncan, Doyle & O'Connor. He has gained a distinctively representative clientage, for the extent and importance of the litigated interests entrusted to his care have made him one of the leading law-years of the La Salle county bar. His devotion to his clients' interests is proverbial and his preparation of a cause is marked by a thoroughness and painstaking care that makes him an able advocate or feared opponent in the trial before court or jury. He is now vice president of the La Salle State Bank and a member of the firm of Duncan Brothers & Carlin, private bankers at Utica, Illinois.

On the 7th of January, 1886, Mr. Duncan was married at Ann Arbor, Michigan, to Miss Frances A. Devany, who was born in Ann Arbor in 1862 and is a graduate of St. Mary's convent at Monroe, Michigan.

Mr. Duncan has been connected with the Modern Woodmen since 1888 and with the Knights of Columbus since 1903. He is a democrat in his political views and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Roman Catholic church. He was elected a member of the high school board of education in 1905 and has been a trustee of Ryburn Memorial Hospital since 1898.

JOHN LOCK.

John Lock, engaged in the breeding of Hereford cattle and owner of a farm on section 17, Vermillion township, operates five hundred and twenty acres of the estate left by his father, Noah Lock. His life record began in Eagle township, La Salle county, January 24, 1874, his parents being Noah and Mary (Huss) Lock, both representatives of early families of this county. The father was born in Preble county, Ohio, in 1843 and in his boyhood days became a resident of La Salle county. He was a son of Peter

Lock, who settled in Eagle township in pioneer times and secured the farm whereon Charles Albert now resides. He devoted his energies to its cultivation and development and resided thereon until his death, which occurred in August, 1888, when he was seventy-one years of age. His wife survived him for a decade, passing away in September, 1898, at the age of eighty-four years, seven months and thirteen days.

Noah Lock, coming to La Salle county in his boyhood days, was here reared amid pioneer environments. About thirty-one years ago he located in Vermillion township on the farm now operated by his son John and where his widow still resides. He departed this life in Kansas City, Missouri, February 4, 1899, leaving a valuable estate of five hundred and twenty acres, which had been acquired entirely through his own labors and well directed energy. He was interested quite extensively in stock-raising and he operated his farm until his death. He also followed threshing for forty-three seasons and was a man of great activity and energy, who carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. In his family were the following: Mrs. Ella Warner, who is residing upon the home farm; Amelia J., at home; Peter, who is living upon a farm in Vermillion township; Mrs. Lydia Leslie, of Alden, Iowa; Benjamin, deceased; John, of this review; Mrs. Clara E. Hampson, whose husband is engaged in merchandising at Deer Park; Mrs. Cora E. Boyd, of Vermillion township; Noah, of Tonica; and Ina, at home. The mother was born November 28, 1844, in Pennsylvania, of which state her parents, Benjamin and Sarah (Church) Huss, were also natives. The latter died February 25, 1846, at the age of thirty-nine years, and in 1853 Mr. Huss came to La Salle county, locating in Vermillion township, where he followed farming until called to his final rest February 25, 1876, at the age of seventy-one years. He was a self-made man and meeting with excellent success he became the owner of a fine farm of five hundred acres.

John Lock was only a year old when brought by his parents to Vermillion township. His life has been one of activity and energy. He was early trained to the work of the farm and has since old enough to drive a team been a factor in its improvement and development. He now successfully controls his farming and business interests. From the age of seventeen years he has operated a threshing machine and in connection with his brother Peter he now owns a thresher and carries on the business during the harvest seasons. He is also engaged in the breeding of Hereford cattle, in addition to which

he tills the fields which are under his supervision and from which he harvests good crops.

Mr. Lock was married to Miss Mary M. Horning, a daughter of George Horning, deceased, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. She was born in La Salle county and the days of her girlhood were passed within its borders, while her education was acquired in its public schools. By this marriage there has been born a daughter, Alice Magdalene, who was born in October, 1901, and is therefore five years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Lock have a wide acquaintance in the community and the hospitality of their own home is greatly enjoyed by many of their friends. Mr. Lock is connected with the Central Life Insurance Company of Tonica, which has fraternal as well as insurance features, and politically he is a democrat.

JOHN MOSLEY.

John Mosley, who died in California in the early years of mining discoveries and excitement there, was one of the pioneer residents of La Salle county and as such his name should be enrolled among the honored dead. He was born in Indiana of southern parentage and came to this county in his boyhood days. He was reared by an aunt, Mrs. Hugh Griggs, who located near Harding, Illinois. John Mosley resided there upon the farm and assisted in its cultivation and improvement, working earnestly and persistently as the years passed by. After the outbreak of the Mexican war he enlisted for service in a company and regiment formed at Ottawa and went to the front, where he protected the interests of the United States. In the spring of 1850, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he made his way to the Pacific coast, starting to the west in April of that year. After reaching his destination he engaged in mining gold there and spent his remaining days in that locality, his death occurring in California in the '50s.

Mr. Mosley had been married in Illinois, in 1849, to Miss Mary J. Van Namee, who was born in the state of New York, near Ballstown, a daughter of Jesse and Ann (Francisco) Van Namee, of an old family of the Empire state. Her father served as a soldier of the war of 1812, while his father, Abner Van Namee, was a valiant soldier of the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Mosley came with her parents to La Salle county in 1844. They drove across the country from New York state and finally crossed the ferry at Ottawa after five weeks spent upon the road. Mrs. Mosley was then a young maiden of four-

teen years. The family settled on Indian Creek, where they resided on a rented farm for a year. In the meantime Mr. Van Namee selected and purchased from the government a tract of land near Earlville now owned by Henry Torman. That was the family residence until after the mother's death, which occurred in March, 1854, when she was sixty-three years of age. Jesse Van Namee later sold the farm and removed to Earlville, where he resided until his death, which occurred when he had reached the extreme old age of ninety-one years and six months. Mrs. Mosley is the only one now living of the family of four children. Lacking one month she was engaged in the millinery business in Earlville for thirty years. Following her husband's demise she established a millinery store and conducted the business with marked success for three decades. In April, 1903, she closed out her store and retired on account of failing health, being then seventy-six years of age. She is a lady of excellent business ability, who capably managed her interests and controlled her affairs so as to win a very comfortable and desirable competence.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Mosley was born a daughter, Josephine, who is now the wife of J. C. Kelley, of Earlville. They had one son, Leslie J. Kelley, who died in Arizona, September 1, 1905, at the age of thirty-one years. Mrs. Mosley is a member of the Presbyterian church. She is one of the best known ladies of this part of the county, her business and social interests bringing to her a very wide acquaintance, while her many good traits of character have won for her the favorable regard of all with whom she has been associated. She has contributed through her business interests to the substantial upbuilding of Earlville and well deserves mention in this volume.

ENGLEBERT KUHN.

Englebert Kuhn is the owner of a valuable farm of one hundred and ninety acres of well improved land, in the midst of which stands a beautiful new residence and the well kept appearance of the place is indicative of the spirit of enterprise which permeates the owner in his care of his property and the management of his business interests. A native of La Salle county, he was born in 1864. His father, Thomas Kuhn, as the name indicates, was of German birth and lineage and died in La Salle county at the age of fifty-eight years. The first work which he did in this country was at a salary of fifteen dollars per month and he began farming on his own account north of Ottawa. Subsequently he removed to

Allen township, where he resided for a few years, after which he took up his abode in Grand Rapids township, where he spent his remaining days, becoming a successful agriculturist as the result of his close application and diligence. Without receiving aid from others he worked his way steadily upward to the plane of affluence. His political faith was that of the democracy and his religious belief was indicated by his membership in the Catholic church. He married Elizabeth Richards, who was born in Illinois and is now living at the age of sixty-four years, making her home in Ottawa. She still enjoys good health. In the family were eight children: William, who wedded Margaret Lane and is living in Brookfield township; Caroline, the wife of George Nagle, a resident of Grand Rapids township; Englebert, of this review; Edward, who married Elizabeth Horn and is engaged in farming in Grand Rapids township; Emma, the wife of Charles Roser, a cigar-maker living in Ottawa; Frank, who wedded Kate Horn and is living in Otter Creek township; Victoria, the wife of Edward Widman, a resident farmer of Utica township; and Albert, who married Sarah Horn and is farming near Lamar, Missouri.

Englebert Kuhn, the third member of the family, has always made his home in La Salle county, where he has followed farming. His education was acquired in the public schools and through the periods of vacation he assisted in the work of the fields. When he started out in life on his own account he first rented land from his father and was engaged in its cultivation for about three years. He received eighty acres from his father's estate and with this to aid him as he entered upon an independent business career he has become the owner of one hundred and ninety acres of well improved land. He has recently erected a beautiful residence, in the rear of which are good buildings for the shelter of grain and stock, and these in return are surrounded by well tilled fields, giving promise of rich harvests in the autumn.

Mr. Kuhn was married to Miss Julia Lane, a daughter of Bartholomew and Catherine (Twohey) Lane, both of whom were natives of Ireland. Becoming residents of America, the father followed farming in La Salle county and spent his last days in Fall River township, where he died in 1895. He exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the democracy and both he and his wife were members of the Catholic church. Mrs. Lane passed away in Grand Rapids township in June, 1900. In their family were the following: Ellen Lane, who married Patrick Daniher, a resident farmer of Nebraska; Catherine, the wife of Frank Hen-

igan, who is engaged in railroading in Nebraska; and Margaret, the wife of William Kuhn, who is engaged in farming in Brookfield township.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn have been born three children, Theresa, Thomas and Ellen, aged respectively thirteen, ten and six years. The family are communicants of the Catholic church. Mr. Kuhn is a democrat in his political affiliation and has held a number of township offices, the duties of which he has discharged with promptness and fidelity.

SILAS HARDY STRAWN.

Silas Hardy Strawn, a former resident of Ottawa now practicing in Chicago, as a member of the firm of Winston, Payne & Strawn, has attained considerable prominence as a lawyer of ability and enjoys a large corporation practice. His birth occurred on a farm near Ottawa, on the 15th of December, 1866, his parents being Abner and Eliza Hardy Strawn. He attended the Ottawa schools until, having passed through successive grades, he was graduated from the high school in the class of 1885. He engaged in teaching for two years and subsequently read law in the office of Bull & Strawn, in Ottawa, having determined upon the practice as a life work. Successfully passing the required examination he was admitted to the bar in Ottawa, May 22, 1889, and practiced in La Salle county until 1891, when he went to Chicago. From September, 1891, until April 20, 1892, he was with the firm of Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, of Chicago, as a law clerk, and from April, 1892, until September, 1894, with the firm of Winston & Meagher. At a later date he was admitted to a partnership, which was maintained until December, 1901, when he became a member of the firm of Winston, Strawn & Shaw. This was continued until October, 1903, when the present firm of Winston, Payne & Strawn was organized. The firm has a large corporation practice and Mr. Strawn is recognized as an able all-around lawyer. He is strong in argument, logical in his deductions and correct in his conclusions, and has an intimate knowledge of precedent as well as the principles of jurisprudence. His office is located in the First National Bank Building. He is a member of the Chicago Bar Association, the American Bar Association and the Illinois Bar Association.

Mr. Strawn was married, in Binghamton, New York, June 22, 1897, to Miss Margaret Stewart, and they have two children, Margaret and Katherine. The family reside at No. 4712 Madison

avenue, Chicago. Mr. Strawn is well known in club circles holding memberships in the Union League, the Midlothian Country Club, Mid-Day Club, the Lam Club and the South Shore Country Club. Gifted by nature with strong intellectual endowment, he has developed his latent powers and talents as the years have gone by and through close, unremitting attention to office work, which is as important as the clear presentation of a cause in court, Mr. Strawn has gained for himself a creditable and enviable place at the Chicago bar.

LEVI W. DAVISON.

Levi W. Davison, who is spoken of as "the best postmaster Earlville ever had," is now filing that position and the creditable record which he has made numbers him among the foremost residents of the city. He was born in Lake county, Ohio, June 19, 1848. His parents were John R. and Ruth (Kightlinger) Davison, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Pennsylvania. Mr. Davison was of English lineage, while his wife was of German descent. They became early residents of Pennsylvania, where the father was engaged in the manufacture of wooden bowls and was thus closely associated with the industrial interests of his community. He was also prominent as a political leader and was a noted campaign speaker. In the family were eight children, six of whom are now living.

Levi W. Davison, however, is the only one of the family in La Salle county or in Illinois. His early education was acquired in the common schools of Meadville, Pennsylvania, and he afterward attended a business college there. In 1868 he came to Illinois and has since been a resident of La Salle county, where he first began working as a farm hand. He also engaged in teaching school and followed that profession for thirteen years in La Salle county and for four years in Kansas. He became accomplished as a penman and made a specialty of teaching writing in his schools. He also continued his own education in Aurora after coming to Illinois in order to review his studies and promote his efficiency as a teacher. At a later date he engaged in farming. He rented farms in Earl township and carried on general agricultural pursuits until about eight years ago, when he removed to Earlville and soon afterward was appointed postmaster, which position he has filled continuously since, proving a most capable officer. He still owns a farm of eighty acres in this

county and has two town residences, besides land in Wisconsin, which he purchased for speculation.

In 1870 Mr. Davison was united in marriage to Miss Hattie L. Cory, of this county, a daughter of John Cory, one of the early residents of Freedom township. Unto them were born four children, three sons and a daughter. Bert C., who is married and lives in Chicago, is secretary for Wilson Brothers, shirt manufacturers and dealers in men's furnishing goods. He is a graduate of the Earlville high school and of Bryant & Stratton Business College. He married a Miss Churchill and has three children. George E., the second son, is also married and holds a position with Wilson Brothers in Chicago. Homer J. is cashier for the Brunswick-Balke Collender Company. Lorena became Mrs. Doan and died at Berwyn, Illinois, January 28, 1905. The wife and mother passed away in 1903 and on the 11th of June, 1905, Mr. Davison was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Minnie Fuller, of Grand Junction, Iowa.

In politics Mr. Davison has always been a stalwart republican and while living on the farm he served as a member of the board of supervisors for eight years. The Earlville Leader some years ago said, "John Miller, of Freedom, one of the oldest and most influential members of the board of supervisors, has this to say of Mr. Davison: 'There is no more popular member of the board or one who cares more faithfully for the interests of the township.'" Another clipping from the Gazette in 1898 says: "Mr. Davison has made a capable and efficient supervisor, one who has looked for the interests of the town and who has long worked on the side of economy and good government." While still another article says: "Mr. Davison has been very active in the discharge of his duties as supervisor. One thing especially should commend him to his constituency and that is the work which he has done for the cemeteries. The improvements that have been made by his direction and under his supervision have called forth praise from all sides."

Mr. Davison is not a member but attends the Methodist Episcopal church. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp and is also affiliated with the Odd Fellows, the Yeomen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He attends strictly to all the details of the office which he is now filling and is kind and obliging to patrons. His efficient, capable and kindly service is attested by all and in the eight years in which he has served as postmaster no complaint has ever been uttered because of negligence or inattention on his part. Almost his entire at-

tention is given to the office, and he has recently been reappointed for a third term. Personally he is a most pleasant, genial man, who possesses broad charity and in his every-day life gives evidence of the spirit of the philosopher and the optimist.

IRUS C. WIXOM.

One interested in the history of La Salle county cannot carry his investigations far into its records without learning of the part that has been taken by the Wixom family in the pioneer development and the later growth and progress of this portion of the state. The name has long figured prominently in connection with its agricultural progress and has also stood for the upholding of those principles which work for good citizenship and for uprightness in all life's relations.

Irus Wixom is a representative farmer and respected citizen now living in Troy Grove township on the old Hawk farm, which was at one time owned by his maternal grandfather. He is a son of Chauncey Wixom, an extended history of whose life is given on another page of this work. He was reared under the parental roof and lived at home with his father until eighteen years of age, when he went to Iowa and hired out as a farm hand in the vicinity of Kent. There he remained for a year, after which he returned to Illinois and entered the employ of Montford Crandall, his brother-in-law, in whose service he continued for three years as a farm hand. He afterward worked for his brother, William Wixom, for two years and was then married and started out in life on his own account.

It was in 1896 that Irus Wixom was joined in wedlock to Miss Myrtie Stannard, a daughter of De Hart and Jennie Stannard, of Lee county. Her father was engaged in the leather and harness business in that county. Mr. and Mrs. Wixom began their domestic life upon the farm where they now reside and for eight years he rented the land, but in 1905 purchased it. The place comprises one hundred and twenty acres situated on sections 10 and 11, Troy Grove township, the residence being on the former section. The farm is devoted to general farming and has largely been planted to grain. It is rich, alluvial soil, producing abundant crops in return for the care and labor bestowed upon the fields, and everything about the place is indicative of the careful supervision and practical methods of the owner. He has drained much of the land by laying many rods of tiling and has put some of the improvements upon the place. He received practical training at farm work under the direc-

tion of his father, who was a most energetic agriculturist and a man of sound common sense and keen discrimination—qualities which seem to have been inherited by the son.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Wixom has been blessed with three daughters, Eva, Edith and Velma. Edith died in infancy. The parents are very widely and favorably known, occupying an enviable position in the social circles in which they move and the hospitality of the best homes of this part of the county is freely and graciously accorded them. Mr. Wixom is independent in politics, voting for principles rather than party and taking into consideration at all times the qualifications of the candidate for the duties connected with the office. He is a member of Woodmen camp, No. 65, of Mendota, and is esteemed in social and political as well as business circles. He has lived the life of an honest and hard-working farmer and his record proves that success may be honorably won. He is a man true to his honest convictions, fearless in defense of what he believes to be right and his record is in harmony with that of a prominent and respected family.

VICTOR H. BAKER.

Victor H. Baker, carrying on general farming on section 16, Richland township, has a good property of eighty acres, which he has brought under a high state of cultivation, so that he annually harvests good crops. He was born in Eden township, this county, May 25, 1874, his parents being Simon and Matilda (Miller) Baker. The mother departed this life in 1886 but the father is now living in Ottawa. He came to America from Germany when twenty years of age, arriving about 1855 or 1856. He first located in Putnam county, Illinois, where he made his home for four or five years and then settled in Eden township, La Salle county, which was his home for about thirty-five years. His attention was given to general farming and stock-raising and he is widely and favorably known in the locality where he resides. In the family were five children who are yet living and five who have passed away. Those who still survive are as follows: Gustav, residing in Hancock county, Iowa, where he is extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising, is married and has a family. Lizzie resides in this county. Charles, who until recently made his home in Eden township, is now living in Colorado, and he, too, is married. Victor H. is the next of the



MR. AND MRS. VICTOR H. BAKER.

family. Edwin is residing on the old home place in Eden township.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for Victor H. Baker in his boyhood and youth. He worked in the fields in the summer months and in the winter seasons attended the public schools, laboring earnestly and persistently as the years advanced in his efforts to bring his father's farm under cultivation. The occupation to which he was reared he has made his life work and is now numbered among the substantial agriculturists of Richland township, having eighty acres of land which constitutes a good farm and which is well improved, none of the facilities of the modern farm of the twentieth century being lacking. He is practical in his methods and progressive in his ideas and his labors are being attended with a gratifying measure of success.

Mr. Baker was married to Miss Minnie Richard, a daughter of William F. Richard, who is mentioned on another page of this work. They have no children of their own but are rearing a nephew, Victor. Both Mr. and Mrs. Baker are faithful members of the Evangelical Association of Richland township and are people of genuine personal worth, enjoying in large measure the friendship and esteem of those with whom business or social relations have brought them in contact. Mr. Baker gives his political allegiance to the republican party but is without aspiration for office.

WILLIAM H. BOYS.

William H. Boys, a distinguished member of the La Salle county bar residing at Streator, was born in Marshall county, Illinois, December 18, 1862, his parents being John and Catherine (Long) Boys, both of whom were natives of Marshall county. The father died in 1865, when thirty-five years of age. The mother afterward married John S. Smith, who passed away in 1875. Mrs. Smith is still living, her home being now in Streator. By her first marriage she had two children, the daughter being Lillian, the widow of L. M. Towner and a resident of Streator.

William H. Boys, the only son, was reared upon the home farm to the age of nine years, when, in 1871, he accompanied his mother on her removal to Streator. He afterward attended the high school of that city and was also a student in Hedding College, at Abingdon, Illinois. Following the completion of his literary education he studied law with Judge T. M.

Shaw, of Lacon, as his preceptor and was admitted to the bar in 1886, successfully passing the examination at Mount Vernon, Illinois. Soon after his admission to the bar he removed to Kansas, where he remained for one year and on the 1st of December, 1887, he returned to Streator. In April, 1889, he was elected city attorney for a term of two years. In 1891 he was elected mayor of Streator and served as chief executive of the city for two years. It was also in 1891 that he formed a partnership with Walter Reeves for the practice of law and this relation has since been maintained. From 1894 he attended to all the legal business of the firm, his partner being in congress for four terms. He is a strong and able lawyer with comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence and in his application of those principles he is always correct and accurate. His mind is analytical and inductive and in his reasoning he is clear and cogent, presenting his cause with ability that leaves no question as to his thorough mastery of the points in litigation and the legal principles involved. In January, 1905, he was appointed assistant attorney general of the state under Attorney General W. H. Stead and spent eight months in the discharge of his official duties in Springfield. He has held other offices in Streator, acting as president of the high school board for six years and at all times he has been regarded as the champion of civic virtue and the promoter of many interests which have had direct bearing upon the welfare and substantial improvement of his adopted city.

On the 15th of October, 1885, Mr. Boys was married to Miss Althea Stire, who was born in Marshall county, Illinois, April 1, 1865, a daughter of Francis H. and Lydia (Dye) Stire, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the later of New York. Her father came to Illinois in the early '50s and followed farming near Wenona. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry at the time of the Civil war, becoming captain of his company, and on the expiration of his first term of three years he re-enlisted, being connected with the army altogether for about five years. When the war was over he received an honorable discharge and returned to Lacon, Illinois, where for a time he engaged in the grain business, while later he was connected with the clothing trade of that city. He continued an active factor in business circles of Lacon until 1890, when he removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he is now engaged in the conduct of a music store in connection with the firm of D. H. Baldwin & Company. Mrs. Boys is an only child, and by her marriage has become the mother of

one son, Thomas L., who was born in 1888 and is now a student in Lake Forest, Illinois.

Mr. Boys is a member of Streator lodge, No. 607, A. F. & A. M.; and Streator chapter, No. 301, R. A. M. He was knighted in Ottawa commandery, No. 10, K. T., but has since demitted to Streator commandery, No. 70, K. T., of which he is a charter member. He likewise belongs to the Mystic Shrine, his membership being in Medina Temple, Chicago. His name is on the membership rolls of Findley lodge, No. 82, K. P., and he is a charter member of Streator Club. He is prominent and popular socially and is a recognized leader in republican ranks and is numbered among the ablest members of the Streator bar, his ability being recognized by the profession as well as the general public.

S. S. BURGESS.

S. S. Burgess, a retired farmer making his home in Tonica, still owns between four and five hundred acres of land in Vermillion township and his large holdings return to him a very desirable income. He is one of the pioneer residents of the county, having been a witness of its development from almost the earliest period of its settlement by white people. Deer and lesser wild game could be had at the time he took up his abode here and the greater part of the land was still unclaimed and uncultivated. Only here and there had the seeds of civilization been planted, which in due time were to bring forth fruit and make the county what it is today—one of the important centers of civilization of this vast commonwealth. His residence here dates back to the year 1837, at which time the Burgess home was established in Vermillion township.

The subject of this review was born November 21, 1831, in Burlington county, New Jersey, his parents being Jacob and Olive (Clark) Burgess. The mother was born on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, and the father's birth also occurred in the old Bay state, where they were reared and married. In 1837 the father brought the family to La Salle county, but S. S. Burgess is now the only surviving member. They drove through from the east after the primitive manner of travel of those days, it requiring six weeks to make the journey, and found here a wild frontier district. Ottawa was but a small town and many of the now thriving villages and cities were but crossroads villages or had not yet sprung into existence. In all directions stretched the wild unbroken prairie and on hundreds of acres not a furrow had as yet been turned. There

was little money to be had in pioneer times and there were many hardships and privations to be endured. Postage was paid by the recipient of letters and an uncle of Mr. Burgess at one time had to allow a letter to remain for three weeks in the postoffice before he secured the money to pay the postage—twenty-five cents. It required six weeks to hear report of battles fought during the Mexican war and communication with the outside world was largely cut off because of the crude methods of transportation at that time. Jacob Burgess at once began to develop and improve his farm but was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, which was then situated on section 31, Vermillion township. He had removed to government land which came into market in 1848, but long prior to this, in 1841, he was called from this life. The first home of the family in this county was a log cabin of one room and the cabins of the other early settlers were widely scattered.

S. S. Burgess was reared upon the frontier amid pioneer environments and shared with the family in all of the difficulties and hardships incidents to such a life. He also aided in the arduous task of developing the land and converting it into cultivable fields which would in due course of time bring forth rich harvests. His educational privileges were limited but he made the most of his opportunities and through reading and experience in later years added largely to his knowledge. Deer being very plentiful he delighted in hunting and at one time he and Joseph Bullock counted seventy-five deer in sight in what is now Osage township. On this hunting trip they crossed but one wagon road and that was what was known as the Ottawa and Bloomington road.

In early manhood Mr. Burgess was married to Miss Eliza J. Keller, who was born in Ohio and came to La Salle county when a young girl. They have but one child, Elwin S. Burgess, residing on a farm in Vermillion township. Politically Mr. Burgess was a whig in the days of the existence of the party and upon its dissolution he became a republican, stanchly supporting the organization since. He served as supervisor of Vermillion township for several years and was one of the building committee that erected the new courthouse and jail at Ottawa. He was president of the Wenona Union Fair for eight or nine years during its operation and at all times has been interested in those things which tend to advance the welfare and interests of the community and aid in public progress and improvement. His wife is a member of the Congregational church and they are a most highly esteemed couple, both having resided in this coun-

ty from pioneer days, so that their memory forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present. Mr. Burgess has very intimate knowledge of the important events which have shaped the history of the county and relates in an interesting manner many of the incidents of pioneer life.

Elwin S. Burgess was born in Vermillion township, March 7, 1859, upon the farm which he still operates and which he owns in connection with his father—a farm comprising over a section of land, so that they are numbered among the leading and prosperous agriculturists of their community. Elwin Burgess is now a school director and both father and son are interested in matters pertaining to the general improvement and up-building of the county. The son was married to Miss Mary Adelaide Gallup and they have four children: Joseph Garfield, Pansy Belle, Stokes Harrison and Fern.

PARISH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

The parish of the Immaculate Conception, of Streator, Illinois, may said to be coeval with the city. Just as soon as the coal fields of Streator commenced to be worked Catholic miners from Pennsylvania came here, and later many Catholics from England, Ireland and Scotland gathered around what was then nothing more than a mining camp. Nearly all the Catholic miners at the time were Irish, or of Irish extraction. True to their traditions as Catholics when they found themselves settled in their new home they sought the ministrations of a Catholic priest to attend to their spiritual wants. The Catholic church, ever watchful over her children, soon provided for them a spiritual head in the person of the genial and zealous pastor of Wenona, the Rev. Michael Clarke, who attended them from 1870 to the time of his death, January 9, 1873. Up to this time Streator was attended as an out mission of Wenona. After Father Clarke's death, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Foley, bishop of Chicago, which was then the diocesan seat of Streator, sent the Rev. J. B. McDonough as the first permanent pastor of Streator, giving him besides an out mission of Streator, the parish of Lostant, five miles west of the city. Father McDonough remained in Streator up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1878. During his time in Streator he endeared himself to the people by his mild, affable manner and charitable disposition. At his death the Rev. M. J. Byrne was appointed, remaining here till 1883. During

this time he built the present rectory and introduced the Sisters of Mercy from Ottawa, Illinois, as teachers of the parochial school. It was during the time Father Byrne was in charge that the German Catholics formed a parish of their own, building a small church in the south part of the town under the direction of the Franciscan fathers, who were afterward succeeded in turn by Father Hansen and Father Gosalko, pastor of the Hungarian parish. After Father Gosalko, the Franciscan fathers again took possession of the parish and have retained it to the present time. Under their administration the parish has grown considerably and they have been able to make improvements in parish property to the amount of thirty-five or forty thousand dollars.

After Father Byrne left Streator the Rev. H. A. O'Kelly was appointed pastor by Bishop J. L. Spaulding, of Peoria, the parish having passed a few years before from the jurisdiction of Chicago to that of Peoria. The people had now to face the building of a new church, as the old one was too small for the growth of the parish. This work was undertaken by Father O'Kelly, and carried to a successful termination just one year from his entry to the parish. The church is built of brick with terra cotta trimmings and of romanesque style, costing in the neighborhood of forty-five thousand dollars. He also founded St. Mary's Hospital and about nine years ago built a handsome brick parochial hall, which serves for parochial entertainments and as quarters for the various parochial societies. It may be also mentioned that since the advent of Father O'Kelly some twenty-four years ago the Slovak parish has been formed and is now in thriving condition, having church, rectory, school and convent. At present the Slovak Catholics are preparing to build a large and expensive church. The mustard seed religion planted here in 1871 has grown into a bush and the humble efforts of a handful of people have been crowned with success.

WELLS M. COOK.

Wells M. Cook, a native of La Salle county, practicing law at the Chicago bar with offices in the First National Bank Building, was born in Mendota, June 30, 1872. His father, Dr. E. P. Cook, was a successful practicing physician of Mendota for forty-seven years,—from 1855 until 1902, when death ended his labors. He had no superior and few equals in the ranks of the medical fraternity in La Salle county and is remembered as the loved family physician in many a household. Two of his sons, Dr. Charles

E. Cook and Dr. Edgar P. Cook, are graduates of the Chicago Medical College and are practicing in Mendota.

Wells M. Cook, after completing the course of study of the Mendota public schools, matriculated in the Northwestern University and on the completion of a thorough law course was graduated with the class of 1896. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1897, and entered upon the practice of law in Chicago. For some time he was with the firm of Winston, Payne & Strawn and then entered upon an independent practice with office in the Reaper Block until the fall of 1905, when he removed his office to the First National Bank Building. He engages in the general practice of law and to some extent makes a specialty of corporation law. He served as assistant corporation counsel of Chicago in 1902-3, and is recognized as a strong and growing member of the legal fraternity of that city. He has won for himself very favorable criticism for the careful and systematic methods which he has followed. He throws himself easily and naturally into the argument, showing a self-possession and deliberation which indicates no straining after effect; on the contrary there is a precision and clearness in statement, an acuteness and strength in his argument which speaks a mind trained in a severe school of investigation and to which close reasoning is habitual.

Mr. Cook was married, in 1903, to Miss Margery Allen, of Ogle county, Illinois. He votes with the democracy and belongs to the La Salle County Association, the Illinois Athletic Association, and City Club, while in Masonry he has taken the degrees of the lodge, chapter, council, commandery and shrine.

JAMES T. MAHER.

James T. Maher, real-estate and tax agent of the Rock Island System, is one of the business men of Chicago that La Salle county has furnished to the metropolis of the west. He is a native of Ottawa and a son of Daniel A. Maher, who is now living in Chicago and who at one time was circuit court clerk of La Salle county.

James T. Maher, spending his boyhood and youth in his native city, pursued his education in its public schools and after leaving the high school was for some time employed as a stenographer there. He came to Chicago on the 10th of May, 1892, and took employment as stenographer in the office of Winston & Meagher. He was admitted to the bar, after about three years' reading, on the 29th of March, 1895. He prac-

ticed continuously until 1901, when he became connected with the financial department of Armour & Company, where he was employed until October, 1902, when he entered upon his present association with the Rock Island Railroad Company. He has a number of men in his department and holds a responsible position. He buys all the right of way, pays all taxes and is responsible for all titles. He has the confidence of the corporation which he represents and has proven his worth in the prompt, faithful and capable discharge of the duties which devolve upon him. He is a member of the Chicago Athletic Association and the Midlothian Country Club.

RUFUS B. ROOD.

Rufus B. Rood, city salesman for the Chicago Shipping & Receipt Book Company, of Chicago, was the promoter of the La Salle County Association, which was organized through his instrumentality, in July, 1887. Loyal to his native county and always interested in its development and progress he formulated a plan whereby its native sons now living in Chicago frequently meet in social gatherings, maintaining the spirit of neighborliness and friendship among those who claim La Salle county as their nativity.

Mr. Rood was born at Sheridan, on the 10th of November, 1851. His father, Levi H. Rood, became a resident of La Salle county in pioneer times, removing from Georgia and reaching his destination on the 1st of May, 1835. He landed in Chicago with three thousand dollars in gold but would not have given it for the whole of Cook county as the business outlook was so discouraging and apparently without business promise. He was born in Massachusetts, and was a farmer by occupation in early life but later became real-estate and loan agent for the New York capitalists, including Joseph Batell. He had previous to coming to Illinois engaged in teaching school and in merchandising for fourteen years in Georgia. Casting in his lot with the pioneer residents of La Salle county he lived here in early days amid the environments and scenes of frontier life and shared in the task of reclaiming the district for the purposes of civilization. He was a well educated man and at one time was a candidate for representative from La Salle county to the state legislature. He was the first collector in Mission township and also held other offices in the township, including that of supervisor. One of his brothers was at that time school examiner and examined all the teachers for La Salle county. He was the man who bought all

the land for the farmer from the government and all titles ran from the government to L. Rood in the entire northeastern part of the county. The name of Rood has therefore been associated with general progress and upbuilding in the county from pioneer times.

Rufus B. Rood, afforded liberal educational privileges, was at different times a student in the Fowler Institute at Newark, Illinois, and in the high school and Normal University at Normal, Illinois. After putting aside his text-books he went upon the road as a traveling salesman, continuing in that business for twelve years, during which time he had his residence for five years in Joliet, Illinois. He has at various times visited the coast and as a salesman on the road has seen many parts of the country. On the 1st of June, 1888, he took up his abode in Chicago, and for many years was agent for the Liability Insurance Company. Since 1900 he has been city salesman for the Chicago Shipping & Receipt Book Company. His entire life has been passed as a salesman and he is one of the most successful as well as most reliable "knights of the grip."

In 1876 Mr. Rood was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta A. Marks, of De Kalb county, Illinois, whose father was the first merchant at Shabbona Grove. Mr. Rood has been somewhat prominent locally in political circles as a single taxpayer and at one time was candidate for alderman of the nineteenth ward in Chicago and was state senator from the seventeenth district. He was the organizer of the La Salle County Association and has ever been one of its most interested, active and helpful members. He is a communicant in the Episcopal church and is an enterprising man, whose spirit of progress is manifest in his social as well as his business relations. He is pleasantly located at No. 156 Laflin street, Chicago, and has his office at No. 145 La Salle street.

WILLIAM HOUGH.

In no department of business activity in recent years has more rapid advancement been made than along agricultural lines, and among those who stand foremost in support of progress and improvement in La Salle county is William Hough, who is carrying on general farming on section 3, Meriden township. He has a fine property, equipped with all modern conveniences for the operation of the fields, for the care of his stock and for the comfort of his family—his being one of the attractive homes of this part of the county.

A native of this county, he was born October 12, 1860, a son of Noah Hough, who was born in England and when a young man came to America. After working for two years in Massachusetts, he made his way to La Salle county in 1858 and was employed by the month for a few years or until he had saved enough to purchase a small farm of forty acres in Meriden township. There was a little farm house upon the place in which the family lived for many years while the father worked industriously to improve the farm and to extend its boundaries. In course of time his diligence resulted in the acquirement of two hundred and twenty acres. His widow, who bore the maiden name of Luvena Ridgley, was a daughter of John Ridgley, one of the early settlers of the county, and is now living in Bloomington, Illinois, with a granddaughter. There were two children in the family, the younger, Ella, being now the wife of Young Engleheart, of Paw Paw, Illinois.

William Hough well remembers, when living in the little home on his father's first purchase, how the wolves were frequently heard howling at night, while prairie chickens and other wild game were plentiful. He attended the country schools and out of about forty pupils he is the only one who has made a financial success. Nearly all of his life he has engaged in farming and for two years he conducted a hotel in Earlville. For thirteen years he has made his home on his father's old farm which he rents, the estate being still undivided. Two years ago he purchased one hundred and eighty acres of land one mile west of his present residence and now farms this in connection with the old homestead property. He has erected at a cost of thirty-two hundred dollars a beautiful residence on that portion which he expects to inherit when the estate is settled. It is heated with hot water and lighted by acetylene gas and there is also a gasoline engine, furnishing power for washing and churning.

Mr. Hough is a man of much natural mechanical ingenuity and skill and when quite young he learned to run an engine and handle all kinds of machinery. He owns a complete steam-threshing outfit and corn sheller and personally conducts this branch of the business during the threshing and shelling season. He is a most industrious man, being often up before daylight and working until after dark with his engine, and his mechanical skill has enabled him to introduce many useful devices into his home and onto the farm. He has recently purchased an automobile and is an expert chauffeur. In his farming operations he gives his attention mostly to grain, raising little stock. At one time he and

his father were engaged in the dairy business, but he has found grain to be more profitable and is conducting a prosperous business as a grain producer, his fields annually returning him large harvests.

In 1884 Mr. Hough was married to Miss Addie Edgett, a native of this county and a daughter of Henry Edgett, while her brother, F. M. Edgett, is a merchant of Earlville. Mr. and Mrs. Hough are the parents of six children: Bessie, the wife of Albert Heaton, a resident of Sterling; Ross, Belle, Fern, Willie and Forrest, all at home. The hospitality of the Hough household is greatly enjoyed by the many friends of the family. In politics Mr. Hough is a republican, but has never been an aspirant for office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, which, well managed, have brought to him a very desirable degree of success, making him a representative and prosperous agriculturist of his native county.

CHARLES KEMBER.

Charles Kember is one of the extensive land-owners of La Salle county and a business man of marked enterprise, whose watchfulness and utilization of opportunity combined with unfaltering diligence and judicious investments have made him prominent in agricultural and business circles. He owns and operates a farm of seven hundred acres with five hundred and fifty-six acres in the home place, and his attention is given to the tilling of the soil and to the raising and feeding of stock. He was born in Serena township, this county, August 22, 1846, and is of English lineage. His father, William Kember, was a native of Kent county, England, born at Chelseafield in the year 1813. Reared in his native land he was there married to Miss Sarah Castle, also a native of England, and in the year 1840 they started for America. After spending two or three years in the state of New York they continued their westward journey to Illinois, arriving in La Salle county about 1843. Their financial resources were very limited, Mr. Kember having but ten dollars in money when he arrived in La Salle county. He had traveled across the country with an ox team and on reaching his destination he purchased a tract of cheap land such as was for sale by the government homeseekers. His careful management, industry and economy enabled him to meet the payments upon his property and as the years passed by he prospered in his undertakings. The entire countryside was wild and unimproved, deer were to be seen in great numbers and they frequently ate

up the garden products. Other hardships and difficulties incident to pioneer life were experienced by William Kember in his attempt to subdue the wild land and develop a good farm. Eventually he became the owner of an excellent property, comprising two hundred acres. Upon this place he reared his family, spending his last years here. He belonged to that class of worthy pioneer settlers who knew no such word as fail and who through determination, laudable ambition and enterprise won success. His educational privileges were very meager and he was thus handicapped in his efforts in the business world, but through the reading of books and papers he gained a fair knowledge and his practical experience also added largely to his efficiency in business affairs. He became a useful and trustworthy citizen and his aid could always be counted upon to further any measure for the public good. He was very deeply interested in politics and was an unfaltering advocate of the republican party but never served in office save as a member of the school board, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, in which he met with signal success. In 1861 Mr. Kember was called upon to mourn the loss of his first wife and sometime afterward he wedded Rachel Brewer, who passed away in 1885. His death had occurred in April, 1882. By his first marriage he was the father of the following named: William, who married Kate Reed, served four years as a member of the Union army in the Civil war and died in 1889. Alfred, who married Miss C. Middleton, passed away in 1874. Charles is the third of the family. Albert J. wedded Mary McAtee and died at his home in Oklahoma in 1905. The children of the second marriage are Ralph E., who married Annie Dolder; Ella, the wife of William Dominy; Mary, the wife of Lincoln Knight, of Adams township; and Arthur T., of Earl township, who wedded Nellie Hartham.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for Charles Kember in his boyhood and youth. At an early age he took his place behind the plow and in the course of time the fields produced good harvests as the result of his care and labor. In the winter months he attended the public schools and he continued to give his father the benefit of his services until he reached the age of twenty-two years, when he went to Kansas, hoping that he might enjoy better business opportunities in that state. He located at Burlingame, where he engaged in the cattle business, spending four years in Osage county. He bought land there upon which he pastured his herds and at length he sold out and returned to the old homestead, which



CHARLES KEMBER.

he operated for two or three years. In 1874 he bought one hundred acres of timber land, where he now resides. From this he cleared away the trees, stumps and brush and then broke the land, which he fenced, transforming it into good fields. He continued the work of progress until he had opened up an excellent farm and upon the place he built a good house. As the years passed by he added to his property by additional purchase and now owns seven hundred acres, being the largest landowner in the township. He also has over three hundred acres in Oklahoma which is largely improved. He has thus placed his money in the safest of all investments—real estate—and the rich farming lands of La Salle county yield him a splendid financial return. As the years have passed by he has prospered and is now one of the most useful citizens of Serena township. He has likewise extended his activities into other fields of business and is now a stockholder in the Serena, Sheridan and Glen Park banks, and of the second named is a director.

On March 2, 1876, in Osage county, Kansas, Mr. Kember was united in marriage to Miss Winnie A. Granteer, a native of Pennsylvania, who went to Kansas when a young lady. She is a daughter of the late William Granteer, and her mother is now the wife of W. P. Warren, of Serena, Illinois. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Kember have been born three children, Orville H., Jesse E., and Elsie. The elder son assists in the operation of the home farm. The second son is married and resides upon the old homestead, and the daughter is now the wife of Louis Dolder, a resident farmer of Freedom township. Mr. and Mrs. Dolder have one child, Winnifred Elizabeth, born July 8, 1906. Mr. Kember has built to and remodeled the house and now has a large two-story residence, built in attractive style of architecture and supplied with many modern conveniences and equipments, including hot water heat, with acetylene gas for lighting purposes. It is a thoroughly up-to-date residence, lacking in none of the modern accessories which add to the comforts of life. He also has three or four good barns upon his place and he uses the latest improved machinery to facilitate the work of the fields. The farm has been drained by many rods of tiling and Mr. Kember has planted shade and fruit trees, which add to the value and attractive appearance of his place. He owned the first binder in the township. He was also the owner and operator of a Star thresher and corn sheller, carrying on that work for three years but for ten years his sons have had charge of the business. In his political views Mr. Kember is a stalwart republican and served

for two years as assessor, while for eighteen years he was commissioner of roads. He has been a director of the Mutual Insurance Company for twenty-one years. He believes in good schools and the employment of competent teachers and has done effective service in behalf of public instruction, while serving on the school board. He has been a delegate to both county and state conventions for many years and has acted on the advisory committee. He is a director and treasurer of the La Salle Memorial Association, now erecting a monument to the memory of the sixteen white people who were massacred on Indian creek in La Salle in 1832. He and his wife are members of the Union church at Pleasant Hill, and he is president of the church association and they stand for progress and improvement and for advancement along all lines which contribute to the welfare of the county. Mr. Kember has spent his entire life here and has shot deer and wild geese upon the prairies near by. He has turned the first furrows in the virgin soil and thus developed several hundred acres of land. His labors have been of direct benefit in promoting agricultural development and La Salle county knows him as a man worthy of admiration and respect by reason of the success which he has accomplished in business and by the methods he has employed in its acquirement. He has also gained public regard through his public spirit in behalf of the matters of progressive citizenship and in many respects his name is synonymous with those qualities which constitute honorable, upright manhood.

MARTIN LUTHER SAMPLE.

Martin Luther Sample, well known as a representative of hotel interests in northern Illinois, being the proprietor of Hotel Sample and also of the Holmes House at Ottawa, was born in Morgantown, West Virginia, October 7, 1867. His parents, Alva and Annis Sample, are natives of Virginia and are now living in Morgantown, West Virginia. The father has followed the occupation of farming as a livelihood. Martin L. Sample pursued his early education in the public schools of Morgantown and later attended the State University, which is located there. His college course covered two years and in the meantime he engaged in teaching in the district schools, entering upon the active work of that profession when but sixteen years of age. On leaving the university he became a student in Smith's Business College, at Lexington, Kentucky, and took a post-graduate course. He aft-

erward went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he was engaged in the abstract business and subsequently became bookkeeper for a crayon portrait house. Becoming familiar with the business, he was engaged in that line of commercial activity for fifteen years at Chicago, Kansas City, Philadelphia, New Orleans and Minneapolis. In 1900, however, he sold his crayon portrait business and came to Ottawa, where he took charge of the Holmes House, which he has since successfully conducted. This hostelry has been greatly improved by Mr. Sample and is the "home" of many of the residents of La Salle county on their visits to Ottawa. He justly makes the claim that this house puts up the best twenty-five cent meal in the county. In 1904, seeing an opportunity to secure the Oliver Hotel, which was badly run down, he took charge, remodeled and refurnished it and changed the name to the Hotel Sample, which is now the leading commercial hostelry of Ottawa, very popular with the traveling men and tourists.

Six years before taking up his abode in Ottawa Mr. Sample was married here, on the 14th of October, 1894, to Miss Emma E. Holmes, a daughter of George W. Holmes, who came from Michigan and was proprietor of the Holmes House for a number of years. Mr. Sample belongs to Occidental lodge, No. 40, A. F. & A. M.; Shabbona chapter, No. 70, R. A. M.; Ottawa commandery, No. 10, K. T., and Mahommed Temple of the Mystic Shrine of Peoria. He is also a member of St. Elmo lodge, No. 70, K. P., and Ottawa lodge, No. 588, B. P. O. E., while of the former he is past chancellor commander. He has held offices in all these different organizations and is a valued and popular representative thereon. Mr. Sample is recognized as a man of marked business enterprise and executive force and in the conduct of the two hotels in Ottawa has displayed thorough familiarity with the wishes and wants of the two classes of patrons who support the Hotel Sample and the Holmes House respectively. His business interests are now prospering and he is regarded as a valuable acquisition to the business circles of the city.

RALPH R. UPTON.

Professor Ralph R. Upton, principal of the high school of Streator, has gained a position of considerable prestige in educational circles and is a broad-minded, cultured gentleman, with high ideals, whose efforts are not confined to instruction in the branches that constitute a public-school curriculum, for with a just valuation of

the possibilities in his calling he puts forth earnest and conscientious effort to prepare those who come under his guidance for the practical and responsible duties of later life. Ralph R. Upton was born in Portland, Oregon, June 12, 1869, and is a son of the Hon. W. W. Upton, deceased, who successively acted as representative in the legislatures of Michigan, California and Oregon. Wherever he lived he left the impress of his individuality for good upon the public life of the communities and commonwealths with which he was connected. He held other offices of prominence and trust, including that of chief justice of Oregon, and made a distinguished record as comptroller of the United States treasury in Washington by appointment of President Hayes and through successive years to the election of Grover Cleveland. His wife, Marietta Bryan, was a representative of the well known Bryan family of western New York and Mr. and Mrs. Upton were natives of the Empire state.

Ralph R. Upton, attending the public schools, of Washington, D. C., passed through successive grades until he completed the high-school course. Later matriculating in Yale University, he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts on the completion of the classical course in 1892 and the following year won the degree of Bachelor of Law from Columbia University of Washington and the degree of Master of Law from the same institution in 1894. He likewise won other educational honors and added, through a visit to Europe, the knowledge and culture which only travel can bring. His youth was spent actively amid the social and political atmosphere of Washington amid surroundings and environments which cannot fail to leave an impress upon the mind of an intelligent youth and the interest which was then awakened in the great political problems before the country has since been manifest throughout the active career of Mr. Upton. In college he developed his latent energies and talents and was somewhat conspicuous in collegiate circles as president for two terms of the Yale Union and also as organizer of the Yale-Harvard joint debates. He was the first speaker for Yale in those debates in the Saunders Theater at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and other college and university honors were conferred upon him.

Entering actively into the life—business and professional—of the capital city, he served through one session of congress as private secretary to the Hon. Bellamy Storer from the first district of Ohio and to the Hon. J. K. Bromwell of the second Ohio congressional district. For a brief period he was connected with the Washington (D. C.) Evening News and for a time

was on the staff of the New York Engineering News. As a representative of educational interests he taught in business, high and Central high schools of Washington, also in the night high school and was subsequently principal of the high school at Circleville, Ohio, and later at Chillicothe, Ohio, from which place he removed to Streator. As principal of the high school of this city he has contributed to educational progress, maintaining in his own work high ideals and an advanced standard, for which he has labored with effective result to the improvement of the system of public instruction in this city.

On the 9th of June, 1898, Professor Upton was married to Miss Anna Millar, at Circleville, Ohio. Since the first settlement of the Virginia military grant her family had been prominent in the public life and development of Pickaway county, Ohio, and the Millar lands are held by the present possessors by direct United States patent. Unto Professor and Mrs. Upton have been born two sons and a daughter: Charles Millar, whose birth occurred October 1, 1899; Marietta, December 24, 1901; and Ralph William, October 24, 1905.

Professor Upton is and has always been a liberal republican in politics and was appointed one of the speakers for the McKinley-Bryan campaign. He has been an earnest and discriminating student of the signs of the times, of political activity and of the great sociological and economic problems, and is a logical, convincing speaker, strong in argument and forceful in his presentation of his cause. For six years he had charge of school military battalions and raised a company for the Spanish-American war, of which he was elected captain, but business reasons prevented his acceptance of military honors. He is a member of the Beta Theta Pi and the Phi Delta Phi, college fraternities, while fraternally he is connected with the Masons and the Elks. Formerly he served as an elder in the Presbyterian church and has been superintendent of the Sunday-school at the Park Presbyterian church. He is a man of broad scholarly attainments, in whom nature and learning have vied in making an interesting, cultured and honorable gentleman.

JOHN CURRIER.

John Currier, one of the honored pioneer residents of La Salle county, came to this section of the state when much of the land was still in possession of the government. He was born in

Plymouth, New Hampshire, April 2, 1814. His father died during the infancy of his son John and the mother, subsequent to her marriage to Captain Oliver Taylor, removed to Thetford, Vermont, where John Currier spent the days of his boyhood and youth between the ages of eight and twenty-one. Attracted by the opportunities of the new and growing west, he came to Illinois in September, 1835, making the journey in company with B. F. Ranstead. They went from Hanover, New Hampshire, to Albany, New York, by stage, thence to Schenectady by rail and on to Buffalo by a line boat on the Erie canal. They proceeded by steamer from Buffalo to Ashtabula, Ohio, by stage to the Ohio river and by boat to Cincinnati, where they remained for about a week. At the last named place they boarded a steamer for St. Louis and from that point proceeded by steamer to a point near Jacksonville, Illinois. A few days later they continued their journey by stage to Quincy and on to Rushville Illinois. In the latter part of February, 1836, they returned to Cincinnati, where for about two years they conducted a saddle-tree factory.

In April, 1837, Mr. Currier started with the family of Mr. Wallace for La Salle county, Illinois, by way of the Ohio, Mississippi and Illinois rivers, reaching his destination and locating in Earl township May 15, 1837. Mr. Currier purchased a tract of timber land and began the development of a farm about three miles east of Earlville. He remained a resident of that locality for many years and was a representative pioneer farmer, who took an active and helpful part in reclaiming a wild region for the purpose of civilization.

In January, 1838, Mr. Currier was united in marriage to Miss Eliza H. Wallace, a daughter of Major D. Wallace. Her father was one of La Salle county's pioneer residents. He was born at Thetford, Vermont, and spent his youth in the Green Mountain state. He married Anna Hubbard, who was of English descent, while he was of Scotch lineage, and they became the parents of eleven children. In the fall of 1836 Major Wallace removed from Thetford to Cincinnati, Ohio, and there remained until February, 1838. On his removal to the west he had been accompanied by his family and at the last mentioned date he and his two sons, Charles and George, purchased a claim in Earl township, becoming original settlers there. Dr. Wallace, as he was familiarly called, was a man of good education and had a natural love for the study of medicine and, living in the family of a physician for a number of years, he obtained some knowledge of the science and practice of medicine and often rendered professional aid of that

character during his early residence in La Salle county. He thus became widely known and was one of the prominent and honored early residents. He died November 29, 1856, while his widow survived him until 1866.

It was their daughter, Eliza H. Wallace, who became the wife of John Currier, and upon their farm in Earl township ten children were born to them, seven daughters and three sons, namely: Harriet, now the wife of M. H. Signor, of Earlville; Louisa, who is the widow of Millard Fillmore, who died in Californian in 1884, while she makes her home in Earlville and Chicago; Jennie, the wife of Gilbert Kipp, of Hooper, Colorado; Emma, the wife of Theodore J. Jones, of Esmond, North Dakota; John T., now living in Denver, Colorado; Ella, the wife of J. S. Buck, of Chicago; Arthur, who is living in Riverside, California; Mrs. George Patterson, of Chicago; Addie, who became the wife of John Cox and died in Earl township in 1906; and E. M. Currier.

For six years Mr. Currier resided on the first farm which he purchased in La Salle county and in the meantime he pre-empted a claim in Earl township, whereon he and his wife resided for many years. They were worthy pioneer people bravely sharing in the hardships and trials of pioneer life and at the same time enjoying its pleasures and duties. For many years they lived to recount the story of frontier experiences here and were numbered among the most worthy pioneer people of this part of the state. In his political views Mr. Currier was an independent democrat, who cast his first presidential ballot for Martin Van Buren in 1836. He was always interested in everything that pertained to the welfare and upbuilding of his county and gave his co-operation to many movements for the public good. His last days were spent at the home of his daughter in Chicago, where he died in 1898, at the venerable age of eighty-four years. His residence in this county had covered many decades and wherever he was known he was honored as a man of genuine personal worth.

WILLIAM H. FRASER, M. D.

Dr. William H. Fraser, engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in La Salle county, was born near Perth, Ontario, Canada, in 1839 and acquired his early education there under his grandfather, John Halliday, who was the only teacher in the pay of the British government in Canada, being sent as a teacher to the colony at

Perth in 1815. The Doctor afterward attended high school and still later graduated from the Toronto Normal. He afterward taught school in Canada for four years, subsequent to which time he took up the study of medicine in McGill University, Montreal, where he was graduated with the class of 1867. He then went to Edinburgh, Scotland, and further continued his studies by matriculating in the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he received his diploma the same year, having taken the summer course. He was the first graduate of that college from the new Dominion of Canada, which was then only twelve days old. Leaving the old world he went to Nova Scotia on a visit and while in Liverpool, that country, formed the acquaintance of a young lady, whom he afterward married. His interest in her led him to locate for practice in that place and he was married there in 1869 to Miss Lydia M. Waterman, who is a descendant of the old Waterman family of Massachusetts.

In the spring of 1870 Dr. Fraser removed to Chicago, Illinois, where he practiced until a year after the great fire in 1871. In 1873 he removed to La Salle, where he has since maintained an office and practiced with great success, being recognized as one of the substantial citizens and foremost members of the medical fraternity in this city. He was health officer for some time and is supreme medical examiner of the Order of Scottish Clans of the United States and Canada. In addition he has a large private practice which is constantly growing, having been well equipped by thorough preliminary preparation for his chosen field of labor, while in later years he has kept in touch with modern progress in his profession, through constant reading, study and investigation.

Unto Dr. and Mrs. Fraser have been born nine children, five sons and four daughters: Hallie, the wife of Fred Oakes, a banker of South Framingham, Massachusetts; Carrie, the wife of D. W. Cole, of Cody, Wyoming, who is engineer in charge of the great dam being built for irrigation purposes in that state and by whom she has three children, Marjory, Georgia and Lois; Millera, the wife of S. W. Mason, of La Salle, by whom she has three children, Eleanor, Jean and William Theodore; William Gordon, who is master mechanic in charge of the shaft of the Calumet & Arizona Copper Company of Bisbee, Arizona, being a mechanical engineer; Henry W., who is manager of mill construction in California, operating in the gold mining districts of that state; Edwin S., at home; Annabell, who was educated at the Leland Stanford University of California and is now a student at the State

University at Champaign, Illinois; Malcolm Blaine, a student in the Champaign University; and Kenneth, who is a graduate of the La Salle township high school, and is now an employee at the great government dam near Cody, Wyoming.

Dr. Fraser and his family attend the Congregational church. In his political views he is a republican and has served as alderman of La Salle from the fifth ward. His interest in public affairs is that of a public-spirited citizen and while the duties of his profession have made heavy demands upon his time and energies he has never been neglectful of opportunities that have enabled him to aid in promoting public progress and improvement, so that La Salle numbers him among her valued and substantial citizens.

WILLIAM H. MINOR.

William H. Minor, living retired at No. 2910 Indiana avenue, Chicago, was for a considerable period a resident of Streator, and has many friends in La Salle county. His paternal grandfather, John Minor, Sr., was born on the 5th of May, 1747, and was a soldier of the Continental army, holding a commission. His wife was a sister of General Otho Williams of Revolutionary fame, who served as a general in the war of the Revolution and an oil painting of him now adorns the rotunda of the capitol at Washington. John Minor, Sr., built the first log house west of the Alleghany mountains. It is still standing and is owned and occupied by one of his great-grandchildren. He was a miller by trade, following that pursuit in pioneer times in western Pennsylvania.

John U. Minor, father of our subject, was a native of Pennsylvania and was a miller by trade, his father owning the Minor mills. He married Miss Rebecca Maxwell, also a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Colonel James Maxwell, of Greene county, that state, who won his title by active service in the war for independence. He was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1759, of a respectable family in this county, and on the 15th of June, 1775, he landed at Newcastle in the state of Delaware. In October following he was appointed a lieutenant of the Sixth Company of the Second Regiment of the Jersey line, commanded by his cousin, Colonel William Maxwell, afterward General Maxwell, who was favorably known throughout America and figures in history as a brave and gallant officer. Unto Mr. and Mrs. John U. Minor were born twelve children, nine sons and three daughters, and with the exception of William H. Minor

of this review all are now deceased. The father passed away in Pennsylvania at the age of fifty years, while the mother spent her last days in Bloomington, Illinois, where she died at the age of eighty-four years. His political allegiance was given to the democracy.

William H. Minor pursued his education in the public and private schools of his native state and in 1852, when about twenty years of age, went to Peoria county, Illinois. He had previously learned the printer's trade, which he followed for a few months in Peoria county and then went to Woodford county with his brother James, continuing there for about a year. On the expiration of that period in connection with his brothers James and John he purchased a milling business, in which he continued for about four years. During that time he was married and he afterward removed to Metamora, the county seat of Woodford county, where he purchased the Metamora Sentinel, which he edited and published for about three years. He then sold that paper and invested in a farm three miles east of Metamora, where he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits for three years. He resided in Metamora from 1856 to 1858. During that time his brother Abia was sheriff of Woodford county. They had their home together at the jail and as the hotels were very poor they often entertained guests at the jail, including such distinguished sons of Illinois as Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, Leonard Sweat, Robert G. Ingersoll, Judge David Davis and others. Mr. Minor also acted as deputy sheriff under his brother while in Metamora.

Leaving the farm in Woodford county, in the spring of 1861, he removed to Bloomington, where he resided until 1864, dealing in horses. He bought army horses over the territory between Bloomington and Fairbury and was also engaged in the hotel business until 1868. He then spent one year in the south, after which he returned to Chatsworth, Illinois, where he conducted a hotel for two years. He then removed to Eureka, where he made his home while traveling for the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine as a special state agent. He acted in that capacity for about three years, or until 1874, when he removed to Streator, where he resided until 1899. In that year he took up his abode in Chicago, where he now makes his home. While living in Streator he was proprietor of a hotel and also acted as postmaster, being appointed by Grover Cleveland in his second administration. Because of his activity in business and public affairs he became widely known in Streator and La Salle county and numbers many friends among his acquaintances there.

On the 25th of March, 1856, Mr. Minor was married to Miss Henrietta G. Fredericks, of Woodford county, Illinois, who was born in Clinton county, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1833, a daughter of George W. and Ann (Saulsman) Fredericks. The father was born in Clinton county, Pennsylvania, and died in Peoria county, Illinois, in August, 1887, when eighty-seven years of age. His wife, also a native of Clinton county, Pennsylvania, passed away in Peoria county, in 1868, at the age of sixty-six years. They were married in Clinton county, Pennsylvania, and became the parents of three sons and seven daughters, of whom seven are now living: Jane; Mrs. Minor; Pauline, the widow of Abia Minor, now a resident of Chicago; Rebecca, the wife of S. Doty, of Peoria, Illinois; Sarah, the wife of William Smith, of Chicago; Roxanna, who is the widow of Edward Harris and makes her home in Paris, Illinois; Benjamin, who is living in Oklahoma and his sister Jane makes her home with him. The father, Mr. Fredericks, was a farmer and miller and resided in Pennsylvania until 1854, when he removed to Peoria county, Illinois, where he spent his remaining days in agricultural pursuits. He held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and gave his political allegiance to the whig party until its dissolution, when he joined the ranks of the democratic party.

Mr. and Mrs. Minor are the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters, of whom five are now living. James, the eldest, married Cora Madden and lives in Chicago. Edward G., who died August 23, 1887, at the age of twenty-eight years and six months, was assistant surgeon of the Fourth Regiment of the Illinois National Guard with the rank of captain. He was graduated in medicine in 1883 at the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, and was quiz master of his class. He became assistant demonstrator of anatomy on the staff of Professor Donald McClean. He married Miss Lottie Porter, of Chicago, in 1887, and three months later his death occurred. About seven months after his demise there was born unto his widow a son, Edward G., who is now in Detroit, Michigan. He was named for his father and will follow the same profession, expecting now to enter the medical department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor in the fall of 1906. The other members of the Minor family are: Sallie, who is at home; Nellie, the wife of John Purcell, a resident of Streator; Frank C. and Fred B., both at home.

On the 25th of March, 1906, Mr. and Mrs. Minor celebrated their golden wedding, all of their children being in attendance, while one hun-

dred and fifty guests called during the day and evening, while fifty-six were entertained at dinner. Many congratulatory letters were received from friends from all parts of the country and many substantial tokens of esteem in the way of beautiful golden presents were received. An active and useful life crowned with well merited rest from labor has been vouchsafed to Mr. Minor, who has now passed the seventy-third milestone on life's journey. He is well known in the northern part of Illinois and the circle of his friends is an extensive one, owing to the many good qualities which he has displayed in an active, honorable and upright business career and in all life's relations.

FRANK NETTLEINGHAM.

Frank Nettleingham, whose home is on section 26, Adams township, is one of the prosperous agriculturists of his community, the well tilled fields upon the tract of one hundred and twenty acres returning him rich harvests. He was born in Serena township, February 1, 1861, and is a son of John Nettleingham, a native of England, in which country he was married. He emigrated to the new world in 1854 and at once sought a home in La Salle county, Illinois, for friends of his had previously located here. He took up his abode in Serena township and opened up a new farm, which to this time had been a tract of unimproved land. He commenced with forty acres of land and added to his property as his financial resources increased until he had large and valuable holdings. He was married in Serena township to Miss Sarah Middleton, whose birth occurred in La Salle county, and who was a daughter of George Middleton, one of the first settlers in this county from England. Upon his arrival he took up his abode in Serena township and there reared his family. Mr. and Mrs. John Nettleingham lived for many years upon the old homestead property in Serena township, where his death occurred in the fall of 1885. His wife long survived him and departed this life in the spring of 1906.

Frank Nettleingham is the eldest in a family of three sons and four daughters, who are yet living, namely: William, a farmer of Serena township; Henry, who resides upon a part of the old home place; Mary, who makes her home with her brothers; Emily, the wife of Ed Marshall, a resident farmer of Serena township; Ida, who is with her brother Henry; and Myrtle, the wife of Jesse Kember.



MR. AND MRS. FRANK NETTLEINGHAM.

Frank Nettleingham, the eldest of the family, spent his boyhood and youth on the old homestead, no event of special importance occurring to vary the routine of farm life for him. He was educated in the common schools and remained with his father until his marriage. It was on the 19th of September, 1883, that he wedded Miss Christiana Liertz, who was born and reared in Wisconsin, and came to Illinois when a young lady. Following their marriage they lived upon the old home property for five years, and in 1890 Mr. Nettleingham purchased the place whereon he now resides on section 26, Adams township. He has since carried on general farming here. Amid excellent improvements upon the place is a deep well with a windpump. He has also laid many rods of tiling and has enclosed his farm with fences, his fields are richly cultivated and in addition to the tilling of the soil he raises and feeds stock. His work has been carefully managed and has resulted in transforming his land into a richly productive property.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Nettleingham have been born four children: Mabel, John, Arthur and Addie. Mr. Nettleingham votes with the republican party, being thoroughly in sympathy with its principles and purposes. He has served for years as a member of the school board and as clerk of his district. No feasible plan for the benefit of the community solicits his aid in vain and he is a public-spirited citizen, while at the same time he is known as a business man of diligence and energy.

ROBERT C. McMANUS.

Robert C. McManus, for nine years attorney for Swift & Company, of Chicago, with offices at the stockyards, spent much of his youth in Ottawa but was born in Lostant, La Salle county, May 18, 1870. His parents were James and Anne E. (McCaleb) McManus. His father, a man of considerable local prominence, was one of the best known men of the county and stood high in public regard. He filled the office of deputy county clerk and also served as county treasurer. His residence in Illinois dated from the pioneer epoch in the history of Bureau county, where his parents took up their abode when it was still a frontier settlement. In 1870 he became a resident of Ottawa, where he continued to make his home until his death, which occurred in 1897. Mrs. McManus still survives, making her home in Ottawa, and there is also a daughter, Anna.

Passing through successive grades in the public schools, Robert C. McManus completed the high-school course in Ottawa, and in 1891 came to Chicago, where he matriculated in the Northwestern Law School, being graduated with the class of June, 1892. He continued in the general practice of law from the time of his graduation until February, 1897, when he became attorney for Swift & Company, being one of eight lawyers in Chicago who are thus engaged as legal representatives of the extensive packing interests of this corporation.

In 1899 Mr. McManus was married to Miss Mabel Merrifield, a daughter of Albert H. Merrifield, of Ottawa. Albert H. Merrifield was a prominent business man and manufacturer of Ottawa. Unto Mr. and Mrs. McManus have been born four sons, Robert James, William Albert, Fred James and James Lawrence. Mr. McManus has attained high rank in Masonry, belonging to the lodge, chapter, council and commandery. He is also a member of the Mystic Shrine, and he and his wife hold membership with the Eastern Star. They are identified with the La Salle County Association, thus maintaining pleasant relations with friends of earlier years.

A. R. VAN SKIVER.

A progressive, public-spirited citizen of Streator is he whose name heads this sketch. His influence, which is not slight, is always to be found upon the side of good government, the enforcement of the law, progress and improvement along all lines, better educational facilities and high-class teachers for the rising generation, and everything which will be of permanent benefit to the public of this community.

A native of Preble county, Ohio, Mr. Van Skiver was born in the vicinity of the town of Camden, September 20, 1856, his parents being Joseph G. and Rebecca B. Van Skiver. After receiving a liberal education in the public schools, the young man engaged in teaching and enjoyed the dignity of conducting a school before he was twenty years of age. Feeling the need of a better education in the higher branches, he pursued a scientific course of study in the National Normal University, at Lebanon, Ohio, being graduated in that well known institution in 1879. He continued to devote his time and energy to teaching and self-improvement until 1884, when he came to Streator. Here he purchased a half interest in the Free Press, becoming a member of the firm of Van Skiver & Fornof. His partner, J. W. Fornof, is the

present postmaster of Streator, and thus the major share of the business of managing the paper falls upon our subject.

The Free Press is a wide-awake, representative journal, devoted to the interests of the citizens of Streator and locality. It aims to give a clear, concise account of the events which are occupying the attention of the busy world, and at the same time gives items of especial interest to the people of this section. It is republican in political creed, and is a fearless champion of the right. The well grounded opinions of its editors are frequently reflected upon its pages, and without doubt the paper is growing in popularity constantly.

Mr. Van Skiver has a very pleasant and attractive home, which is presided over by the lady whom he made his wife in 1881. She was then Miss Fannie Beall, a daughter of F. A. Beall, of Preble county, Ohio.

JOHN R. LAMBERT.

The life history of John R. Lambert is a record of large successes. The story of his early poverty and his endurance of pioneer hardships during the period of development in Illinois could be profitably read by every American youth who desires to achieve success through his individual effort. "Some men are born great, others have greatness thrust upon them," but the only really successful and truly great men are those who have learned through life's bitter struggles to overcome obstacles, turn personal defeat into victory, poverty into wealth and to change conditions so as to bring general prosperity, usefulness and happiness to themselves and those about them. To this class belongs John R. Lambert, now living retired in Tonica.

A native of Knox county, Illinois, Mr. Lambert was born October 12, 1836. His father, Joel Lambert, was a native of Kentucky and a son of Benjamin Lambert, who was of German lineage. The latter was a native of Virginia and an early settler of Kentucky. He followed the occupation of farming and was also a local minister of the old school Baptist creed. A worthy man, he gained the respect and confidence of all who knew him and passed to his reward at a ripe old age, his death occurring in Indiana.

Joel Lambert accompanied his father to Indiana and thence removed to Knox county, Illinois, nearly eighty years ago. He afterward bought eighty acres of land in Warren county, where he spent his last years, his death occurring in 1840, when he was still in his prime, being then

but thirty-eight years of age. During the early history of the state he belonged to the Light Horse Cavalry, a state militia organization. He married Sarah Reed, who was born in Kentucky and died in 1890, at the age of seventy-five years. She and her husband were members of the Baptist church and in their family were five children, two of whom have passed away. Those surviving are: John R.; James A.; and Ann Jane, who is the widow of Coleman Hailey, of Putnam county, Illinois. Following the death of her first husband Mrs. Lambert afterward became the wife of Hartwell Hailey, by whom she had two children: Lida, who died in her seventeenth year; and Ara, who is the wife of L. T. Broaddus and resides in Horton, Kansas.

John R. Lambert was reared to farm life and owing to the early death of his father was thrown upon his own resources when a very young lad. In 1845 he went to Putnam county, Illinois, being at that time nine years of age, and after two years he took up his abode in La Salle county. When he left home to earn his own livelihood he had but six dollars and this he had made by working for neighbors. As soon as possible he rented a farm in Putnam county and after two years removed to La Salle county, where after renting land for a year he purchased eighty acres in Hope township. Sometime afterward he sold that tract at a good advance and invested the proceeds in a quarter section of land in the same township. Not only did he provide and excellent farm for himself but also assisted each of his two sons in the purchase of a quarter section of land. He has made substantial improvements of his property, bringing the fields under a high state of cultivation and adding all modern equipments and accessories. Throughout his entire life he has strictly adhered to just and upright principles and in consequence enjoys the good will and esteem of all who know him. He still owns farms in Hope and Eden townships, amounting to five hundred and seventy acres, and also has one hundred acres of land in Ohio, but for several years has lived retired in Tonica, enjoying a well earned rest.

Mr. Lambert was married on the 3d of December, 1847, to Miss Emily E. Hiltabrand, a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Gunn) Hiltabrand. Her death occurred in 1886, when she was in her forty-sixth year. In the family were two sons. Edward F., now proprietor of the Tonica lumberyard, married Miss Julia Borngasser and has five children, Vey, Edward, Fern, Norman and George. George H. Lambert, the younger son, managed the old homestead until his death, which occurred in 1902, when he was forty years of age. He had married Mary Weber

and they had four children: Nora, Merlin, Harold and Verner.

Mr. Lambert is a faithful member of the Baptist church, to which his wife also belonged. He votes with the democracy and is recognized as a leader in the local ranks of his party. He has held the offices of town clerk and school trustee and for the past five years has represented Eden township on the board of supervisors. He was first elected to the office in 1902, was re-elected in 1904 and again in 1906, so that he is now serving for the third term. Although he is practically retired from business life, indolence and idleness are utterly foreign to his nature and he cannot content himself without some business interests. He has therefore invested in telephone companies and has been president of the Tonica Telephone Switchboard System and president of the Ten Central Telephone System. The position which he holds today in social and business circles stands in marked contrast with his humble surroundings of only a few years ago, but as a man of great business ability and keen foresight he closely studied his opportunities and improved them, working along modern lines of progress and at the same time contributing in substantial measure to the development and settlement of this portion of the state.

WALTER D. STRAWN.

For several years Walter D. Strawn was actively identified with agricultural pursuits in this county but is now practically living a retired life in his pleasant home at No. 702 Chapel street, Ottawa. A native of La Salle county, he was born in South Ottawa township, on the 1st of August, 1850, and is a son of David and Sarah (Loyd) Strawn. On the paternal side he comes of a family which was established in America in 1682. His father was born in Licking county, Ohio, and was a son of Jeremiah Strawn, whose father, Isaiah Strawn, was a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

In April, 1830, David Strawn came with his parents from Ohio to Putnam county, Illinois, and as time passed he became extensively engaged in general farming and stock-raising, handling a large amount of stock annually and owning about eight thousand acres of land in La Salle and Livingston counties. He assisted in building what is now the Wabash Railroad south from Streator, serving as a contractor from 1870 to 1872 inclusive. Being a prompt, energetic business man, he prospered in all his undertakings and became one of the most prominent

citizens of his community. After a useful and well spent life he died in 1873, and his wife passed away in June, 1887. They had eleven children, of whom nine reached years of maturity and five are still living.

Walter D. Strawn grew to manhood in this county and acquired his early education in the common schools, later attending the Ottawa high school for two years and the State Normal School for the same length of time. He began his business career as a farmer and for fifteen years devoted considerable time to the stock business in Livingston county, at the end of which time he returned to La Salle county. In November, 1890, he removed to Ottawa and erected a beautiful residence on the banks of the Fox river, where he has since resided. He is now practically living retired, though he continues to look after his invested interests and acts as director of the National City Bank, having held that position since 1904. Success has attended his well directed efforts.

On the 8th of September, 1875, Mr. Walter D. Strawn married Miss Florence M. Parr, a native of Serena township, La Salle county, oldest daughter of H. K. and Elsie (Armstrong) Parr. Her father was also born in this county, his birth occurring in Rutland township, December 22, 1830, and was the oldest male white child born in the county, where he still resides. He is a son of William and Sarah (Trumbo) Parr, of Newark, Licking county, Ohio, who came here in 1830. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Strawn have two children: Mrs. Pearl Strawn Trumbo, of Marseilles, Illinois; and Nevoy, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Trumbo have one son, Strawn Trumbo.

By his ballot Mr. Strawn supports the men and measures of the republican party. He is a Knight Templar Mason and is quite popular both in business and social circles.

HENRY GLEIM.

Henry Gleim, residing on a valuable tract of land on section 36, Farm Ridge township, has altogether two hundred and thirty-seven acres in this and Bruce townships. He leases his land for general farming purposes but was formerly quite successfully engaged in the tilling of the soil and more especially in feeding and shipping stock, making a creditable business record and one which in its activity and enterprise should well serve as a source of emulation and inspiration to others. He was born January 18, 1871, in the township where he yet resides and is a son of Frederick Gleim, a prominent and influen-

tial resident of Streator, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Upon the old farm homestead Henry Gleim was reared and at the usual age he entered the public schools, making consecutive progress until he had mastered the branches usually forming the curriculum of public instruction. He was reared to the occupation of farming to which he has devoted much of his life, being engaged mainly in the cultivation of the soil and in stock-raising and feeding. He now devotes his attention to looking after his farms and he has two hundred acres in Farm Ridge township, with thirty-seven acres in Bruce township.

Mr. Gleim was married to Miss Sadie Morrison, who was born in Otter Creek township, June 19, 1876, and is a daughter of Adam Morrison, who is now living retired, his home being in Streator. He, too, was an early resident of La Salle county and his memory forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present. Mrs. Gleim was the youngest of a family of five children, the others being: Josephine, now the wife of E. A. Mitchell, of Cornell, Illinois; A. F., a farmer living near Cornell, Livingston county, Illinois; Fannie E., the wife of William Pool, of Otter Creek township, who is the owner of an excellent farm there which he leases; and W. W., who is married and is a grain-buyer of Rowe, Livingston county, Illinois. Mrs. Gleim, the youngest of the family, was reared in La Salle county, and after attending the common schools spent two years as a high-school student. By her marriage she has become the mother of one son, Frederick H., who was born August 4, 1896, and is now attending school.

The parents attend the services of the Methodist Episcopal church at Grand Ridge. Mr. Gleim is at present a director of school district No. 97. He votes with the democracy but has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking, preferring to devote his energies to his business affairs, and although a young man he has achieved a measure of success which is indeed gratifying, while his property interests are such as to render him one of the substantial residents of this part of the county.

E. C. SCHWEITZER.

E. C. Schweitzer, residing in Leland, Illinois, is numbered among its enterprising and successful business men and is also one of the well known farmers and stock-dealers, his agricultural interests being in Adams township. He

was born in that township July 28, 1864. His father, Joseph Schweitzer, was a native of Alsace, France, and was a baker by trade. When a young man he came to Illinois, settling first in Ottawa, where he worked at his trade and later he took up his abode upon a farm in Adams township. He was married in La Salle to Miss Ida Walters, also a native of Alsace, France. Turning his attention to farming in Adams township, he there reared his family and afterward removed to Iowa, settling in Sioux Rapids, where he died in 1904. His wife had passed away in Adams township in 1876.

E. C. Schweitzer, whose name introduces this record, was one of a family of seven sons and four daughters, of whom four sons and three daughters are yet living, namely: George; E. C.; Frank; John; Mary, the wife of Alfred Hettehimer; Clara, the wife of Alfred Graeff; and Mrs. Emma Rigley. Three sons of the family have passed away: Alfred, who met death by drowning at the age of twenty-five years; Edward, who died when about twelve years of age, while one son and one daughter died in infancy.

E. C. Schweitzer of this review was reared to manhood on the old homestead farm. His educational privileges were limited, for his time was largely occupied by the work of the fields, as he assisted his father in carrying on the home place until he had attained his majority. When he had reached adult age he worked as a farm hand by the month for several years and then rented land and began farming on his own account. He afterward conducted a meat market in Leland for two years, when he sold out and returned to his farm. At a subsequent date, however, he again embarked in the butchering business in Leland, conducting his store there with excellent success until the spring of 1905. He bought a good brick business house in the town and also a neat and attractive residence. For many years he enjoyed a large and lucrative business, having a wide patronage, while his business methods were such as made him worthy of the success that came to him. In the last year he also resumed farming, carrying on the work of the farm in addition to his mercantile interests in the town.

Mr. Schweitzer was married in Chicago, Illinois, December 24, 1891, to Miss Bertha Olmstead, a native of La Salle county, who was born and reared in Serena township. She was well educated and was a teacher prior to her marriage. For fourteen years they traveled life's journey happily together but were separated by the death of the wife on the 18th of February, 1906, her remains being laid to rest in the Leland ceme-

tery. They had one child, Ruth Schweitzer, who is now a student in the Leland school.

Politically Mr. Schweitzer is a stalwart democrat, inflexible in his support of the party, and he has taken an active part in politics. He served as collector of his township for two terms and was chairman of the democratic township committee and has frequently been a delegate to the county conventions. In connection with the conduct of his meat market and his farming operations he has made a business of buying and feeding stock and is an enterprising and successful business man, whose activity and diligence constitute the basis of a very desirable prosperity.

LAURENCE A. CARTON.

Wherever known the name Chicago is identified with the greatest live stock interests in the world, and the men who are particularly prominent as representatives of the great commercial interests of the middle west are they who are at the head and in control of the mammoth business conducted at the stock yards. This number includes Laurence A. Carton, treasurer for Swift & Company, and also one of the directors. A native of Ireland, he is a son of James Carton, who became an early resident of Ottawa, La Salle county. The father was a farmer by occupation and spent his remaining days in or near Ottawa. In the family are five surviving sons and a daughter. James J. Carton and Mrs. Belinda C. Boyle are still residents of Ottawa, La Salle county, Illinois.

Laurence A. Carton was a young lad, when in 1851 he accompanied his parents on their removal to Ottawa. He attended the public schools, being for a time under the direction of Thomas H. Clarke, a "great educator" of his day. In 1864 he went to Chicago, being at that time seventeen years of age. There he was for several years employed in a bank, and in 1881 he engaged in banking on his own account, establishing a private bank under the name of L. A. Carton & Company, in which business he continued for some twelve years. In 1893 he purchased an interest in the packing business of Swift & Company, becoming one of its directors, and soon afterward was elected treasurer. The capital of Swift & Company has since that time been increased from fifteen million dollars to fifty million dollars. The value of annual business is more than \$200,000,000 and the number of persons employed upward of twenty-six thousand at the present time. Mr. Carton is a member of the Chicago Club, and that he still maintains a lively

interest in the county where much of his boyhood and youth were passed is indicated by his relationship with the La Salle County Association.

C. W. DUDGEON.

C. W. Dudgeon, who since 1902 has been conducting a successful business as a lumber merchant of Mendota and who was formerly identified with commercial interests as proprietor of a jewelry store of the city, was born July 30, 1868, his parents being S. G. and Mary (Black) Dudgeon. The father, a native of Harrison county, Ohio, was a shoemaker by trade and followed that pursuit in early life, while subsequently he engaged in carpentering. Removing to the middle west, he took up his abode in Mendota and was a prominent and influential resident here of marked public spirit. He served as alderman and was also mayor of the city, to which he gave a business-like and progressive administration. He was identified with the republican party and was recognized as a leader in its local ranks. He died April 26, 1902, after a residence of almost a half century in Mendota. He had long survived his wife, who passed away in 1872. In their family were six children: John A., Frank G., Alice J., C. W., Carrie B. and S. O., all of whom are now living.

C. W. Dudgeon, reared in the usual manner of lads of the period and of similar environment, acquired his education in the excellent public schools of Mendota and through his business career has been identified with the commercial interests of the city. For a number of years he was engaged in the jewelry business and in 1902 he sold out and turned his attention to the lumber trade, having now a large and well equipped yard. In this undertaking he is also meeting with success, his patronage steadily growing in recognition of his business reliability, enterprise and earnest desire to please his customers.

In 1891 Mr. Dudgeon was united in marriage to Miss Vie L. Freeland, a daughter of J. W. and Sarah E. (Presher) Freeland, of Syracuse, New York. Her father was a farmer by occupation. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Dudgeon have been born a daughter and a son, Gladys C. and Grant W. The family home is justly celebrated for its gracious and warm-hearted hospitality and the members of the household occupy an enviable position in social circles. Mr. Dudgeon is a republican, who though well informed on questions and issues of the day and neglectful of no duty of citizenship has never sought office as a reward for party fealty. Fraternally he is a

Mason, connected with the lodge, chapter and council, and he is justly regarded as one of Mendota's active and progressive business men, for whom the future holds in store still greater successes because of his possession of those qualities of enterprise, strong determination and close application which always win prosperity.

THOMAS H. THORNSON.

Thomas H. Thornson, living on section 16, Adams township, is now giving his time and energies to the further improvement of the old Thornson homestead, which constitutes one of the valuable farms of La Salle county. His life record began in Mission township, this county, on the 23d of September, 1848. His father, T. Thornson, was born May 25, 1817, on the old homestead Hovda, in Hovda, Norway, in which country he was reared and married, in 1844. The following year he emigrated with his wife to the new world, being ten weeks in making the voyage across the Atlantic, during which time they encountered some severe storms. At length they arrived in Chicago, whence they drove across the country to La Salle county, settling in Mission township, where the father purchased land. Later he sold that property and bought the place where his son now resides, becoming owner of eighty acres and also an eighty-acre tract adjoining, which he afterward sold. He broke the land, turning the first furrows in the fields, enclosed the place and built a good house. He became a prosperous farmer of his locality and continued to reside upon the old homestead until his life's labors were ended in death, on the 28th of October, 1883. His widow still survives him and resides upon the farm with her son Thomas, being now a well preserved old lady of eighty-two years. She was born at Reeveland in Aardal, Norway, May 18, 1824. She is a member of the Lutheran church, to which her husband also belonged; and he helped to build the first church on the prairie within two miles of Leland. For many years he served as school director.

In the family are three sons, who are yet living, Richard being now a resident of Minnesota, while John makes his home in the village of Leland. The daughters are Isabelle, the wife of J. A. Olson, of Leland; Ellen S., wife of A. A. Bjelland, of De Kalk county; Julia, wife of Frank Gunderson, of La Salle county; Anna, the wife of Osman Tyler, of Hamilton county, Iowa; and Mary, the deceased wife of G. Jameson, of La Salle county.

Thomas H. Thornson is the eldest son and was reared in the usual manner of farm lads, attending the home schools and working in the fields when not busy with his text-books. He remained with his father until he had attained his majority and then went to South Dakota, securing a claim in Brule county. He located thereon and made some improvements and after a time sold the property and returned to La Salle county. Here he has since carried on general agricultural pursuits and he also owned an interest in a horsepower thresher, which he operated for ten seasons, often threshing in various parts of La Salle and also in adjoining counties. After the death of his father he purchased the interest of the heirs in the home property and took charge of the farm, which he has since cultivated. He has drained the place by tiling and has divided it into fields of convenient size by well kept fences. He has built a barn and now has a well improved and productive farm within two miles of Leland. The advantages of town life are thus very accessible, while the advantages of rural existence are continually enjoyed.

Mr. Thornson belongs to the Lutheran church in Leland and in politics he has always been a republican since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He has been a member of the Good Templars thirteen years and the Knights of the Globe six years, being a delegate to the grand lodge state convention held at Jacksonville. He has spent his entire life in this county with the exception of the brief period passed in South Dakota and is justly regarded here as a successful farmer and upright citizen, whose life has been uneventful so far as exciting incidents and episodes are concerned but he has in the faithful performance of each day's duty made himself a valued citizen.

FOLLETT W. BULL.

Follett W. Bull, president of the Photograph Company of America, with main office in the Opera House Block, in Chicago, is one of the native sons of La Salle county. Mr. Bull was born in the city of La Salle, a son of E. Follett Bull, one of the early settlers of the county, who took up his abode in La Salle in 1852. The father was an attorney and for many years practiced in La Salle, where he was regarded as a very prominent and influential citizen.

Follett W. Bull is indebted to the public-school system of La Salle and of Ottawa for the educational privileges he enjoyed in his youth, and



MR. AND MRS. T. THORNSON.

when his more specifically literary education was completed he took up the study of law in Ottawa with the firm of Brower & Strawn as his preceptors. When he had gained a thorough knowledge of many of the principles of jurisprudence he was admitted to the bar in 1892, and for eight years continued in the practice of law, spending three and a half years of that time in La Salle and the remainder in Chicago. For some time he was connected with the Chicago Envelope Company as one of its officers, and in 1904 he turned his attention to manufacturing interests and has since been president of the Photograph Company of America, which was organized in that year. The company are manufactureres of advertising devices, fancy pictures, souvenir postal cards and all kinds of photographic goods. In the year of the organization of the company they purchased an invention for producing photographs by machinery and their line of goods includes photographs for calendars, catalogues, hangers, display cards, mailing cards, advance cards and signs. They also maintain a branch office in New York. The business has had large and substantial growth since its inauguration about two years ago, and almost from the beginning the investment has proved profitable. They employ sixty people in their factory at Oak Park and their output is sent all over the world, most of the foreign trade, however, being in Canada.

Mr. Bull was married in 1893 to Miss Jennie C. Perkins, of Ottawa, Illinois, a daughter of Lothrop Perkins. Mr. Bull belongs to Union League Club, and Oak Park Club.

PLATT FORD.

Platt Ford, a retired farmer living in Tonica, is one of the pioneer settlers of La Salle county, whose residence here dates back to the days when wild deer were shot in this locality, while lesser game could be had in abundance. The now richly cultivated fields were then largely unbroken prairie tracts and little evidence of progress and improvement was to be seen. Mr. Ford was born in Lexington, Greene county, New York, on the 4th of March, 1832, his parents being Philo and Nancy (Kipp) Ford. The father, a native of Connecticut, removed to New York in an early day. He was a carpenter by trade and had a small farm in the Catskill mountains. His political allegiance was given to the democracy and he held a number of minor offices. He came of Revolutionary stock and manifested the spirit of patriotism and of loyalty characteristic of his

military ancestors. His wife was born in the state of New York, and she, too, came of a family that was represented in the war for independence. Her religious faith was indicated by her membership in the Baptist church and her daily exemplification of its teachings. In the family were eight children, of whom Platt was the fifth in order of birth.

Upon the home farm Platt Ford was reared. He had meager educational privileges, attending subscription schools to some extent but the limited financial resources of the family rendered more advanced education impossible to him. He remained a resident of the Empire state until after he had attained his majority and then started for Illinois, arriving in Chicago on the 1st of September, 1855, when it was but a small place. He afterward spent a month in Morris, Illinois, and subsequently took up his abode in Eden township, La Salle county, where he worked by the month at farm labor and at shopping wood. He shot many a deer in those early days and became quite expert with the rifle. For more than a half century he has lived in or near Tonica and as the years passed by became a prosperous farmer, adding to his possessions until he became the owner of five hundred and twenty-four acres of valuable land in Eden township and one hundred and sixty acres in Hope township. He made judicious investment in property and moreover displayed excellent business ability and keen foresight in the management of his farming interests. He raised considerable stock and this, too, proved a gratifying source of income. In 1878 he retired from the farm and has since made his home in Tonica.

On Christmas day of 1860 Mr. Ford was married to Miss Sarah L. Newton, who was born in Lexington, New York, March 1, 1833, and died October 6, 1904. When three years of age she came to Tonica with her parents, George M. and Fannie Newton. Her father entered eighty acres of land from the government, on which a part of Tonica has since been built. Her grandfather, Amos Newton, at the same time entered an adjoining tract of eighty acres. Her father afterward sold his original claim and bought a tract of land from Louis Bailey, the oldest settler on Bailey creek. Thus from early pioneer times the Newton family has been identified with the improvement and progress of this portion of the state and representatives of the name have contributed in substantial measure to the work of reclaiming this region for the uses of civilization. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ford were born a son and daughter: Fannie, who is now the wife of William Thompson, a resident farmer of Eden township; and George R., who is engaged in farming

in the same township. Mrs. Ford taught school in Tonica for a number of years in early life.

In his social relations Mr. Ford is connected with Tonica lodge, No. 364, A. F. & A. M. He has always largely advocated the principles of democracy but is nevertheless very independent in his political affiliation and has never sought or desired office. He has traveled quite extensively, making six trips back to New York, and has also visited many points of interest in the west. In addition to his valuable farming property he owns stock in the bank at Cherryvale, Kansas. The years have brought him splendid success as the reward of persistent effort, close application and unfaltering industry. He has been straightforward in his dealings and reliable in all his transactions and he has gained not only valuable property interests but also an honored name during the period of his residence in La Salle county.

JOHN W. CONNESS.

John W. Conness, a farmer and stock breeder and raiser, living on section 24, Eagle township, operates three quarter sections of land and is well known as an enterprising and prosperous business man. He was born in this township June 7, 1859. His father, Luke Conness, was born in County Galway, Ireland, and when a boy came to America, residing for some time in New York, where he served an apprenticeship at the business of piano tuning. Making his way westward to Fort Dearborn, now Chicago, he engaged in driving stage for Mr. Hardy between Chicago and La Salle and located in La Salle county in 1843. Here he first rented land and in 1846 located on a farm in what is now Eagle township. This property still constitutes a portion of the Conness estate and is operated by his son, John Conness. At different times the father added to his property as his financial resources increased until at his death he was an extensive landholder, owning a section in Eagle township and a half section in Grundy county, Illinois, besides twenty acres on section 8 and ten acres on section 27, Eagle township, near Streator. He rented the Grundy county property, but cultivated his land in Eagle township and was well known as a large breeder and feeder of stock. His business interests made him a representative citizen of the community and moreover he was active in community affairs, serving as commissioner in Eagle township for several years and also as county commissioner. He was a man of sound judgment and keen discrimination in matters relating to the general good as well as to individual

business interests. He died upon the home farm in January, 1886, when about sixty-five years of age, passing away in the faith of the Catholic church, in which he had been reared.

In early manhood Luke Conness wedded Miss Mary Lynes, who was born in county Kerry, Ireland, and came to this country in her girlhood days, her parents locating near the city of La Salle and there residing until they were called to their final rest. Mrs. Conness still survives her husband and is living in Streator at about the age of eighty-six years. In their family were fourteen children: Mary, now in Streator; Margaret, who died about 1900; Robert L., who is engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 23, Eagle township, where he owns four hundred and forty acres of finely improved land; Eliza, who died in childhood; Sarah, the wife of J. Condren, of Streator; Bridget, the wife of John Mohan, residing in Lamars, Iowa; Jennie, who died in childhood; Teresa, the twin sister of Jennie and the wife of James Larkin, a resident of Yukon, Oklahoma; Walter, who is engaged in the real-estate business at Bloomington, Illinois; Luke, a resident farmer of Eagle township; John W.; of this review; Eliza, the wife of Joe Quinn, who is residing in Oklahoma; Ben, a ranchman of South Dakota; and one who died in infancy.

John W. Conness was reared upon the old homestead farm and educated in the common schools, also pursuing his studies in La Salle and Kankakee. He resided at home until about the time when he attained his majority and has since engaged in business for himself, carrying on farming and stock-raising interests since the spring of 1885. He has successfully conducted the farm and buys, feeds and sells large numbers of cattle. He is in partnership with his brother, E. J. Conness, in the ownership of a large ranch in Lyman county, South Dakota, where they have thirteen thousand acres of land and handle between twelve and thirteen hundred head of cattle. They also own a half section of land in Yankton county, South Dakota, which they operate as a farm, the ranch and farm being under the direct management of E. J. Conness. The brothers began their business interests in South Dakota in the spring of 1900 and Mr. Conness of this review makes trips to the west and southwest, where he purchases cattle. He has fed quite extensively on his own farm in Eagle township, where he owns one hundred and fifty-five acres of land, and is numbered among the representative stock-raisers of this portion of the state.

Mr. Conness married Miss Etta Hoarty, a daughter of John Hoarty, now of Streator and

a native of this county. They have one child, Katherine, now about two years of age. Politically Mr. Conness is a democrat and belongs to Rev. Father Eagan's parish in Eagle township. He has long been a prominent representative of agricultural interests here and the name of Conness stands for business activity and integrity in agricultural circles.

JOHN J. BRADLEY.

Among the native sons of La Salle county who have attained political prominence is numbered John J. Bradley, alderman for the thirtieth ward in Chicago. He is serving for the third term—the first time any candidate has been three times elected from that ward—a fact which is indicative of his personal popularity as well as his creditable record in support of the city's best interests. His business interests center in an insurance, real-estate and loan agency at No. 4709 Halstead street.

Born in Ottawa, La Salle county, April 30, 1866, he is a son of Patrick Bradley, who about 1850 went to La Salle county from the western part of Ireland, having been born in county Roscommon. He spent many years in Ottawa, and in 1887, retiring from business life, removed to Chicago, where he and his wife now reside. Their son John was educated in the public schools of his native city and, putting aside his textbooks, entered the Jones carriage shop as an apprentice, learning the trade. He was a journeyman blacksmith at the age of nineteen years and soon afterward he went to Chicago, where he entered the employ of Swift & Company in their car shops. After two years thus passed he entered the railroad service of the Stock Yards Company, being thus engaged for fourteen years, beginning in 1888. After five years' service he was appointed chief clerk, which office he filled during the remainder of the time.

Meanwhile Mr. Bradley became deeply interested in municipal politics and, as a stalwart champion of the democracy, came to be recognized as a leader in its local ranks and his faithful service in behalf of the party was rewarded by office when in 1902 he was elected to represent the thirtieth ward in the city council. He was again chosen in 1904 and for a third term in 1906. He was a candidate for drainage trustee on the Democratic ticket in November, 1905, and although defeated ran sixty-five hundred votes ahead of his ticket. He was chairman of the small park commission under Mayor Harrison, but because of the stress of other duties re-

signed the position. He is chairman of the police committee and a member of the local transportation committee of the council and was one of the minority of five who stood out for Mayor Dunne on the question of municipal ownership. At Mr. Bradley's second election as alderman he carried every precinct in the ward and at the last election lost but two precincts in the ward. In his business life he is now successfully conducting a real-estate, loan and insurance agency, with a large clientele in each department.

In 1901 was celebrated the marriage of John J. Bradley and Miss Julia Agnes Dunne, of Chicago, and they have one child, Agnes. Mr. Bradley belongs to the Catholic Order of Foresters and is popular with a large circle of friends in politics, in business and in social life. The family home is at No. 726 Garfield Boulevard, Chicago.

JOSEPH E. THOMPSON.

Joseph E. Thompson, supervisor of Freedom township and an enterprising agriculturist, was born September 22, 1865, upon the old homestead in this county. He is a son of Barto Thompson, whose life record is given on another page of this work. He acquired a common-school education and when only ten years of age began work in the fields, since which time he has led the life of a busy, practical and progressive agriculturist. He worked for his father for many years and now owns one hundred and sixty acres, constituting one of the best improved farms in Freedom township. Upon the place he has a beautiful and commodious residence attractively furnished. There are also large barns upon the place and other buildings and all the accessories and improvements upon a model farm are there seen.

On the 1st of March, 1905, Mr. Thompson was married to Miss Minnie Gabrielson, a native of Norway and a daughter of O. G. and Julia (Olson) Gabrielson, who still reside in Norway. Mrs. Thompson presides with gracious hospitality over her own home and possesses the qualifications of being an excellent housekeeper, as the neat and attractive appearance of her home indicates. She has a sister Julia and a brother Chris, who are in San Francisco, being there at the time of the disastrous earthquake and fire. Another sister, Olive, is now living with Mr. and Mrs. Thompson. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Thompson has been born a son, Barto Talbert, who is now in his first year and is the joy and pride of the household.

Mr. Thompson is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, feeding cattle on quite an ex-

tensive scale. In addition to his own place of one hundred and sixty acres he operates one of his father's farms of two hundred and sixty acres and is a most energetic, wide-awake young business man who takes his place in the fields with the hired men and superintends all of the work, which he manages in a most practical way, so that excellent results are obtained. He allows no difficulty or obstacle to deter him and as the years pass by has met with excellent success.

In his political views Mr. Thompson is a republican and he is serving his first term as supervisor. He was road commissioner for two terms, has been township tax collector for one term and school director for three terms. In community affairs he is deeply interested and the public trust reposed in him in his selection for office has never been betrayed in the slightest degree. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church and displays many traits of character which are most commendable, ranking him with the respected and leading young farmers of this part of the county.

J. M. VAN HORN.

Earville has a considerable proportion of retired farmers in its population, men who in former years were active in tilling the soil and who so directed their labors as to gain a competence now enabling them to live retired. Such has been the history of Mr. Van Horn, who, being widely and favorably known in this part of the state as a representative citizen, well deserves mention in this volume. He was born in Pennsylvania, January 1, 1848, and his parents, William D. and Mary (Wilson) Van Horn, were also natives of that state and spent their entire lives there. The father died in 1904, at the ripe old age of eighty-eight years, while his wife passed away in 1861. He was a farmer by occupation and owned a good tract of land in Pennsylvania, making his home there on his farm until he was called to his final rest. In his family were seven children, five of whom are still living. One sister, Mrs. Rosenberger, is now living in Paw Paw, Illinois, while a brother, R. W. Van Horn, is an insurance man in Chicago. These two and our subject are the only ones of the family that ever left Pennsylvania.

J. M. Van Horn remained upon the home farm, worked for his parents and attended the common schools until he attained his majority. He then came to Illinois and continued his education in a graded school at Shannon near Freeport for two years. On the expiration of that period he went to work on a farm in Meriden town-

ship for S. J. Haight, one of the early settlers and wealthy agriculturists of Meriden township. Mr. Van Horn afterward married Mr. Haight's daughter and four years later he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, whereon he engaged in farming for three years. On the expiration of that period he sold his property and turned his attention to the butchering business, conducting a meat market in the village of Meriden for four years. On resuming agricultural pursuits he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, whereon he engaged in farming until five years ago, when he bought property in Earlville and retired. He now owns one hundred and sixty-three acres adjoining the city of Earlville and indeed part of it lies within the corporation limits. He has a nice home in the southwestern part of the town and he has valuable real-estate interests, including one hundred and sixty acres on section 3 and one hundred and sixty acres on section 10, Meriden township. He operates a gravel pit on his farm near Earlville, which yields him a good income. Although he has retired from active farm work he is still interested in business affairs. Indolence and idleness are utterly foreign to his nature and have prompted his connection with industrial and commercial concerns. He is president of the Earlville Grange Elevator Company, which is a stock company of farmers, organized June 20, 1905. They built an elevator and buy and ship grain. This concern is controlled by a board of managers, of which Mr. Van Horn is a member and of which he has been president since the organization of the company. They have side tracks to the main line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and also to the Northwestern Railroad and do an extensive business in the purchase and shipment of grain. Mr. Van Horn is a man of excellent business ability, resourceful and enterprising, and has met with creditable success in his undertakings.

In 1872 was celebrated the marriage of J. M. Van Horn and Miss Josephine I. Haight, a daughter of Samuel J. Haight, deceased. She was born in Meriden township and by this union there were two children, but the daughter, Myrtle M., died at the age of a year and a half. The son, J. M. Van Horn, Jr., who recently married Miss Leola J. Deem, is now living upon his father's farm in Meriden township.

In both politics and religion Mr. Van Horn is independent in thought and action. He always votes for the candidates whom he thinks best qualified for office and has no aspiration for political preferment himself. He belongs to no church and is reticent in expressing his opinions in religious matters, believing those things to be

purely matters for individual settlement. He is now serving on the board of education and is a strong advocate of temperance, exemplifying his belief in this direction in his life through his total abstinence. He is rated high in the community where he is known as a substantial and trustworthy citizen.

PETER BOHNENBERGER.

Peter Bohnenberger, an employe of the Streator Bottle & Glass Company since 1885, was born in Louisenthal, the Rhine province of Germany, on the 28th of December, 1865, his parents being Peter and Madeline (Hein) Bohnenberger, likewise natives of Germany. The father was born in Luxemburg and both he and his wife died at the age of thirty-six years. In their family were three children, of whom two are now living, Peter and Louis, the latter a resident of the fatherland. Peter Bohnenberger, Sr., was a glass-maker in the old country and he belonged to the Roman Catholic church.

In taking up the personal history of Peter Bohnenberger of this review we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely known in this section of the state. He spent the first fifteen years of his life in his native country and in accordance with the laws of the land acquired his education. In 1881 he became a resident of Illinois and in the city of La Salle learned the glass-blower's trade. He afterward worked in Albany, Indiana; Louisville, Kentucky; and Covington, Kentucky, and in 1885 came to Streator, where he has since been employed by the Streater Bottle & Glass Company. The fact that he has so long continued in the service of this corporation is proof conclusive of his ability and of his fidelity. He is an excellent workman, one thoroughly conversant with the trade, and his labors have been entirely satisfactory to the house which he represents.

Mr. Bohnenberger is a prominent member of the Glass Blowers & Bottlers Association and has held all the offices, including that of president and treasurer in branch No. 3, while for twelve years he has been financial secretary. He has likewise been a representative in the national association for ten years and has served on the executive board of the national organization.

On the 25th of April, 1891, in Streator, was celebrated the marriage of Peter Bohnenberger and Miss Lena St. Germain, the wedding ceremony being performed by Rev. Dominic Meier. The lady was born in Schoenecken, Alsace-Lorraine, November 1, 1868, her parents being Peter

and Margaret (Koenig) St. Germain, who were also natives of France and are now living in Streator, having come to La Salle county in 1881. The father is a bottle-blower and for many years has followed that pursuit. In his family were eight children, Mrs. Bohnenberger being the third in order of birth. The parents are members of St. Anthony's Catholic church. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bohnenberger has been born one son, Arthur, whose birth occurred February 18, 1892.

In his social relations Mr. Bohnenberger is connected with Streator council, No. 1580, of the Royal Arcanum, of which he is vice regent. He belongs to St. Anthony's Catholic church and is independent in politics, voting for the man whom he regards as best qualified for office. Coming to the United States in his youth, he has here found the business opportunities he has sought and as the years have gone by has made a creditable record, never having occasion to regret his determination to establish his home in the new world.

THOMAS M. BUTTERS.

Thomas M. Butters, assistant attorney for the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, is numbered among the native sons of La Salle county, whom she has sent to the metropolis to find in its broad business conditions the opportunities which they have sought for advancement and success, and he is also numbered among those who have attained a goodly measure of prominence. He was born in Prairie Center, La Salle county, in 1874, his parents being John and Maggie (Miller) Butters, both of whom were natives of Scotland. They became residents of La Salle county about 1869 and the father followed farming for a number of years, but at length, retiring from agricultural pursuits, he removed to Ottawa about 1884 and is now living there in the enjoyment of a well earned rest. His wife also survives. Three of their daughters are yet living in Ottawa; Agnes, who is engaged in teaching school; Ida; and Alice. All three are still living with their parents. There are also two sons of the family beside our subject: George, who is in Vicksburg, Mississippi, with the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad Company; and Charles, who is in the Grand Central Passenger Station in Chicago with the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, his position being in connection with the auditor's office. He served as a soldier in the conflict with Spain and during the war was in active duty in Porto Rico. For a number

of years he served as second lieutenant of Company C of the Third Illinois Regiment and has a good military record, being widely known and popular in military circles. He married Clara Erb, of Streator, and they have one child, Howard, who is two years of age.

Thomas Butters, entering the public schools at the usual age, continued his studies until he had completed the high-school curriculum and was graduated with the class of 1899. Determining upon the practice of law as a life work, he pursued his preliminary reading under the direction of A. E. Butters and Robert Carr, of Ottawa, and later was with V. J. Duncan in the states attorney's office after his admission to the bar. He was licensed to practice in 1892 and after active work as a representative of the legal profession of La Salle county for five years he came to Chicago in 1897 and entered the Grand Central Passenger Station as assistant attorney for the Terminal Company. He is thoroughly versed on railroad law and his qualification for the duties which devolve upon him is recognized by the corporation. Mr. Butters is a member of the La Salle County Association in Chicago and is popular with friends of earlier years as well as those he has made during his residence in the metropolis.

JOHN S. GALLUP.

John S. Gallup, engaged in general agricultural pursuits on section 26, Miller township, on what is known as the old Gallup homestead, is a native of La Salle county, having been born on this farm January 27, 1863. Here he has a half section of land and its care and cultivation claims his attention and brings to him success. His father, Rinaldo Martin Gallup, was born at Chepachet, Rhode Island, in 1838, a son of George S. and Betsey (Fuller) Gallup. The grandfather was a native of Connecticut, born in Brooklyn, in 1816, and was a representative of one of the old New England families. The great grandfather, Martin Gallup, was a son of the English emigrant who founded the family in the new world when a young man, settling in the state of Rhode Island. George S. Gallup married Miss Betsey Fuller, a native of Rhode Island, whose ancestors of that name are not unknown to Revolutionary fame. Three of their children reached adult age, the eldest being Rinaldo M. Gallup, father of our subject. The daughter, Isadora Ruth, became the wife of Z. Bourne, a resident of Hamilton county, Iowa, and William Spencer makes his home in North Da-

kota. The mother, Mrs. Betsey Gallup, died when in her seventy-third year, and the father passed away in October, 1903. They came to the west in 1854, settling in La Salle county upon a farm in Miller township, where they spent their remaining days.

Rinaldo M. Gallup was a youth of sixteen years when he accompanied his parents on their removal to the middle west. His educational advantages were those afforded by the common schools and he was trained to farm labor, remaining at home until twenty-two years of age, when he purchased a tract of land and began farming on his own account. As a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss Ann Eliza Holley, a native of Salisbury, Connecticut, whom he wedded on the 1st of November, 1860. She was reared in the state of her nativity and prior to her marriage engaged in teaching school in La Salle county. Rinaldo M. Gallup purchased and opened up a farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 26, Miller township, and for many years devoted his time to the tilling of the soil but is now living retired on the old home place, enjoying a well-earned rest. He was ever progressive in his methods of farm work, utilizing modern improved machinery and the newer methods that have largely revolutionized farming and his labors, guided by sound judgment, were attended with excellent success. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Gallup were born five children. John S. is the eldest. Nettie A. is the wife of Eugene Barker, of Seneca, Illinois. Nellie E. and Nina B. are at home. Bessie F. is the wife of Burton Brumbach, of Rutland township.

Upon the old home farm John S. Gallup spent the days of his boyhood and youth, no event of special importance occurring to vary the routine of farm life for him. Lessons of industry and enterprise were impressed upon his mind and have borne rich fruit in later years. The common schools afforded him his educational privileges and he pursued his studies in the district school of which he is now serving as a director, having acted in that capacity for twelve years. He was married first in 1884 to Miss Cora B. Lewis, a native of Miller township, who passed away five years later, her death occurring in December, 1889. She left one daughter, May E., who is now the wife of George A. Coppess, a resident farmer of Indiana. After losing his first wife Mr. Gallup was married in the fall of 1891 to Mrs. Adelaide (Bennett) Ormsby, a native of Connecticut, where she was reared and educated. By her former marriage she had a son, Charles J. Ormsby, who is married and is farming a



MRS. J. S. GALLUP.



J. S. GALLUP.

place of one hundred and twenty acres belonging to Mr. Gallup.

Following his first marriage Mr. Gallup farmed his father's place for a few years and then removed to his present home, where he has since lived. He has erected here good buildings and has fenced and tiled the place, putting everything in good shape. He is recognized as one of the industrious farmers whose labors are resultant factors in the acquirement of a competence, which is merited reward of his perseverance and diligence. In addition to the operation of his fields he keeps some pure blooded horses for breeding purposes, making a specialty of the coach and Percheron horses. For several years he has been a member of a stock company, owning some fine horses.

In his political views Mr. Gallup is a stalwart republican and though never an aspirant for office he always keeps well informed on questions and issues of the day. He has served as township collector for one term but otherwise has consented to hold no positions of political preferment. His entire life having been passed in this county, he has a wide acquaintance which is continually growing and his friends are in number almost as extensive as his acquaintances. There has been naught in his business or social life that will not bear close investigation and scrutiny and the sterling qualities of his manhood are manifest to all who know him.

DAVID STRAWN.

David Strawn, who at one time was extensively engaged in general farming and stock-raising and became one of the largest landowners of this section of Illinois, having about eight thousand acres in La Salle and Livingston counties, was the second child of Jeremiah and Hannah Strawn, nee Boucher. His parents were married May 23, 1815, and removed to Perry county, Ohio, where the father purchased land and improved a fine farm. In 1830, however, he sold his Ohio home and made an overland journey to Putnam county, Illinois, where he resided until all of his children were married. He afterward purchased a home in Ottawa, Illinois, where he and his wife spent their remaining days. Mrs. Strawn passed away October 6, 1874, and his death occurred November 29, 1883. Their children were ten in number, namely: Ely, who was born March 27, 1817; David, October 1, 1818; Isaiah, February 20, 1820; Louisa, July 10, 1822; Matilda, November 6, 1823; Phebe, October 15, 1826; Henry, December 4, 1828; Mary, Feb-

ruary 29, 1830; Zelphia, February 16, 1833; and Susan, February 19, 1835.

David Strawn, the second child of this family, was born in Perry county, Ohio, October 1, 1818, and in 1830, in his twelfth year, accompanied his parents on their removal to Putnam county, Illinois, where he developed into energetic manhood. In 1835 at the great land sale he bought land on section 35, South Ottawa township, La Salle county, owned at the present time by his eldest son, Walter David Strawn.

David Strawn was married November 26, 1840, in Putnam county, to Sarah Loyd, formerly of Ohio, the second daughter of John and Catherine (Vanhise) Loyd. She was born April 22, 1823, and to her is due much of Mr. Strawn's success in life, as she took a deep interest in his business projects and assisted him in all his undertakings. Soon after his marriage he removed to his one-hundred-and-sixty-acre farm in South Ottawa township, the only improvement on the tract being a log cabin of one room, while their cash capital consisted of three dollars, which must suffice until they could raise some products the following year for sale. Their nearest market was Chicago, ninety miles northeast over the wild and unbroken prairie. Mr. Strawn soon became one of the leading business men of his section of the country and exhibited great talent and judgment in cattle-dealing. His manner of making purchase was a little peculiar. With him time was money and, having heard that certain cattle were for sale, he would see the stock and call on the owner. When the cattle to be sold were pointed out to him he would say, I will give you so much for this, that, and the other, or the lot. If the owner did not decide promptly Mr. Strawn would jump into his saddle and be gone to other places of business. His judgment in regard to weight and age of cattle was extraordinary. He could tell age or quality of an animal at a glance and, passing one hundred head before him, could mark their weight, and in fifty thousand pounds not fail twenty-five pounds of their exact weight. He rode over La Salle, Livingston and the adjoining counties on horseback in search of stock until every highway and byway and trail across the prairies were as familiar to him as his own premises. He became an extensive farmer and large landowner, at one time having eleven thousand acres of land which was grazed by his large herds of cattle, owning at various other times large tracts of farm lands. He gave a fine school lot and built a schoolhouse on it in his district for the public and it is still in use as a school.

Though abundantly qualified Mr. Strawn never was active in public, as his taste did not

cause him to desire political distinction, although he always took a lively interest in public affairs. On the 30th of August, 1854, the first republican county convention was held in Ottawa, Illinois, at which (according to the account published in the Ottawa Republican Times of September 2, 1854,) the convention selected as congressional delegates David Strawn and others. David Strawn and Frederick S. Day were nominated and afterward elected to the legislature, where he served out his time creditably but refused a re-election. He was a life-long republican.

The last great work in which he engaged was the building of what was known as the Chicago, Paducah Railroad, built in 1872-3, in which enterprise he was associated with Colonel W. H. W. Cushman, of Ottawa, and Ralph Plumb, of Streator, valuable aid being given by the gentleman named. It devolved upon Mr. Strawn to see to the execution of the plans adopted. This included procuring the right of way and local subscription to stock, the letting of contracts for grading and bridging the road and a general supervision of the work. Under his active and energetic supervision one hundred and sixty-four miles of the road was completed from Streator to Windsor, Illinois, at the time of his death. A few years later the company extended a branch of the railroad north from the village of Strawn (named in honor of David Strawn and located on his land) to Chicago, Illinois, and this is now known as the Wabash Railroad.

Like his parents, Mr. Strawn was a Methodist and a liberal contributor to church work. He had a grand, strong character, was generous and frank, a friend to the needy and ever ready to help all who were worthy—a man who in his business and social relations was esteemed for his rigid probity, amiability and hearty geniality of character. He died September 25, 1873, at his home in South Ottawa township after several weeks' illness, his disease being typhoid fever complicated with other ailments that were beyond the control of medical skill. His wife, Mrs. Sarah Strawn, died June 21, 1887. To them were born six daughters and two sons.

JOHN J. GERAGHTY.

John J. Geraghty, senior member of the manufacturing firm of Geraghty & Company of Chicago, in which connection he has instituted and conducted a successful business in the manufacture of badges and buttons, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, November 15, 1856, his par-

ents being Michael and Delia (Carley) Geraghty, whose marriage was celebrated in La Salle in 1855. The father was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, and the mother in Dublin, Ireland. His death occurred in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1873, when he was forty years of age, while his wife passed away in Streator at the age of sixty-six years. He had come to America in 1849, landing in New York city on the 4th of July. He afterward made his way westward to La Salle, where for four or five years he followed the baker's trade, which he had learned in his native country. He then turned his attention to the grain and produce business and in 1856 removed to St. Louis, where he continued as a grain and produce merchant until 1865. In that year he became a resident of Mendota, Illinois, where he conducted the grain trade for three or four years. Returning, on the expiration of that period, to St. Louis he was again engaged in the grain business there up to the time of his death and was an enterprising and successful merchant. Unto him and his wife were born ten children, of whom five are now living, John J. being the eldest. The others are: William J., who is living in Chicago; Mary, the wife of J. V. Carroll, of Streator; Frank J., who is chief engineer for the Chicago & Milwaukee Electric Railroad Company and is living at Lake Bluff, Illinois; and James, who resides in Rockford, Illinois.

John J. Geraghty was educated in the schools of St. Louis and of Mendota, Illinois, and started out in life for himself at the age of sixteen years. He was an expert foot racer in his boyhood days. On the 18th of December, 1877, he was married in Mendota and for two years thereafter worked on a farm near that place. In the fall of 1880 he went to Chicago and acted as assistant manager of the Sherman House until 1883. In that year he removed to Streator, where he opened the roller skating rink and also handled western lands. An influential citizen of Streator, he was prominent in public affairs and in 1889 was elected mayor, which position he filled for one term. In 1903 he removed to Chicago and established his present business as a manufacturer of badges and buttons under the firm style of Geraghty & Company. The firm manufacture ribbon, metal and celluloid badges, advertising, souvenir and campaign buttons, also church and Sunday-school buttons and street fair badges, pocket mirrors, celluloid printing, muslin and oil cloth signs and banners. The factory has a capacity of two hundred thousand buttons per day. A branch office was established in San Francisco, California, that was destroyed by the earthquake on the 18th of April, 1906,



MR. AND. MRS. R. M. GALLUP.

causing a loss of eleven thousand dollars. The business in Chicago has been increasing continuously since its establishment and in the present year, 1906, Mr. Geraghty is making additions and installing improved machinery. He is thus enlarging the plant to meet the growing demands of the trade and is controlling a business which is now of large volume and importance.

On the 18th of December, 1877, occurred the marriage of John J. Geraghty and Miss Marcia R. Hoffman, who was born in Peru, Illinois, April 30, 1855. She is a daughter of John and Roxana (Mann) Hoffman. Her father, who was born in Pennsylvania, May 23, 1808, died on his farm near Mendota in 1893, at the ripe old age of eighty-five years. His wife was born in Mansfield, New York, and the town was named in honor of her father. Her natal day was July 27, 1815, and she is still living upon the old homestead near Mendota. At an early period in the development of this part of the state Mr. Hoffman became a resident of Peru and established a hotel, which he conducted for a number of years. He was also one of the early postmasters of the town, serving under President James Buchanan. He removed to the vicinity of Mendota in 1856 and there engaged in farming, breaking the wild prairie and raising wheat. His market was at Chicago, to which city he hauled his wheat by wagon, as there were no railroads at that time. As the years passed he made extensive investments in property and at one time was the owner of nine hundred and sixty acres of land. He was a prominent and respected pioneer farmer and in his last years he lived retired from the active labor of the fields. He took a helpful interest in all things pertaining to general progress and improvement and was a respected citizen. His political allegiance was given to the democracy, of which he was a staunch advocate.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Geraghty have been born five children, but the eldest died in infancy. The others are John H., Mary, Charles M. and Gertrude. The elder son was in charge of the business at San Francisco which was destroyed by the earthquake.

Mr. Geraghty is a member of Lawndale lodge, No. 519, K. P., in which he has served as chancellor commander, while for three years he was treasurer. He also belongs to the Elks lodge, No. 4, at Chicago, and to General Shields lodge, K. C. He is likewise a member of the Royal League, No. 80; North American Union, No. 3, at Lawndale, and to various Irish societies, while he and his family are communicants of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church. He is a business man of marked enterprise and capacity and belongs to that class of La Salle county's citi-

zens who have become prominent and worthy factors in business circles in the metropolis. He is well known in Streator and other portions of La Salle county, where his strong and admirable personal characteristics have gained him many friends, so that he is well deserving of mention in the history of the county in which portions of his boyhood and early manhood were passed.

L. A. DEOBALD.

L. A. Deobald, residing in a comfortable home at Tonica, where he has lived for the past three years, is still the owner of a quarter section of finely improved land on section 4, Hope township. Numbered among the county's native sons, his birth occurred in Tonica, April 20, 1863, his parents being Jacob and Margaret (Geiger) Deobald, both of whom were natives of Germany, the former born in Bavaria and the latter in Wurttemberg. They came to Tonica, La Salle county, in the spring of 1856, and here resided until called to their final rest, the death of the father occurring in 1870, when he was fifty years of age, while his wife died in May, 1874, at the age of forty-nine years. He had followed farming near Tonica and was an industrious and active agriculturist. In the family were five children, of whom L. A. Deobald and Mrs. Mary Brady, of Eden township, are the only ones now living in La Salle county. The others are: Carrie, a resident of Denver, Colorado; Charles, who died at Kendrick, Idaho, where his family now resides; and Josephine, also of Denver.

L. A. Deobald, who is the youngest, was for several years a student in the schools of Tonica. He afterward continued his studies in Hope township and later completed his education in Tonica, during which time he resided at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Simeon C. Hiltabrand. He has followed farming mainly as a business and is practical in all that he undertakes, accomplishing much by reason of his indomitable perseverance and indefatigable energy. Some years ago he built his present home in Tonica, to which he removed in 1903. He still owns a quarter section of finely improved land on section 4, Hope township, and the place is splendidly improved and equipped with modern conveniences. For a long period he carefully conducted his farming interests and in his business affairs brought to bear sound judgment and keen discrimination.

On May 27, 1903, Mr. Deobald was married to Miss Luella Ebner, a daughter of A. J. Ebner, of Tonica, and they have a pleasant home

where true hospitality reigns supreme, while in social circles in the community they occupy an enviable position. Politically Mr. Deobald has always been a Democrat and in religious faith his wife is connected with the Methodist church.

JOHN SCHMITZ.

John Schmitz, who is engaged in farming and stock-raising and also buys and ships stock, mainly cattle and hogs, resides on section 30, Vermillion township, where he owns a farm of one hundred and fifty-three acres, now well improved. Here he has resided continuously since the spring of 1891. As the name indicates, he is of German birth, the place of his nativity being in Prussia, Germany. He was born on the River Rhine between Cologne and Bonn, June 15, 1857, his parents being Bernhard and Gertrude (Dahlhausen) Schmitz, who came to America in 1866 or 1867. They made their way direct to Peru, where they located and where the mother still resides at the age of eighty-six years. The father, however, has departed this life, his death having occurred about 1895, when he was seventy-six or seventy-seven years of age. He was a tradesman, who followed carpentering and cabinet-making, but devoted the greater part of his time to the painter's trade when in America. In the family were four sons, three of whom are now living: Joseph, who is a carpenter by trade and resides in Peru; Frank, of Chicago, who is an inventor and manufacturer of banana cases; and John. Peter died at about the age of forty-eight years.

Mr. Schmitz of this review was a young lad of about nine years at the time the family bade adieu to friends and native country and sailed for the new world. He was therefore largely reared in Peru, where he attained the common schools, thus becoming acquainted with the English language and preparing for the responsible and practical duties of a business life. He began working on a farm by the month when fifteen years of age and throughout his entire life has been connected with general agricultural pursuits. He purchased his present home farm in the spring of 1891 and has since devoted his attention to stock-dealing, in which he has been very successful. He raises, buys and ships stock, making a specialty of cattle and hogs, and is conducting a large business in this way. He is an excellent judge of stock and therefore makes judicious purchases and profitable sales. His diligence and enterprise, too, have prevented the omission of any business duty and he is to-

day numbered among the active and prosperous representatives of agricultural interests in Vermillion township.

Mr. Schmitz was married in this county to Miss Kate Pflibsen, a daughter of William Pflibsen, of Richland township, and the union has been blessed with seven children who are yet living, while Conrad died in infancy. Those who still survive are William, Mary, Nicholas, Bernhard, Frank, Louisa and Leona, all of whom are yet under the parental roof.

In his political views Mr. Schmitz is a democrat, though he votes independently at local elections. He served for six years as commissioner of Vermillion township and proved a capable official. He and his family are members of the Catholic church of Richland township and he is a man who in his business relations has always been found reliable and enterprising, demanding his just rights, yet according the same to others.

GEORGE I. CALKINS.

George I. Calkins, deceased, who will be remembered by many residents of Ottawa, where he spent the greater part of his boyhood and youth, was born in Pennsylvania, his parents being Moses and Corintha (Claffin) Calkins. The father was an old settler of La Salle county, having removed from the Keystone state to Illinois at an early period of its development. He was a farmer by occupation and carried on general agricultural pursuits near Ottawa. He was also proprietor of a hotel in South Ottawa for many years during the earlier existence of the city. Both he and his wife passed away in Ottawa.

George I. Calkins, brought to Illinois in his early youth, pursued his education in the schools of Ottawa, his boyhood days being passed in the usual manner of lads of the period. He entered upon his business career as a clothing merchant at Morris, Grundy county, Illinois, being associated with his brother, J. H. Calkins. They conducted the enterprise for some time and afterward George I. Calkins went to the Black Hills, where he engaged in mining. Sometime later he sold his interests in that part of the country and went to California, where he met with an accident, resulting in his death.

Mr. Calkins had been married in 1868 to Miss Emma L. Smith, of Ottawa, who was born in that city, a daughter of Aaron B. Smith. She, too, was educated in the public schools of the county seat and yet has many friends there. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Calkins were born three children, two daughters and a son: Blanche E., who was



JOHN SCHMITZ.

educated in Ottawa and in Chatsworth high school, is now at home. Edith E. was also a student in the Chatsworth high school and is yet with her mother. Guy M., who for twelve years was an employe of the extensive mercantile firm of Marshall Field & Company, is now a traveling salesman for the John V. Farwell dry-goods company. Mrs. Calkins makes her home at No. 301 Winthrop avenue, Chicago. She has devoted her life to rearing her children and much credit is due her. Mr. Calkins was a member of the Masonic fraternity and a man of many excellent traits of character.

SIMEON L. JENKS.

Simeon L. Jenks, whose death occurred in Earlville, March 20, 1906, was for many years a respected and worthy resident of La Salle county and through the exercise of excellent business ability, keen executive force and indefatigable industry he achieved a position as one of the substantial citizens of this part of the state. He was a native of Massachusetts, born at Belchertown in 1822, his parents being Jeremiah and Susan (Perry) Jenks, both of whom died in Massachusetts. The families come of English and Scotch ancestry. Simeon L. Jenks was the youngest of seven sons and he had three sisters. One of the sisters, Mrs. Olds, lived for many years at Mendota and is now residing in Chicago at the age of eighty-four years.

Simeon L. Jenks was reared and educated in Massachusetts and having arrived at years of maturity was married there to Miss Sarah Thomas, with whom he traveled life's journey happily for a number of years, but they were separated by death in 1866, when Mrs. Jenks was called to her final rest at the age of forty-one years. Unto them were born two children: John Jenks, who is a native of Massachusetts and for the past twenty-seven or twenty-eight years has resided at Avoca, Iowa; and Mrs. Idalette Currier, the wife of E. M. Currier.

In the year 1856 Simeon L. Jenks came to Illinois and became a factor in its agricultural development. As the years passed by he made extensive and judicious investments in real estate and became the owner of several farms, embracing altogether about one thousand acres. In matters of business judgment he was always sound and reliable, never taking advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen in any trade transaction, but so conducting his business affairs that his labors returned to him a good income. He knew how to invest his money so as to secure

good returns therefrom and he placed much of his capital in the safest of all investments—real estate. He was for years one of the large stockholders and an officer in the First National Bank of Earlville and was justly regarded as a prominent and successful business man of the county. He was quick to recognize an opportunity and to take advantage of it and his understanding of business conditions, combined with a progressive spirit, kept him in touch with the progress of the times and made him one of the leading residents of his adopted county. He traveled life's journey for eighty-one years and for some time was one of the most venerable as well as most respected citizens of Earlville. All who knew him honored him by reason of the course which he had followed in an active life. He never allowed the accumulation of wealth to effect in any way his relations toward those less fortunate in a financial sense and on the contrary always had a pleasant greeting for those with whom he came in contact and never forgot an old friend.

His daughter Idalette is the only surviving representative of the family in this county. She gave her hand in marriage to E. M. Currier and now resides in Earlville. Mr. Currier was born in Earlville in 1861 and is a son of John Currier, a sketch of whom is given elsewhere in this volume. He was reared upon his father's farm and for two years was engaged in the grocery business in Earlville, since which time his attention and energies have been devoted to the improvement of his farm. He has managed the estate of Mr. Jenks for a number of years and displays keen business discrimination in all of his movements in the commercial world. Unto him and his wife have been born two sons, Donald and Lawrence, aged respectively thirteen and nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Currier occupy an enviable social position and their own attractive home is noted for its warm-hearted and gracious hospitality.

J. R. CORBUS, M. D.

Dr. J. R. Corbus, who for more than four decades has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine and is now located at No. 907 West Adams Street, Chicago, is one of La Salle county's old-time citizens. He was born in Ohio in 1842 and became a resident of La Salle county in the early '70s. His parents took up their abode in that county in 1859, living in Mendota, where the father died. The mother's death occurred in Kankakee, Illinois.

Dr. Corbus was reared and educated in Ohio and was graduated from the Charity Hospital Medical College, Cleveland. Before his graduation and when not yet twenty-one years of age he entered the army as assistant surgeon and thus served for two years, in 1864 and 1865. Following the completion of his collegiate course he took up his abode in Lee county, Illinois, where he continued in practice nine years and then located in the city of La Salle, where he was an active representative of the medical fraternity for thirteen years or more. Seeking a still broader field of labor, he removed to Chicago in 1887 and has since engaged successfully in general practice. He has for twenty years been examining surgeon for pensions and is a contributor to medical journals. He belongs to the State Medical Society and through reading as well as through his relations with medical bodies has kept in touch with the uniform and rapid progress of the profession.

Dr. Corbus was married to Miss Sarah Angle, of Stephenson county, Illinois, who died in 1894. There were four children of that marriage: Josephine, the wife of Dr. Howard Corbus, of Kankakee, Illinois; Budd Clarke, who is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and at present associated with Dr. Louis Schmidt in Chicago; Mrs. Jane Luke, of Ottawa, Canada; and Mrs. Anna Luke, of Montreal, Canada. The husbands of the two last named are nurserymen.

Dr. Corbus is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree, and he also belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and to the La Salle County Association of Chicago. He is now sixty-four years of age, active and successful in practice and with a broad and accurate knowledge that comes from wide general experience as well as study and investigation. He still has many friends in La Salle county and there are yet various homes in La Salle wherein he was at one time the family physician.

THOMAS GARDINER.

In a review of the life history of many men it will be found that they owe their success not to any fortunate combination of circumstances or to the kindly interposition of fate, but to diligence and perseverance guided by sound judgment and supplemented by frugality. These are the qualities which have made Mr. Gardiner a prosperous farmer and now enable him to live retired in a pleasant home in the village of Troy

Grove. He is one of the worthy residents that the Emerald Isle has furnished to La Salle county, his birth having occurred in Mayo county, Ireland. When about twelve years of age he came to America with his parents, who crossed the Atlantic in 1850, settling at Quebec. For about one year he remained a resident of that city and then made his way to La Salle, Illinois, having relatives there. His father was a well-to-do farmer in Ireland, but because of several years of famine there was compelled to leave his native country a poor man. He bore the name of John Gardiner, while his wife was Mrs. Mary Gardiner and both were born in Ireland, where they remained until they crossed the Atlantic to the new world, hoping to better their financial condition. On coming to La Salle county the father purchased eighty acres of railroad land in Troy Grove township, which is now in possession of his son Thomas. Later he bought two acres, or one block, in the village of Troy Grove, which is also in possession of Thomas Gardiner and upon which stands the latter's present residence. In the family of John and Mary Gardiner were five children, all born in Ireland: Mary, who is the widow of Richard Maloney and resides in Troy Grove township; Bridget, deceased; Thomas, of this review; Eliza, the widow of George Simpson and a resident of Mendota; and one who died in infancy while the family were crossing the Atlantic to the new world.

Thomas Gardiner spent his early youth in his native country and is self-educated. He went to Canada with his parents and when about fifteen years of age took up his abode in La Salle county, where he has since lived. He married Miss Minnie A. Crane, a daughter of Lee Frank Crane and a sister of James and Frank Crane, of Dimmick township. This was one of the early families of the township. Mrs. Gardiner here spent much of her girlhood, remaining under the parental roof until she gave her hand in marriage to Thomas Gardiner. She died in the year 1895, having in the meantime become the mother of six children, namely: Royal, who was educated at Columbia University, New York; Pearl, an accomplished young lady at home; Frank and Mabel, both deceased; and Earl and Queenabel, at home.

As the years have gone by Mr. Gardiner has not only won a handsome competence but has become recognized as one of the wealthy residents and large landowners of La Salle county, his realty holdings now embracing nearly fourteen hundred acres of land in Troy Grove and Dimmick township, La Salle county, all of which is under cultivation. It is drained and im-

proved, being equipped with good buildings and all modern accessories. Everything about the place is neat and thrifty in appearance and indicates the careful supervision of the owner, who is practical in his methods yet is not slow to adopt the new ideas relating to farming which tend to prove of practical value. In earlier years he was extensively engaged in raising sheep, cattle and horses. He has been very successful in business operations and although he started out in life empty-handed he is now one of the prosperous residents of this portion of the state. Whatever he undertakes he carries forward to successful completion and allows no thought of failure to enter his mind. Determination and persistency of purpose are strong and salient features in success and these are numbered among the characteristics of Mr. Gardiner, who, coming to America at the age of fourteen years, is now one of the substantial citizens of this portion of the state.

Mr. Gardiner votes with the democracy but has never been an aspirant for public office. He is a member of the Catholic church at La Salle, which he aided in building. In a review of his life record we find that one of the secrets of his success is the fact that he has not dissipated his energies over a wide field of labor, but has concentrated his efforts upon agricultural pursuits, has thoroughly acquainted himself with the best methods of carrying on the farm and through his determination and labor has achieved a measure of prosperity which shows what may be accomplished without capital to serve as a foundation for future success. He has worked diligently and persistently and with industry as the basis of his advancement he has continually made progress until he is now the possessor of a valuable farm and goodly bank account.

ELLMORE H. WHITAKER.

Ellmore H. Whitaker, who follows general farming for the past twenty years has been engaged more or less in civil engineering, was born in Franklin county, Indiana, February 17, 1851, his parents being George B. and Sarah (Cunningham) Whitaker. The mother was of Scotch descent, tracing her ancestry back to the first earl of Glencairn in Scotland. George B. Whitaker was born in Bridgeton, New Jersey, while his wife was born in southwestern Ohio. They were married in 1848, George B. Whitaker having removed from New Jersey to Indiana with his parents when they sought a home in the middle west. The young couple resided near Mount

Carmel, that state, for nine years and then went to Acton, Indiana, where they remained until their removal to La Salle county, Illinois, in March, 1866. For a year they resided in Putnam county and then came to La Salle county. Nathaniel Whitaker, grandfather of our subject, and some of his sons, had located in Putnam county in 1843, but all of the family are now deceased with the exception of Charles Whitaker, uncle of our subject.

Having arrived in La Salle county, George B. Whitaker purchased a farm in Eden township in 1866, his place constituting the west half of the northwest quarter of section 8. There he devoted his time and energies to general agricultural pursuits, making his home there until his death, which occurred, January 26, 1889, when he was sixty-eight years of age. His wife died February 13, 1898, at the age of seventy-one years. At the time of the Civil war George B. Whitaker served nine months as a private in Company D, Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was detailed for special service, working at the carpenter's trade much of the time while at the front, returning home July 3, 1865. He was also active and prominent in community affairs and served as school director and as road commissioner in Eden township. He was partially disabled while engaged in military duty, but nevertheless led quite an active life.

In the family of George B. and Sarah (Cunningham) Whitaker were five children. Arthur C., the eldest, is manager of a lumber business in Ulmer, Iowa, and also owns a farm in that locality. Ellmore H. is the second of the family. Janette died five weeks after the mother's demise. Mary Isabel is the wife of Frank E. Mudge, of Eden township, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Dick R., of Alford, Iowa, is cashier and stockholder in a bank there and also owns considerable farm land.

Ellmore H. Whitaker spent eight years of his youth in school in Indiana and afterward attended school to some extent during the winter seasons in La Salle county. He came with his parents on their removal to this part of the state and remained upon the home farm until 1888, when he took up his abode on his present farm on section 9, Eden township, having purchased the property from the William B. Magee estate in August, 1887. He has lived thereon for eighteen years and has carried on the work of cultivation and improvement until he now has a splendid place. He has good buildings on the farm and it is altogether a well improved property of eighty acres. There is a comfortable residence, in the rear of which stand substantial barns and other outbuildings. The place is

largely seeded to pasture. In the spring of 1888 he bought the old Methodist Episcopal church of Cedar Point, built fifty-seven years ago, in 1849. He moved this building one-fourth of a mile south from its original location at the north-west corner of his farm and now uses it for a barn, storehouse, etc.

Mr. Whitaker in addition to his other business interests is a stockholder and active partner in the Cedar Point Telephone Company, which connects with all nearby towns where exchanges are established. He is also editor and publisher of the Semi-Occasional Cedar Pointer, having a printing press, type and outfit at his home. He has conducted and published this paper for the past ten years. It is a bright, newsy sheet, devoted to matters of local interest, and now has a large circulation. Mr. Whitaker is a member of the National Amateur Press Association and exchanges with all the other publishers of that membership. He now has a considerable local subscription list.

Mr. Whitaker was married to Miss Effie Whitaker, whose birth occurred in Eden township. Her father, John I. Whitaker, who died December 12, 1904, had located here in 1854 after living for eleven years in Putnam county. His wife died June 9, 1898. Mrs. E. H. Whitaker has three sisters and two brothers, namely: Clara at home; Sidney, a farmer, who is also connected with the telephone business and resides near Granville in Putnam county; Linna, the wife of E. T. James, whose home is at Matteson, North Dakota; Eugenie, at home; and Charles, a farmer of Zearing, Iowa. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker has been blessed with two sons, Herbert Ray and John Irelan, aged respectively sixteen and fourteen years.

In his political views Mr. Whitaker is a republican of independent tendencies, never feeling himself bound by party ties. He is now serving as school director and for two terms has been road commissioner. Any interests that have bearing upon the welfare and progress of town and county receive his endorsement and co-operation and his efforts in citizenship have been of a practical nature, proving of benefit to the community.

WILLIAM R. SMITH.

William R. Smith, who is farming two hundred and forty acres of finely improved land, in addition to which he has a wood lot of seven and a half acres, is located on section 12, Otter Creek township, where he has an attractive

home surrounded with fine shade and fruit trees. Everything about his place is neat and thrifty in appearance and the farm presents every evidence of careful cultivation and supervision.

A native of Otter Creek township, Mr. Smith was born June 10, 1854, his parents being Richard and Sarah (Booth) Smith, both of whom were natives of Lancastershire, England. The father, born November 25, 1821, was a son of Robert and Mary (Clark) Smith, natives of Yorkshire, England, where they resided at the time of their death. They were the parents of four sons and two daughters. Richard Smith learned the weaver's trade and on coming to America in 1844 settled in Fall River, Massachusetts, where he spent six years at his trade. He was married in Lancastershire, England, to Sarah Booth, who was born November 22, 1821, and after living for a time in the east they came to La Salle county in 1851, when their surroundings consisted of wild, uncultivated prairies, Mr. Smith building the second frame house on Otter creek. He was quite prosperous in his work as an agriculturist and owned a fine farm of three hundred and twenty-seven acres. A democrat in politics, he served his township as school director, but otherwise preferred to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs. He died January 9, 1903, at the age of eighty-one years, and his wife passed away December 10, 1886, when sixty-eight years of age. In their family were eight children but only two are now living, William R. and Jane.

In taking up the personal history of William R. Smith we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in Otter Creek township. He worked with his father on the home farm up to the time of the latter's death and at the present writing, in 1906, he is farming two hundred and forty acres of finely improved land, having brought the fields under a high state of cultivation, so that he annually gathers golden harvests therefrom. He also has a wood lot of seven and a half acres. His home, a pleasant modern residence, is surrounded with fine shade and fruit trees, which add to the value and attractive appearance of the place. Mr. Smith is a man practical and progressive in business and genial and kindly in his social relations, the home being characterized by a hospitality which places the guest at once at his ease.

On the 27th of June, 1877, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Johnson, who was born in Marion county, Indiana, June 20, 1857, a daughter of Jesse M. and Sarah (Fenner) Johnson. The father was born in Clinton county, Ohio, December 14, 1831, and died in



MR. AND MRS. W. R. SMITH.

Streator at the age of seventy-two years. The mother, however, is now living, making her home with her children. Mr. Johnson was born in Clinton county, Ohio, December 14, 1831, and was a son of David and Anna (Hester) Johnson, natives of North Carolina and Ohio respectively. Jesse Johnson was reared to farm labor and obtained a common-school education. He was married in Marion county, Indiana, in 1854, to Sarah Fenner, of Ohio, and they had seven children: Lovina, the wife of John T. Mason; Elizabeth A., the wife of William R. Smith, Arta J.; Laura; LeRoy; Ella M.; and Robert. Mr. Johnson became a resident of La Salle county in 1861 and for many years was an active and prosperous farmer. He was interested in matters relating to the general welfare, was justice of the peace eight years, and assessor for the same length of time, beside holding other local offices of trust. In politics he was a republican.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born three children: Bertha, the wife of John Benckendorf; Melvin and Howard, both at home. Mr. Smith has served as school director from the age of twenty-two years and the cause of education finds in him a warm friend, who does everything in his power to advance the interests of public instruction. Having always lived in Otter Creek township, he has a wide and favorable acquaintance, owing to a life of industry, thrift and integrity and he is known as one in whom a public trust may be well reposed.

CHARLES SEEPE.

No history of Peru or La Salle county would be complete without mention of Charles Seepe, for fifty years connected with the dry-goods trade in the city where he yet makes his home. For a third of a century he has been engaged in merchandising on his own account and prior to that time was an employe, and throughout the years he has maintained an unassailable reputation for business integrity and enterprise that have made his name an honored one and has won for him a most gratifying measure of success.

He was born at Kamen, Germany, June 9, 1842, a son of Gerhard and Maria (Kemper) Seepe, who were poor but respectable people, the father being a laborer. Thinking to enjoy better opportunities in the new world and provide a more comfortable living for his family, in the year 1849 the father with his wife, their

three sons and two daughters, sailed for the United States, establishing their home in Peru.

In the spring of 1850, therefore, Charles Seepe became a student in the public schools and was successively instructed by Mr. and Mrs. Harwood, George Maze and William Hill. He continued his studies until the spring of 1856, when, at the age of fourteen years, he entered upon his business career as an errand boy in the dry-goods store of R. & A. D. Murray, by whom he was employed until the fall of 1859. He afterward clerked at different intervals for McMillan & Edson, again for R. & A. D. Murray, afterward for J. H. McMillan and subsequently for Hanck, Ream & Company, remaining with the latter house until the fall of 1872, when he invested the capital that he had acquired through his industry, diligence and economy in a stock of goods and became a merchant of Peru as a member of the firm of Seepe & Hoscheit. The partnership continued for eight years and was dissolved in January, 1880, upon the retirement of Mr. Hoscheit from the firm. In his business career Mr. Seepe has builded wisely and well, using honesty, enterprise and close application as the foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of his success. That he has succeeded is attested by all those who are in any measure familiar with the business history of Peru. He has a large double store and his business has met with rapid growth because it is founded on correct, reliable business methods. From his youth his ambition as a merchant was to win, hold and deserve the confidence of the people and this he has always done, enjoying in the fullest measure the trust of his patrons, many of whom have given him their support during the long years of his connection with commercial interests in Peru. As his three sons have attained years of business discretion he has admitted them to an interest in the business and they will continue after the retirement of their father, who however, says he intends to "stay in the harness as long as his health will permit." In 1906 he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his connection with the dry-goods trade of Peru in the conduct of a large sale, placing every article in his store on sale at reduced prices and giving to each visitor a souvenir.

On the 23d of October, 1864, Mr. Seepe was married to Sophia Beckley, who was born in Peru, May 19, 1843. They have now traveled life's journey happily together for forty-two years and their marriage has been blessed with eight children: Jennie E., the wife of Henry Nadler; Clara M., the wife of Henry Freeman; Alvina E., the wife of Otto Proelss; Albert W.; Charles E., who wedded Lena Munger; Harry

A., who married Elsie Daniels; Etta E., the wife of Dr. B. J. Nauman; and Edith, at home.

Throughout his active business career Mr. Seepe has made a record which any man might be proud to possess, for he enjoys the unqualified confidence and respect of his business associates. His record exemplifies the truth of the old adage that "Honesty is the best policy" and that "There is no excellence without labor." He has worked persistently year after year, engaging in no speculation but placing his dependence upon the safe, substantial qualities of enterprise and energy and finding in the legitimate channels of trade opportunities for successful accomplishment.

GEORGE GROVE.

George Grove, who for many years followed farming in La Salle county, passed away in Ottawa, in June, 1902, having removed to the city to spend his last days in the enjoyment of well earned rest. He was one of the native sons of this county and also one of its pioneer settlers, for his birth occurred in Rutland township in 1839, his parents being David and Anna Grove, who took up their abode in La Salle county when it was a frontier district. In their family were several children and one brother, Samuel, resides in Utica, this county, while four sisters are living in different places of the county.

Mr. Grove supplemented his early educational training by study in the old Jennings Seminary at Aurora and on putting aside his text-books engaged in farming. Following his marriage he removed to Iroquois county, Illinois, where he remained for several years, devoting his attention to general agricultural pursuits. He then returned to La Salle county, where he carried on general farming until 1889, when he put aside the work of the fields and removed to Ottawa, building a comfortable residence at No. 543 Congress street, in which he spent his remaining days.

Mr. Grove was married to Miss Margaret C. Chapman, who with her parents, Samuel J. and Charlotte (Hickson) Chapman, came to La Salle county about a half century ago, locating near Harding, where her father carried on general farming. Both he and his wife are now deceased, the latter having passed away when Mrs. Grove was but a small child, while Mr. Chapman departed this life in January, 1888, when about seventy-two or seventy-three years of age. Mrs. Grove has a brother who is extensively engaged in farming near Harding, this county, while her sister, Mrs. M. J. Sampson, resides in Mis-

souri. After losing his first wife Samuel J. Chapman married again and had two children by that union, who reside in Oregon. Mrs. Grove was reared in La Salle county and has continuously made her home here with the exception of the few years which she spent in Iroquois county after her marriage. She still owns their farm there, which is now leased and brings her a good return.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Grove were born two children, both natives of Iroquois county, namely: Rolla B. and Isabella. The daughter is at home and the son, who is a graduate of the Champaign University and has been admitted to the bar, is now practicing law in Spokane, Washington.

Politically Mr. Grove was always an earnest and stalwart democrat, never faltering in his allegiance to the party. He made his home in Ottawa from 1889 until the time of his demise and enjoyed a well earned rest, having in former years so directed his labors that he acquired a handsome competence that supplied him with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. He had not only been a successful but also an honorable business man and the respect and good will of those with whom he was associated were ever accorded to him. His family are members of the Congregational church. Mrs. Grove and her daughter have a pleasant home in Ottawa, and she is well known in the county where for a half century she has resided.

J. G. REUL.

J. G. Reul, postmaster of Mendota, to which office he was appointed on the 6th of April, 1906, was born in Germany, September 29, 1854, his parents being Jacob and Elizabeth (Becker) Reul, who came to the United States in December, 1870, and located in Mendota. The father was a cigarmaker, having learned the trade in Germany, and he followed the same pursuit in his adopted land. In his family were six children: Peter, J. G., Elizabeth, Catherine, Annie and Joseph. Both parents passed away in 1892.

Coming to America in his youth, J. G. Reul learned the barber's trade in Dixon, Illinois, where he followed the pursuit for one year. For about thirty years he has been a barber of Mendota with a liberal patronage that has made his business a good source of income. Moreover he has figured prominently in political circles and for two terms he served as sergeant-at-arms for the Illinois general assembly, for one year filled the office of deputy United States marshal, and

for nine years was chief of the fire department. On the 6th of April, 1906, he was appointed postmaster of Mendota and is now the incumbent in the position, the duties of which he discharges with the same fidelity and loyalty that have ever characterized his performance of other public service. He votes with the republican party and has been very active in politics for years, being recognized as one of the party leaders, and serving as chairman of the township committee for eight years.

Mr. Reul was married in 1878 to Miss Leonora Wilmeroth, and they have two daughters: Hildgard, a teacher in the Blackstone high school at Mendota; and Clara Louisa, a music teacher, who is a graduate of Oberlin Conservatory of Music.

Fraternally Mr. Reul is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has held all of the offices of the lodge. He is esteemed in the community where he resides as a man of genuine personal worth, justly meriting the warm regard which has come to him as well as the political honors which have been conferred upon him.

ALLEN BROWN.

Allen Brown was one of the first settlers of Earl township, his identification with the county going back to the time when much of the land was wild and was still in possession of the government. Its surface was broken up with swamps and sloughs and little had been done to turn the virgin sod and convert the wild prairie into fields of rich fertility. As the years passed by he took an active part in the agricultural development of his portion of the county and became the owner of a valuable farming property.

A native of Massachusetts, Allen Brown was born in Berkshire county on the 22d of September, 1807, and the year 1838 witnessed his arrival in La Salle county. Few settlements had been made within its borders and there was but little indication that the seeds of civilization and progress had been planted here. Mr. Brown resided in Earl township and at Earlville for a considerable period, or until his death, which occurred on the 24th of August, 1883, the county thereby losing one of its oldest residents.

It was on the 7th of February, 1829, that Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Burt, who was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in August, 1812. They became the parents of five children: Sarah J., Lucy A., Frances E., Maria M. and Dwight A.

Allen Brown pre-empted and secured a patent from the United States government to a large tract of land in the vicinity of East Earlville. In fact a part of the same is that upon which the present city of Earlville has been built. Mr. Brown turned his attention first to the sheep-raising industry and later he followed farming and general stock-raising, but some years prior to his death retired from active business and spent his remaining days in the enjoyment of a well earned rest. The old home place is now owned by his daughter, Mrs. Frances E. Ballard.

The sons and daughters of the Brown family were as follows: Mrs. Sarah J. Van Namee, who is living in Earlville; Lucy A., the wife of Captain Hapeman, of Minden, Nebraska, who won his title by service as commander of a company of the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war; Mrs. Frances E. Ballard, of Earlville; Dwight A., of Missouri, who for three years was a soldier of the Union army and was wounded in the Fourth Illinois Cavalry; and Mrs. Maria Snyder, whose husband is a physician and surgeon now practicing at Rawling, Iowa.

Allen Brown built the first frame house in this part of La Salle county and was closely associated with the early pioneer development and progress. His wife brought with her from Massachusetts a quantity of seeds which she planted, raising a fine orchard. Many of the trees have been cut down but some are still standing in the home orchard. Mr. and Mrs. Brown shared in the usual experiences of frontier life when farming was done with rude machinery, when fire-places took the place of stoves in the houses, when candles were used for illuminating purposes and when there was every evidence of pioneer life, although the seeds of civilization were being rapidly planted. As pioneer residents of the county this worthy couple deserve mention in this history.

MRS. JANE A. WATERMAN.

Mrs. Jane A. Waterman, living at No. 1087 Winnemac avenue in Chicago, is the widow of Eri L. Waterman, who at one time was a resident of La Salle county. He became one of the pioneer manufacturers of Ottawa, where he located in 1836, there engaging in the manufacture of furniture. He was also prominent in public life there, holding several positions of political preferment, and his history is interwoven with the early annals of the county. His birth occurred in Oneida county, New York, in 1822,

and he was married on the 8th of June, 1841, in Ottawa, to Miss Jane A. Burgett, who came from Tioga county, New York, born in 1824. The year 1836 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Waterman in La Salle county, at which time he took up his abode in Ottawa, where he was engaged in the manufacture of furniture for a number of years, thus being an important factor in the early industrial development of the county seat. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, called him from private business life to public office and from 1858 until 1860 he served as sheriff of La Salle county. He was then re-elected and continued in the office through the ensuing two years, while in 1862 he was chosen United States assessor. In 1877 he went to Chicago, where he was deputy United States marshal for four years and during the last ten or twelve years prior to his death he lived retired. His wife came to Illinois in 1836 with her aunt and uncle, Isaac and Lydia (Fellows) Burgett, who removed from New York and settled near Buffalo Rock in 1835, residing there for a few years. They had three sons: Mandeville, who went from Illinois to Missouri; Rodolphus and Orville, who removed from Illinois to Wisconsin. Three sisters of the name of Burgett, nieces of Isaac Burgett, came to Illinois about the same time of his arrival. Of these Rebecca married Lorenzo Leland; Betsy became the wife of Alson Woodruff; while the third sister, Jane A., married Eri L. Waterman.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Waterman were born ten children: Emily L., now the widow of Lathrop Perkins, mentioned elsewhere in this work; George, who was born in 1848 and died in 1893; Fred, who is now living near Albany, Texas; Rebecca, who is living in Chicago; James, who died October 17, 1883, at the age of thirty-nine years; Mary, of Chicago; Adda, the widow of George W. Kemp, who served as clerk of the United States circuit court in Chicago for twenty-seven years and died April 16, 1906; Ida, a twin sister of Adda; Effie, who became the wife of William Lindsay and died at the age of thirty years; and Fanny.

Mr. Waterman was closely associated with many of the early events which have left their impress upon the annals of La Salle county. He was one of the organizers of the Odd Fellows lodge at Ottawa and was connected with matters of public progress and improvement. His political allegiance was early given to the whig party and upon its dissolution he became a stanch republican. Men who knew him—and his acquaintance was a wide one—trusted him because he was always found faithful to his duty and with a high sense of political and business as well

as personal honor. Although his last years were spent in Chicago he retained his friendship for many of his La Salle county acquaintances up to his last years and is yet well remembered by many of the early settlers. He died in Chicago, July 4, 1894, when about seventy-nine years of age, leaving behind him the memory of an upright and well spent life. Mrs. Waterman still survives her husband and now makes her home at No. 1087 Winnemac, Sheridan Park, Chicago.

MILTON C. ROE.

Milton C. Roe, banker of Rutland, whose steady advancement to his present position of prominence in financial circles has come as the result of a thorough mastery of the business combined with keen discrimination and unquestioned reliability, was born near Wheeling, West Virginia, in March, 1853, his parents being John J. and Sarah (Cox) Roe, who were also natives of West Virginia. Coming to La Salle county, they made their way to Rutland and soon afterward settled on section 17, Groveland township, when their son Milton was a youth of twelve years. In 1870 the father took up his abode in Rutland, where his remaining days were passed, his death occurring in 1874, when he was fifty-two years of age. His wife died in 1879.

Milton C. Roe, the eldest in a family of seven children, four of whom are in California and three in La Salle county, is indebted to the district-school system for the early educational privileges which he enjoyed. He afterward attended the public schools of Rutland and was upon the home farm in early life, aiding in the labors of field and meadow. He continued the business after his father's death and carried on general farming and stock-raising until 1887, when he became proprietor of a general store in Rutland. He conducted the business successfully for fourteen years and opened accounts in the store for the accommodation of his patrons. Out of this grew the demand for a bank and, seeing the need and desire of the public in this direction, Mr. Roe established a bank in 1888. He conducted both the bank and merchandising interests until 1900, when he sold his store and concentrated his energies upon the development of the bank. The following year he erected the present bank building with all of its modern equipments and he has since successfully conducted a private institution known as the Rutland Bank, which is recognized as one of the safe and reliable moneyed concerns of the county. The bank occupies the lower floor, with the Ma-

sonic lodge room above, and the building was erected at a cost of nearly twenty thousand dollars.

In October, 1881, was celebrated the marriage of Milton C. Roe and Miss Fanny Toothaker, a native of Ohio. They have one son, Ernest C. Mr. Roe is a republican with liberal tendencies, frequently casting an independent local ballot. He is identified with the republican party and is recognized as one of the leading citizens of his community, being straightforward, conservative and successful. No feeling of doubt is ever entertained as to his thorough trustworthiness, while his ability is manifest in the success which has attended his efforts. The growth and prosperity of every community depends upon its foremost citizens and as such Mr. Roe is justly classed in Rutland.

F. J. BLISS, D. V. S.

F. J. Bliss, president of the Illinois Veterinary Medical and Surgical Association and proprietor of a finely equipped veterinary infirmary at Earlville, where he has engaged continuously in practice since 1872, was born in Savannah, Georgia, in 1850, his parents being Professor Carlton P. and Maria (Nichols) Bliss, both of whom died a number of years ago. The paternal grandmother of Dr. Bliss was a Hutchinson, who with other members of the family figured in the Indian massacre and the burning of Royalton, Vermont. His great-grandfather, John Hutchinson, was at one time taken prisoner by the Indians. Professor Bliss was born in Royalton, Vermont, and for many years owned and conducted the Orange County Stud Farm, now known as the Green Mountain Stud Farm. The old homestead, comprising some three hundred acres, is still in possession of Dr. Bliss and others of the family, the estate being located on the White river between Bethel and Royalton, Vermont. The stud farm is still in possession of the family. Upon the old homestead are preserved many interesting relics of the early days, bringing to memory the stirring times in which the pioneers lived and the important historical events which occurred during and preceding the Revolutionary war.

Professor Bliss was a graduate of Middlebury College in Vermont and during the years which he spent in the south he was superintendent of public construction and had charge of the extensive improvements made at forts Moultrie, Pickens and Sumter, as well as the remodeling of defenses at Sullivan's Island, a work which he completed just prior to the outbreak of the

Civil war. At the time of the birth of his son, Dr. Bliss, he was in charge of extensive construction and repair work for the United States government in the south. Because of the feeling of unrest and danger which was brought about by the approach of the Civil war the family removed to Vermont and on the 7th of December, 1860, located at Randolph, Orange county, that state. Professor Bliss was for eight years president of Dartmouth College, also occupying the chairs of chemistry and mathematics. He had few superiors as a civil engineer and the extent and importance of the government contracts awarded him is indicative of his pronounced ability in that direction. His wife was in the maternal line a descendant of the Winslows, whose antecedents were passengers on the Mayflower. Her paternal grandfather, Abraham Nichols, was aide to General Gates in the campaign against Burgoyne in the Revolutionary war and other members of the family participated in both the Revolution and the war of 1812. Unto Professor and Mrs. Bliss were born three children. One sister, Mrs. Emma Adelia Gilberts, now resides at Hay Springs, Nebraska, while the other sister, Mrs. M. J. Holt, died a number of years ago in Nebraska.

Dr. Bliss, during the years of the family residence in the south, was instructed by private tutors and following the return of the family to New England he attended the public schools of Vermont, and was graduated from the Normal School at Randolph Center, that state. He afterward became a student in Dartmouth College, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1869. He spent altogether one year at the Vermont State Medical College at Burlington and between sessions was for six months a student in the New York State Veterinary College. He has four diplomas, including a clinical diploma from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Burlington, Vermont. Removing to the middle west, he located first at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he remained for only a few months, when in 1872 he came to Earlville, where he has since devoted his attention to the profession of veterinary surgery, having for years enjoyed a very extensive practice in this vicinity and over an area covering a radius of from fifteen to thirty miles. He is recognized as one of the foremost representatives of his profession in the state and that this position is accorded him by fellow practitioners is indicated by the fact that he is the president of the Illinois Veterinary Medical and Surgical Association.

Dr. Bliss was married on the 28th of June, 1876, to Miss Isabelle Rubado, a daughter of Al-

exander and Julia (Pelca) Rubado, both of whom were reared in Burlington, Vermont, and were of French descent. Mrs. Bliss is a niece of Joseph Rubado (or Rubidioux), the founder of St. Joseph, Missouri. She was born in Earlville, where her parents had located at an early day, probably in the '50s. They were farming people and her father is still an active man, now residing in Earlville, but her mother has passed away. Dr. and Mrs. Bliss have one daughter, Gertrude Frances, now eighteen years of age, who is studying music and elocution.

In his political views Dr. Bliss is an earnest republican and has served in various city offices, including that of alderman, the duties of which have been discharged with promptness, capability and fidelity. Socially he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while religiously the family favor the Congregational and Presbyterian churches. Dr. Bliss, his wife and daughter occupy an enviable position in social circles and their friends in Earlville and other sections of the county are many.

WILLIAM CHARLES PATCHEN.

William Charles Patchen, living retired at No. 6339 Parnell avenue, Chicago, was at one time a prominent stair builder of the northern part of Illinois, but is now resting from business cares and interests, having reached the age of seventy-seven years on the 2d of May, 1906. He was born in England in 1829 and was brought to America in 1834. He came to Chicago in 1849 and resided there until 1854, when he removed to Ottawa. He is a natural mechanic and in early life learned the builder's trade, making a specialty of stair building, in which pursuit he was active in various parts of the country. In fact he won a wide reputation as a stair builder and was regarded as the most capable representative of that industrial art in the state at one time.

While living in Ottawa Mr. Patchen was married to Miss Mary Ann O'Kane, who was born in Montreal in 1829. She was taken to Chicago when very young and afterward to La Salle county when still a small child, being there at the time of the building of the canal. In fact she was the second white child taken into the county. She died many years ago. Nine children have been born of that marriage: William Charles, proprietor of a paper store in Chicago; Catherine E., who is living with her father; Alice M., at one time a teacher in the schools of Ottawa and now a public-school teacher of Chicago; Mary Ann, the wife of Robert O'Connery,

formerly of Dayton but now a bailiff in Chicago; Sophia Mary, of New York; Emily Victoria, who is the widow of Mr. McVenev, a newspaper man and writer and now a resident of New York; Albert C., who was killed while serving in the Civil war; Arthur Douglas, who served his time as a private in the army and is now on a ranch in Mexico; and one who died in childhood.

Mr. Patchen left Ottawa about 1870 and has since traveled extensively, visiting California, Oregon, Nevada, Texas, Mexico and various portions of the west and south. He has a large tract of land in Mexico devoted to the raising of rubber, bananas, sugar cane, figs, dates, oranges, lemons and pineapples. The company in charge of the ranch deal mostly with the Aztec Indians. Mr. Patchen makes frequent trips to the plantation in Mexico and has a son living there. He is, however, now retired from active business and he owns a fine home in Chicago and a number of vacant lots in the city.

In politics Mr. Patchen is and for many years has been a stalwart democrat and he was the author of a noted campaign poem when Hancock was presidential candidate of the party. He has been a prolific writer, being the author of various well known stories and articles, including the *Inebriate's Soliloquy*, *The Dream*, *The Gambler's Wife*, *The Antiquities of Buffalo Rock*, etc. At one time he was a member of the Knights of '76, now non-existing, and he yet belongs to the Good Templars, the Knights of Labor and the La Salle County Association of Chicago. He has had an active, useful and honorable business career crowned with success, so that in the evening of life he is in possession of extensive and valuable property interests, returning to him a splendid income.

NEALY J. HORN.

Nealy J. Horn, whose farming operations constitute the development and cultivation of a valuable tract of land of two hundred and eighty acres in Otter Creek township, was born in this township, February 14, 1869, a son of John Horn. The father was born in Ohio and at an early period in the development of La Salle county cast in his lot with its early residents. For many years he was engaged in farming here and became a prosperous agriculturist, owning at the time of his death six hundred and forty acres of valuable and productive land. He was also a breeder and feeder of cattle, carrying on the business extensively and as an agriculturist and stockman had a wide acquaintance, while

his individual operations made him a most prosperous resident of the county. He voted with the republican party and fraternally was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He died at the age of sixty-nine years, while his widow, Mrs. Frances Horn, is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Albert Kuhn, at the age of seventy-five years. In their family were eight children, three sons and five daughters, of whom all are now living: William, a resident of Missouri; Mrs. Ammon Johnson; George, of Missouri; Mary, living in Streator; Lizzie, a resident of Grand Rapids, Illinois; Nealy J.; Kate, of Otter Creek township; and Sarah, of Missouri.

Spending his boyhood days under the parental roof, Nealy J. Horn devoted his time between farm labor and the acquirement of an education in the public schools. When twenty-two years of age he began farming on his own account on a tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres and that he has prospered as the years have gone by is indicated by the fact that he is now the owner of two hundred and eighty acres of land constituting one of the valuable farm properties of the community. He has recently completed a fine house, which is one of the attractive country residences of this part of La Salle county. He has also built a good barn and other outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock and has his fences and all of the buildings in a state of good repair. In fact everything about his place is kept in excellent condition and the farm is a valuable property, creditable to the owner and to the agricultural interests of La Salle county as well.

On the 6th of August, 1891, Mr. Horn was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Johnson, who was born in Otter Creek township, August 19, 1870. Three children grace this union: Elgie L., Edith F. and Glenn R. Mrs. Horn is a daughter of Ole Johnson, who was an old and well known citizen of this county and was born, reared and educated in Norway. Coming to America, he resided for some time in Ottawa. The first land he ever owned was near Fort Dodge, Iowa, which he afterward traded for eighty acres in Otter Creek township, La Salle county. Following his marriage to Miss Martha Hill, a lady of intelligence and culture, who was born in Norway, he removed to his farm and spent his remaining days as an agriculturist. He died in October, 1896, at the age of seventy-four years, and his wife died in 1904, at the age of sixty-seven years. Further mention of this family is made in connection with the sketch of Ammon S. Johnson on another page of this work.

Mr. Horn is well known in Otter Creek township, where his entire life has been spent and is respected as a man of genuine personal worth, whose value as a citizen is acknowledged, while his position in business circles is an honorable one. From the age of twenty-one years he has served as school director and the cause of education finds in him a warm and stalwart friend. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America.

WILLIAM H. BALLARD.

William H. Ballard, who for a number of years was classed with the representative and reliable business men of Earlville, where he conducted a meat market, was born in Fort Edward, Washington county, New York, March 12, 1833. He was brought to Illinois in 1835 by his parents, Charles and Fannie (Van Nortwick) Ballard, who settled in Kane county, being early residents of this portion of the state. There they lived in pioneer times and in 1852 they removed to La Salle county. In their family were seven children, as follows: Charles, who died in California some years ago; Mrs. Orra Jane Winslow, deceased; William H., of this review; Mrs. Frances Burnett, who has also passed away; John, who is residing in Batavia, Illinois; Mrs. Hulda Andrews, who died in Wisconsin; and James, also living in Batavia, Illinois.

Their son William was only three years of age at the time the family came to this state and here he was reared amid pioneer environments and surroundings. He accompanied his parents on their removal to La Salle county in 1852 and three years later he made preparation for having a home of his own by his marriage on the 1st of January, 1855, to Miss Frances Ellen Brown, a daughter of Allen Brown, deceased, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. She was born in Cheshire, Massachusetts, in 1835, and by her marriage became the mother of two children, but the son, Clyde W., died at the early age of eight months. The daughter, Nina May, is now the wife of E. G. Davisson, a farmer and business man of Earlville, and they had two children, one of whom died in infancy, while Jerome Edgar is now ten years of age.

Mr. Ballard entered business life when a youth of but seventeen years, working for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, first as surveyor on the road and afterward

as superintendent of bridges, culverts, etc. Eventually he became an inspector and was in the company's employ for thirty years, being a most trusted and capable representative of that corporation. He was an active factor in business circles in Earlville for about twelve years, establishing a meat market, which he conducted successfully, securing a liberal patronage which brought to him a gratifying financial return. His hearing became impaired through an accident on the road, but he was always a well informed man, being a great reader, interested in the current topics of the day and in all matters relating to the country's progress and welfare. He continued to engage in the conduct of his meat market in Earlville until about four years prior to his death, when he sold out and spent his remaining days in the enjoyment of a well earned rest. He had been thoroughly reliable in all of his business transactions, was energetic and industrious and as the years passed by he accumulated a comfortable competence. He was, moreover, a strict temperance man and was a devout member of the Episcopalian church. His interest in all that pertained to the uplifting of humanity found tangible evidence in the cooperation which he gave to the measures and movements instituted in behalf of moral progress. He passed away April 29, 1898, after a residence of about forty-three years in the county. He had a very wide acquaintance and he was familiar with much of the history of this section of the state, having been a witness of many changes which occurred and events which left their impress upon the development and progress of the community. He held friendship inviolable and was ever devoted to the welfare and happiness of his wife and daughter.

STEPHEN D. ELWELL.

Upon a farm on section 16, Serena township, resides Stephen D. Elwell, and a glance at his place indicates his careful supervision and thoroughly up-to-date methods. He is a breeder and dealer in fine Jersey and Aberdeen cattle and owns and operates a farm of two hundred and twenty acres. This is the old Elwell homestead and in addition to this property he cultivates another tract of one hundred acres, which he rents.

His birth occurred upon the old home place, November 4, 1859. His father, Samuel Elwell, was born in Hardwick, Massachusetts, July 24, 1821, and later removed to Michigan, where he was reared to the age of twenty years, coming to Illinois in 1841. He was therefore one of the

early settlers of La Salle county, establishing his home near Sandwich. In 1843 he settled upon an improved farm, upon which his son Stephen now resides, and for many years thereafter his time and attention were given to the development and cultivation of the land and the farm yielded him a good living in return for his care and labor. He died at the ripe old age of eighty-three years, respected and honored by all who knew him. In La Salle county, on the 1st of January, 1846, he had married Miss Elizabeth Dolph, whose father, Orson Dolph, came from Crawford county, Pennsylvania, to La Salle county. Mrs. Elwell passed away at the age of sixty-six years. Three of the five children of this marriage are now living: Mila is a practicing physician and the wife of Dr. P. H. Sharp, of Madison, Wisconsin; Adeline is the wife of Lord Portman, of Washington, D. C., and she is also a physician, her specialty being diseases of the eye and ear.

Stephen D. Elwell, reared to manhood upon his father's farm, received both a common-school and college education, spending two years as a student in Sugar Grove Normal School. As his age and strength increased he more and more largely aided in the work of the farm and remained with his father, relieving him to a large degree of the care and labor of the farm. He also bought one hundred and twenty acres more land, built a barn, corn crib, hay shed and granary. He laid many rods of tiling and fenced the place. He also cleared forty-five acres of land and transformed the entire tract into a valuable farm property. He owned and operated a threshing machine for twenty-eight seasons at first using horse power and later steam power. He threshed through the whole countryside and became well known in La Salle county in this way. He is now engaged in breeding fine cattle and hogs and has a herd of pure blooded Aberdeen cattle and also pure blooded Jersey cattle. He likewise raises Duroc Jersey hogs and his stock is among the best that can be found in Illinois. He is thoroughly practical in his methods, has comprehensive understanding of the business of stock-raising as well as of general farming and in his undertakings is meeting with very gratifying success.

Mr. Elwell was married on the 6th of October, 1879, when twenty years of age, to Miss Minnie McInturf, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph McInturf, who were early settlers of Serena township, coming to Illinois from Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Elwell have become the parents of seven children. Jed F., who is a farmer of La Salle county, wedded Mary Wiley, a daughter of Henry Wiley, of Freedom township. They



MR. AND MRS. S. D. ELWELL.

have two children, Wiley and Lela Elwell. Grace is the wife of Jesse Merrill, of Serena township. Fred H. is at home. Maud, who pursued a course in the high school at Ottawa, is now engaged in teaching in La Salle county. Delvert, Myra and Clare are at home. The parents attend the Unitarian church.

Mr. Elwell holds membership with the Modern Woodmen of America at Serena. In politics he is a true blue republican, never faltering in his allegiance to the party and upon its ticket he was elected township trustee. He has also served as assessor, collector, commissioner and a member of the school board, and for twenty-four years while on the school board he acted as clerk of his district. He possesses considerable local reputation as a musician and some years ago organized an orchestra of stringed instruments, which attained widespread notoriety and was in frequent demand in surrounding towns. That he is thoroughly progressive is shown by the fact that he owns one of the two automobiles in the township. It is a Rambler, for which motor car he is agent. His business interests are now extensive and important and he has continually enlarged the scope of his activities as the years have gone by, each forward step in his career bringing him a wider outlook and greater opportunities of which he has availed himself in the achievement of a competence which is as honorable as is desirable.

RALPH O. DUPEE.

Ralph O. Dupee, whose qualities of heart and mind commanded respect in the business world and endeared him to friends and family, was so widely and favorably known in Earlville and La Salle county that his demise, which occurred in the spring of 1895, was the occasion of deep and wide-spread regret. His memory is cherished by all who knew him and well might one say of him

"His life was gentle and the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world: 'This was a man.'"

The Dupee family is one of the oldest in America of whom authentic ancestral records can be obtained. Early representatives of the name, crossing the Atlantic to New England, settled in Boston. It was in 1685 that Jean Dupuis (for such was the original orthography) fled from La Rochelle, France, his native land, to America because of the persecution of the Huguenots.

His descendants continued to dwell in the new world and in the opening year of the nineteenth century Jacob Dupee was born in Boston. In early manhood he learned the tailor's trade, which he followed for many years, and during the last years of his life he dwelt in Earlville and Chicago with his children, four of his sons having lived to maturity. He died in this town in 1879, when nearly four score years of age. His wife was of Scotch-English extraction, the ancestry of one branch of the family being traced back to the Mayflower.

Ralph Oscar Dupee, of this family, claimed West Brookfield, Massachusetts, as the place of his nativity, the date of his birth being April 23, 1846. His brothers were Charles A., long a distinguished lawyer of Chicago; Jacob A., of Earlville, with whom he was engaged in business for more than twenty years; and Henry H., for a long period a resident of Paola, Florida. Ralph O. Dupee, the youngest of the family, was reared in his native state and is indebted to the public-school system for the educational privileges he enjoyed in his youth. He watched with interest the progress of events which antedated the outbreak of the Civil war and while he was still in his teens he offered his services to the government and for four months was with the Army of the Potomac as a member of the Forty-second Massachusetts Infantry during the closing period of hostilities between the north and the south.

Ralph O. Dupee then came to the west, one of his brothers having already made his way to Illinois as early as 1854. Mr. Dupee of this review resided for a time in Augusta, Illinois, and in 1867 came to Earlville, where he joined his brothers, Jacob and Henry, in the conduct of a store. This relation was maintained until 1871, when Henry Dupee withdrew on account of his health. The other brothers continued successfully in the same enterprise until the death of Ralph O. Dupee, February 24, 1895. As a merchant he was enterprising, watchful of detail, readily recognizing opportunities for advancement and success. He was also the vice president of the Earlville Bank for several years and was well known in business and financial circles, where he sustained an unassailable reputation, his name standing as a synonym for unimpeachable business integrity.

In 1873 Mr. Dupee was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Cone, who is still a resident of Earlville. She was born in Rhode Island, is of Scotch-English descent and a daughter of the Rev. William Cone, who was a native of New Hampshire and became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. At a very early day

he came to Illinois and was one of the pioneer ministers of the state, continuing in the active work of the gospel until well advanced in years. He died in Earlville, leaving three children to mourn their loss.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Dupee were born four children: Ella, Walter R., Frank W. and John. Mrs. Dupee is interested in church work and soon after her marriage she joined the Congregational church, of which she has since been a faithful adherent. Mr. Dupee was also a member of the Congregational church, with which his family had been allied through various generations. He took a most active and helpful part in church work and served at different times as church clerk, treasurer, trustee and superintendent. He was likewise an active and helpful member of the Grand Army of the Republic and thus maintained pleasant relations with his old army comrades, with whom he had served upon the tented fields of the south. The same spirit of loyalty permeated his entire life and he always stood for good citizenship and for high ideals. National progress and local advancement were both causes dear to his heart and he realized the value of man's tri-fold nature and worked for physical, moral and intellectual development. He regarded business not as an end but as a means to an end. He did not care for the accumulation of wealth for wealth's sake but for what he might accomplish thereby. He delighted to surround his family with the comforts of life and he was generous in his contributions to the poor and needy, to the church and to various public movements. His name in Earlville became synonymous with good citizenship and his endorsement of any measure was a guarantee of its trustworthiness and its right to the public support.

CLIFTON T. WARD.

Clifton T. Ward, engaged in the railway mail service between Chicago and Omaha on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, has local interests in Lowell, where he makes his home, being a stockholder in the Lowell Pottery Company. A native of Massachusetts, he was born at Shelburne Falls in Franklin county, on the 15th of December, 1869, and is a son of Ashmun S. and Fannie E. (Trask) Ward, who came to Illinois in 1876 and after residing for five years at Farm Ridge took up their abode in Lowell in 1881. The father was born in Massachusetts, April 20, 1832, and is descended from ancestors who went to that state in 1636. The

family is of Welsh lineage. In the maternal line Ashmun S. Ward is a representative of the Perkins and Brackett families of English descent and his mother was a direct descendant of John Quincy Adams, while the Ward family is descended from Samuel Adams. Curley Ward, soldier in the Revolutionary war and was wounded in battle. His wife lived to be over one hundred years of age. The representatives of the family are eligible to membership with the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. Ward conducted a general store at Lowell for fifteen years, being one of the enterprising merchants of the town, and has been connected with the pottery since 1896. In 1903 he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 2d of March of that year at the age of fifty-nine. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ashmun Ward were born three children: Fayette F., who married Lucy Huss, by whom he has four children and who follows farming in Vermillion township; Clifton T., of this review; and Mamie E., the wife of Dr. Albert C. Rhie, of Lowell. The father has always been a democrat in his political views and has served as a member of the democratic township committee. He is a man of considerable local influence, taking an active interest in public affairs and doing all in his power to promote general progress and advancement.

Clifton T. Ward was reared under the parental roof and educated in the public schools and the Northwestern University. He is a graduate of the law department of the class of 1900 and was admitted to the bar but has never engaged actively in practice. For the past fourteen years he has been in the mail service and is now upon the run between Chicago and Omaha over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He is also interested as a stockholder in the Lowell Pottery Company. The enterprise was established by Hiram E. Leach and Albert R. Stoffer under the firm style of Leach & Stoffer about 1885 and the business was conducted by them for several years. Clifton Ward purchased the plant from them in 1896 and incorporated the business in 1903 under its present name. He has been connected with the Lowell Pottery Company, however, since 1896 and has made this one of the important productive industries of this part of the county. The capacity of the plant is about three hundred and seventy thousand gallons per annum. The plant produces crockery, general stone ware, all kinds of flower pots, etc., and employment is furnished to about seventeen workmen, most of whom are skilled laborers.

Mr. Ward socially is a Mason, belonging to the blue lodge at Tonica and to the Modern Woodmen camp at that place. He attends the Methodist Episcopal church and is well known in Lowell and this part of the county as an enterprising, progressive business man, who manifests in his life the spirit of the times.

WILLIAM K. HOAGLAND.

Among the earnest men, whose depth of character and strict adherence to principle excite the admiration of his contemporaries William K. Hoagland is prominent. Throughout a long business career he has followed a safe, conservative policy and has been recognized as a man of distinctive ability, whose efforts have contributed to commercial and industrial progress as well as to individual success. Since 1898 he has lived retired, making his home in Peru. In tracing his career we are enabled to gain recognition of one who stands as a high type of the self-made man of America, who recognizes and improves his opportunities, giving scope to his individuality and a spirit of laudable ambition combined with a vigorous purpose and a keen business insight. His residence in La Salle county dates from 1882 and as president and general manager of the Peru Plow & Wheel Company he became widely known. In 1898 he sold his interests in that important enterprise and has since lived retired.

Mr. Hoagland was born in Somerset county, New Jersey, in 1836 and for twenty-six years made his home there, acquiring a public-school and academic education in that locality. He was a son of Edward B. and Amanda E. (Wright) Hoagland, who removed to Chicago, where the death of the father occurred about thirty-five years ago, while the mother died about 1892. One son of the family, John C. Hoagland, went to Chicago prior to the arrival of William K. Hoagland in that city and at one time was engaged in business as a dealer in fruit and merchandise, but in more recent years has been connected with the stove manufacturing business. Another brother of the family was Cornelius S. Hoagland, who died at Council Bluffs, Iowa. There are two sisters, Mrs. Eliza Hill and Miss Mary Hoagland, who are now residents of Joliet, Illinois.

As stated, William K. Hoagland spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the place of his nativity and after acquiring his education he was engaged in merchandising there and later he traded his commercial interests for a

farm, whereon he made his home until 1861, when he became a resident of Chicago, Illinois. In that city he was connected with various business lines and in 1868 he removed to El Paso, Illinois. He was with the American Express Company from 1864 until 1868 and as its agent was sent to El Paso in the latter year, remaining there until 1879. He then turned his attention to the agricultural implement business, which he carried on for a time at El Paso, after which he removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1880, erecting there the first agricultural warehouse on the bottoms near the Missouri river. He continued in the jobbing business there until 1881, when he sold out to the firm of Deere & Company. In the meantime he had patented a cultivator and had five hundred machines manufactured at Burlington, Iowa. Looking about for a favorable location for the continuance of this business, he decided on Peru and came to this city, where he has since resided. In that year he purchased an interest in the Peru Plow & Wheel Company, which prior to that date had been known as the Peru Plow Company. It was established in 1851 by the firm of Brewster, Dodges & Huse, who conducted the business until Mr. Hoagland became a partner. In 1885 a wheel was patented by W. P. Bettendorf, who held a half interest. This wheel was for agricultural implements, truck wagons, etc., and was the first successful iron wheel made. Following the admission of Mr. Hoagland to the firm the present style of the Peru Plow & Wheel Company was assumed and as president and general manager of the business he continued in charge for a number of years, carefully guiding the interests and destinies of the concern with the result that it became one of the profitable productive enterprises of the county. Through his instrumentality the site was changed to a more convenient location and the plant was rebuilt in 1895, being equipped with the latest improved machinery necessary for the conduct of a business of that character. Mr. Hoagland continued at the head of the company until 1898, when he sold his interest and retired to private life.

Mr. Hoagland was married in New Jersey at the age of twenty-one years to Miss Joanna M. Dumont, who died in Chicago in 1862, leaving two children: Edward B., who is now secretary of the Peru Plow & Wheel Company and vice president of the Peru Plow & Implement Company at Council Bluffs, Iowa; and Mrs. F. S. McLafferty, of Omaha, Nebraska. Mr. Hoagland was married in Chicago to Martha J. Bonney, who is a native of Illinois and was reared in the western metropolis. She is now living in

Chicago, a legal separation having been obtained. There were four children of that marriage: Mrs. John Sheckler; Milton, who is manager of a department of the American Steel & Wire Company and who has recently married; Jessie, who is with her mother; and William K., who is with the Royal Trust Company of Chicago. All are residents of that city.

In 1891 Mr. Hoagland was married to Adria M. Whitehead, a native of La Salle county and a daughter of Dr. Herman Whitehead, one of the early residents and medical practitioners of this county, who came to Illinois from Vermont in 1836. He resided and practiced at Peru during his active life in this part of the state and died there in 1849. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Harriet Kinney, long survived her husband and died in Peru in 1891 at a very advanced age. Dr. Whitehead was a prominent Mason and was one of the early members of the fraternity in this county. Mrs. Hoagland was one of a family of six children and is now the only surviving member. The others were: James K., who died many years ago; Herman L.; Charles W.; Edith, the deceased wife of J. C. Sherwin, also deceased, who was a prominent attorney of Aurora, Illinois, and for two terms a member of congress from that district; and John A., who served in the Eighty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, enlisting in Kendall county at the beginning of the Civil war. He was with the army throughout the period of hostilities, was several times wounded, was finally taken prisoner and incarcerated in Libby prison. Much of his life was spent in Peru and he died in February, 1902.

In his political views Mr. Hoagland has always been a staunch republican and fraternally he is connected with the Masonic lodge at El Paso, Illinois, where he became a member. As the result of his untiring labors, his ambition, his energy and well directed efforts, he is today the possessor of a handsome competence and a beautiful home, where he is now living retired, enjoying the society of his family and friends in the midst of all the comforts that go to make life worth the living.

HENRY SCHAFFER.

Henry Schaffer, carrying on general farming on section 18, Eden township, was born in Butler county, Ohio, September 15, 1844, a son of John and Mary (Gingerich) Schaffer, who were natives of Germany. They crossed the Atlantic in 1841 and the father was employed for a consid-

erable period at day labor in Ohio, where he lived for nine years. He then removed to Illinois, settling first in Putnam county and subsequently in La Salle county, where he followed farming. A life of activity was crowned with success and he became the owner of four hundred acres of very fine land in this county, so that in his later years he was enabled to enjoy all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. He died in the year 1881. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and he was a member of the German Lutheran church. In the family were the following children: Jacob, who is represented elsewhere in this work; Henry, of this review; Fred; Mary; Kate; and John, Charlie, Bernard and Phoebe all of whom died in childhood.

Henry Schaffer spent the first seven years of his life in Ohio, after which he accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois, the family home being established in Putnam county north of Granville. Later they removed to a farm southeast of Granville and thence came to La Salle county, settling on section 19, Eden township. Henry Schaffer obtained his education in the public schools and remained at home until thirty-two years of age, when he left the parental roof and began farming on his own account. At that time he took up his abode on section 18, Eden township, where he now lives. He owns one hundred acres of land on section 18, and eighty acres on section 7. His farm is valuable, the fields are well tilled, the fences and buildings kept in good repair and everything about the place indicates the spirit of neatness and thrift which characterizes the owner.

Mr. Schaffer was married January 6, 1876, to Miss Elizabeth Hamel, who was born in Germany, January 7, 1844, and was twenty-two years of age when she came to America. She made her way at once to Eden township, La Salle county, and lived in the home of Jacob Brennamann for eight years. Her father, Frederick Hamel, was born in Germany in 1813 and came to Illinois in 1870, residing for two years in Putnam county, after which he removed to La Salle county, making his home on section 20, Eden township, for about eight years. He then abandoned agricultural pursuits and lived with his children until his death, which occurred in 1884, when he was seventy-one years of age. He was a member of the German Lutheran church and in his native country he engaged in teaching in the public schools and also in teaching music. He married Elizabeth Miller, who was born in Germany in 1814 and, surviving him for about twenty years, passed away March 14, 1904. Their children were: August, who is still

living in Germany; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Schafer; Mary; Maggie; and Katherine.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Schafer has been blessed with a son and daughter, William S. and Lena S., both at home. The family have a wide and favorable acquaintance in Eden township and other parts of the county and occupy an enviable position in social circles in which they move. Both Mr. and Mrs. Schafer hold membership in the German Lutheran church and his political support is given to the republican party, for he believes that it contains the best elements of good government. He served as school director ten years but has never sought office.

PHILIP LINKER.

Philip Linker, who owns and controls valuable farming interests in La Salle and Putnam counties, is now living retired in Tonica and his life history contains many lessons which may be profitably followed by those who desire to win success through individual effort as he has done. Mr. Linker is a native of Hesse-Cassel, Germany, born September 2, 1845. His father, Henry Linker, was also a native of that locality and in 1851 came to the United States, at which time he located on a farm near Baltimore, where he lived for about five years. In 1858 he came to Illinois, taking up his abode in Putnam county, where his remaining days were passed. He departed this life in 1875 in his sixty-seventh year. His political allegiance had been given to the republican party and he was esteemed as a public-spirited citizen and reliable business man, who merited the confidence that was uniformly extended him. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Christina Kann, was also a native of Hesse-Cassel and the marriage was celebrated in the fatherland. She died in the year 1866, when forty-six years of age. In the family were six children, of whom three passed away in infancy. Henry is now a resident farmer of Tazewell county. Katie became the wife of Samuel Breneman, who died leaving a valuable estate which comprises twelve eighty-acre tracts of land in Tazewell county, Illinois.

The other member of the family is Philip Linker of this review, who spent the first twelve years of his life in the land of his nativity and came to the United States in 1857. He remained for a year with his father near Baltimore, Maryland, and attended school during that period. In 1858 the family removed to Illinois and the occupation to which he was reared he made his life work. He also continued his studies to some

extent in Putnam county and while thus engaged he did chores for George Ish, one of the oldest settlers of the county. He early became familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist and on attaining his majority he began farming on his own account, carrying on general agricultural pursuits in Putnam county until 1889, when he came to La Salle county, since which time he has lived retired in Tonica. He bought in this county four hundred and sixty acres of land in Eden township and he also owns a farm of eighty acres in Putnam county. All of his Illinois land is worth two hundred dollars per acre and he likewise owns a quarter section in Blue Earth county, Minnesota. He was formerly extensively engaged in breeding and raising cattle and horses and at one time was part owner of an imported Englishshire horse kept for breeding purposes.

The only interruption to Mr. Linker's active farm work until the time of his retirement was when in May, 1864, he enlisted at Peoria for service in the Civil war and was assigned to duty with Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, being mustered out in November, 1864. During the term of his service he was engaged in guard duty and took part in the raid which resulted in driving Price out of Missouri. He is now a valued member of Randolph Post, G. A. R., in which he is serving as senior vice commander.

In 1871 Mr. Linker was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Hamel, who was born in Germany in 1850 and came to the United States when fifteen years of age, her parents having previously died. She made her way to the home of a sister then living in Marshall county, Illinois. Six children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Linker, of whom three are yet living: Helen, the wife of George Pletsch, a resident farmer of Eden township; Katie, the wife of John Schafer, who is living upon the home farm in Eden township; and Lizzie, the wife of William Wendt, a resident farmer of Putnam county, Illinois. The first born was Eva, who died at the age of two years, while Jacob died in infancy and Henry passed away in 1904, at the age of nineteen years.

Mr. and Mrs. Linker are members of the Lutheran church, in which they have taken an active and helpful interest, while Mr. Linker is one of the most liberal contributors toward its support. In politics he is a republican and has been commissioner of highways for six years, while in Putnam county he served as justice of the peace. He was also school director in Putnam county for twelve years and has acted in a similar capacity in Eden township for eight years.

There is no more loyal citizen of America than this adopted son, who is interested in all that pertains to local advancement and national progress. Nor is his interest merely that of an onlooker, for he has been an active worker in those lines that contribute to general improvement. His life record stands in exemplification of the fact that opportunity is open to all and that labor is the real basis of honorable success. Working persistently and energetically year after year, his efforts being guided by sound business discrimination and supplemented by keen foresight, he stands today as one of the prosperous residents of this section of the state, where he has so long resided and is now a substantial citizen of Tonica.

HENRY LINNIG.

Henry Linnig, who for many years was well known in connection with the jewelry trade in Peru, his reputation as a business man being unassailable because of his thorough reliability and enterprise, was born in Germany, in 1840, and departed this life in Peru on the 17th of December, 1902, at the age of sixty-two years. About 1849 or 1850 he came with his parents and their six children to the United States. His father, John Linnig, was married to Miss Haffer, and they had six children ere the emigration to the new world. The father, mother and two children, however, died of cholera within four days after arriving in Peru.

Henry Linnig acquired but limited education on account of the early death of his parents, and while still a young lad learned the jeweler's trade under the direction of Joseph Knoos, a pioneer in Peru, with whom he remained for several years. He then went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he worked at this trade until after the breaking out of the Civil war, when he was drafted for service in the City Militia and thus did military duty for sometime. He had a brother Joseph who was in the Civil war and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg. Following the close of hostilities Mr. Linnig returned from St. Louis to Peru, where he followed his trade with Mr. Shuster for about three years and at the latter's death purchased the business, which he conducted very successfully until within two years of his death, when he sold out to his two sons, Henry F. and Charles E., who are conducting the business under the firm name of Linnig Brothers. In his undertakings Mr. Linnig was very successful and was thus enabled to leave an excellent property to his family. He had con-

ducted a well appointed jewelry establishment and his straightforward business dealings, his earnest desire to please his patrons and his enterprise secured for him a liberal patronage.

In 1868, in Peru, Mr. Linnig was married to Miss Sarah Ream, a daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Hackman) Ream, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, where Mrs. Linnig was born. Her father was a farmer by occupation but following his removal to Peru, in 1850, engaged in the grocery business. By this marriage there were born seven children, six sons and a daughter, all natives of Peru. Henry F. married Louise Merkle, of Peru, and has one child, Benjamin. Charles E. married Marie Ersinger, and has a daughter, Marie. After losing his first wife he wedded Amelia Goering, and has two children, Grace and Lilla. William Berg is the third of the family. Joseph J. married Esther Kirschke. Frank M. is at home. Edwin U. wedded Hattie Hielsedt, and has three children, Ethel, Ruth and Lillian. Viola Etta completes the family.

In his political views Mr. Linnig was a republican and while not an aspirant for office served as a member of the school board for twelve years, the cause of education finding in him a warm and stalwart friend. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the Turners and was highly esteemed and respected citizen, whose many good qualities gained for him the friendship and regard of those with whom he came in contact. Starting out in life on his own account at an early age and dependent upon his own resources he worked his way steadily upward and whatever success came to him was attributable entirely to his own labors. In his social relations he was found to be a faithful friend and a devoted husband and father, and his loss was widely felt throughout the community.

JOHN SCHAFER.

John Schafer, engaged in farming and stock-raising and also in the breeding of shorthorn cattle, having a fine herd of registered stock, owns and operates two hundred acres of land on sections 16 and 17, Eden township. He cultivates nearly the entire amount and the farm is finely improved. Mr. Schafer is numbered among the native sons of Eden township, where his life record began on the 8th of November, 1869. He is a son of Jacob Schafer, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work, and was reared to farm life, spending his boyhood days on the

old homestead in Eden township, where he began his education in the district schools, while later he continued his studies in the schools of Tonica. He was early trained to habits of industry, economy and perseverance, and the qualities thus developed have stood him in good stead in his active business career. He has carried on business for himself for the past twelve years and is recognized as a most successful farmer and enterprising citizen. He has made splendid use of the little assistance rendered him by his father and father-in-law and has added to and improved his possessions until he is now successfully operating a fine farm, which is improved in accordance with modern ideas of progressive agriculture.

Mr. Schafer was married February 19, 1895, to Miss Katie Linker, a daughter of Philip Linker, and they have two children: Emma, born November 12, 1895; and Bertha, born September 16, 1901. The parents are members of the Lutheran church of Eden township, and Mr. Schafer is serving for the third term as school director. In politics he is independent but in citizenship stands for all that is calculated to benefit the community. His entire life has been passed in this country and his interest in its welfare is deep and sincere, being manifest in many tangible ways for the public good.

JOHN NICHOLSON.

John Nicholson, who died July 8, 1906, was for many years a respected and worthy citizen of La Salle county. For some time prior to his death he lived retired at Lowell, but was a miller by trade and for a long period owned and operated a gristmill at Lowell. That his life was characterized by activity and enterprise and by good business ability is indicated by the fact that in addition to his milling property he owned three hundred and sixty acres of land near the village of Lowell and a large amount of real estate in the village, including three houses.

Mr. Nicholson was born in Westmoreland county, England, April 10, 1831, a son of John and Elizabeth (Moffett) Nicholson, who came to America in 1860 and resided in Lowell, La Salle county, Illinois, until called to their final rest a number of years ago. In their family were seven children, of whom only two are now living—William Nicholson and Mrs. Elizabeth Warner of Lowell.

John Nicholson, whose name introduces this record, was reared and educated in England and came to America in 1855, when a young man of

twenty-four years. In December of the same year he located at Lowell. He was a miller by trade, having learned the business in his native country, and after coming to Illinois he entered the employ of Mr. Benham and operated the flourmill for him under the firm style of Benham & Brown. Later Mr. Nicholson rented the mill and thus continued its operation for a term of years. At length he purchased the property, put in the last dam and otherwise improved the place in company with Bulloch and Ryder, and when some time had elapsed purchased his partners' interests and operated the mill successfully until the dam went out some twenty years ago. In the meantime he had made judicious investments in land, becoming owner of various tracts and at one time he and his brother William owned six hundred acres of valuable land in La Salle county, while at his death John Nicholson had three hundred and sixty acres. He and his son had operated the farm, where they are largely engaged in the raising of fine stock, and the business had proved profitable, returning to them a gratifying annual income.

Mr. Nicholson was twice married. He first wedded Miss Martha Huss, who died in August, 1901. They had three children: Thomas Alvin, who resides on the old homestead at Lowell and who is married and has several children; Margaret Helen, the wife of Charles Houston, who is living in Deer Park township; and Harriet Luella, the wife of Joseph Dodd, of South Dakota.

On the 27th of October, 1903, Mr. Nicholson was joined in wedlock to Miss Frances Stoffer, who was born in Stark county, Ohio, and reared in Brown county, this state. Her parents were Benjamin T. and Amelia (Randall) Stoffer. The latter died January 31, 1898, at the age of fifty-eight years and Mr. Stoffer is now living in Lowell. He has resided in this county for the past twenty-one years, while his residence in Illinois dates from 1846, at which time he settled with his parents in Peoria. He was born in Ohio in 1834 and is a potter by trade. Mrs. Nicholson came with her parents to La Salle county in 1885 and has since resided in Lowell or vicinity. She had one brother, A. R. Stoffer, who died at Lowell, October 20, 1890. He it was who in connection with Hiram E. Leach, now of Kansas, established and for years operated the pottery in Lowell.

In his political views Mr. Nicholson was a democrat who kept well informed on questions and issues of the day. He served for seven years as supervisor of Vermillion township and also in various other offices of trust in his locality. He was reared in the faith of the Episcopal church,

which he always favored, and in his life he stood for high and honorable principles, was just in his relations with his fellowmen and they entertained for him warm personal regard. Mrs. Nicholson, still surviving her husband, makes her home in Lowell. She is a member of the Methodist church and is acting as superintendent of its Sunday-school. She has a wide and favorable acquaintance in this county, where she is warmly esteemed, her influence ever being given for those interests which tend to promote social, intellectual and moral progress.

FRED HEUSEL.

Fred Heusel, for many years engaged in farming and stock-raising but now practically retired from business, resides upon his farm of two hundred and forty acres on sections 21 and 28, Richland township. He also owns a farm of two hundred and sixty acres in Marshall county, Illinois, and a tract of land of two hundred acres in Wright county, Iowa, and these various farming properties return him an excellent income, making him one of the substantial agriculturists of La Salle county. His residence in this county dates from 1868, when he located in Vermillion township with his parents, who still reside upon the farm in Richland township. His parents are Christian and Annie (Heusel) Heusel, who were born in 1825 and 1827 respectively, both being natives of Wurtemberg. Crossing the Atlantic to America they came direct to La Salle county in 1868, and the father purchased a farm, upon which he lived until the past fourteen years, during which period he has resided on his son's farm in Richland township. He still owns the old home property in Vermillion township and for a long period he followed general farming. In the family were seven children: Mrs. Mary Young, who is a widow and resides in Rooks Creek township, Livingston county; Fred, of this review; John, who makes his home in Hope township; Mrs. Christina Walker, who lives in La Salle, Illinois; Gotlieb, who is located in Peru, this county; and August, a farmer living at Cherokee, Iowa.

Fred Heusel spent the first fourteen years of his life in his native country and was educated in Germany. He has always been connected with farming, aiding his father in agricultural pursuits in his boyhood days and carrying on farm work for himself since attaining his majority, or since twenty-six years of age, up to the time he remained upon the old home place and worked for his father. He has resided upon

his present farm for the past seventeen years and it is a splendidly improved property, indicating in its excellent appearance the careful supervision of the owner.

In Vermillion township, in 1880, Mr. Heusel was joined in wedlock to Miss Katherina Simon, who was born in Richland township in 1857, and is a daughter of Henry and Sophia (Schroeder) Simon, who came to La Salle county about 1850, taking up their abode in Richland township. Her father was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1819, and on crossing the Atlantic to America located first in Pennsylvania, whence he afterward came to Illinois. His death occurred January 1, 1895. His widow, who was born in Mechlenberg, Germany, in 1828, came to the United States about fifty years ago and they were married in this country. Mrs. Simon still survives and still makes her home with a son in Vermillion township. Mrs. Heusel has two brothers and a sister: Barbara, the wife of Christian Heusel, of Hope township; Katherina; Henry, who is residing in Eden township, near Tonica; and August, who makes his home in Vermillion township.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Heusel has been blessed with three children: Emma, now the wife of Christ Walker, of Marshall county, Illinois, by whom she has two daughters, Helen and Rosina; and Amelia and Matilda, both at home. Politically a republican, Mr. Heusel is interested in the questions of the day and in the growth and success of his party, and has served as school trustee and director. He and his family are members of the German Lutheran church of Vermillion township and they are highly esteemed, occupying an enviable position in social circles in which they move.

JAMES B. BAILEY.

James B. Bailey, who is successfully engaged in the livery business in Ottawa, was born in La Salle county, April 17, 1854, his parents being Chris and Catherine (Corrigan) Bailey, both of whom were natives of Ireland, coming to America in youth. They settled in Oswego county, New York, and in 1836 came westward to Illinois, establishing their home in La Salle county, where they spent their remaining days. The father was a farmer, owning a large tract of land and became quite wealthy, managing his business affairs with an ability and enterprise that brought him a high measure of success. He was one of the early members of the first Catholic church of Ottawa and was an advocate of many

progressive measures which have been of direct benefit in the upbuilding of the city. In his family were eight children, six of whom are now living, but both of the parents have passed away.

James B. Bailey pursued his education in the Ottawa schools and afterward engaged in farming until twenty-seven years of age, when he took up his abode in the city, turning his attention to the grocery trade, in which business he continued until 1896. He then established a livery and has since conducted it with excellent success, having a good barn and receiving a liberal patronage because of his well known reliability in business affairs and his earnest endeavor to please his customers. His place of business is at No. 113 West Jefferson street and he keeps about sixteen head of horses and a number of good rigs.

Mr. Bailey was married to Miss Catherine O'Connor, a native of La Salle county, and they have become the parents of eight children, of whom seven are now living, namely: Chris R., Elmer E., James E., Mary L., Catherine E., Alice E. and William M. One son, Edmond J., died at the age of nine years. Politically Mr. Bailey is independent, voting without regard to party ties. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus, to the Modern Woodmen camp and to the Fraternal Reserve Life and both he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church. He has a wide acquaintance in Ottawa and has many friends among the business men of the city.

S. EDWARD SNOW.

S. Edward Snow, who died June 17, 1906, was numbered among the valued and representative citizens of Earlville and his friends were so numerous that the history of his life cannot fail to prove of deep interest to many of our readers. He was born in Shaftsbury, Vermont, October 15, 1849, his parents being R. R. and Sarah (Mason) Snow, who brought their family to La Salle county in 1857, locating in Earlville. In tracing the genealogy of the family, we observe that Reuben R. Snow was a son of Simeon Snow, son of Reuben Snow, son of Eleazer Snow, son of William Snow, son of William Snow, Sr., who was the parent tree of the family in America, coming from London, England, his native city, to New England, in 1638. He was then in his youth and was brought to this country as an apprentice. Reaching his majority, he married and settled in Massachusetts. Many have been his descendants, and they have been scattered in many of the states

of the Union. Among them have numbered prominent professional and business men. Longevity is remarkable in the Snow family. Not a male descendant in direct line, reaching maturity, save one, has died under the age of eighty years. One died at the age of seventy-seven years. The father of our subject came from Vermont to Illinois in 1857 and located in Earlville. He was engaged in the drug business in Earlville for some time and later turned his attention to the produce business, which he conducted for several years. He died in June, 1898, at the very venerable age of eighty-seven years after a long residence in this county, during which he commanded the respect and confidence of all with whom he associated, while his labors were a factor in the commercial progress of the city in which he made his home. His wife departed this life several years prior to the death of her husband, having passed away in 1859. Following her demise Mr. Snow was again married, his second union being with Harriet Bristol, who died in December, 1905. By the first marriage there were five children, all of whom are now deceased, two of the number having died in infancy, while the others came to La Salle county with their parents. These were: Emery Snow, who died at Earlville, November 1, 1862; S. E. Snow, of this review; and Mrs. Czarina Farrington, who died at Rochelle, Illinois, in 1898.

S. E. Snow practically spent his entire active life at Earlville, having been but eight years of age when the family removed to Illinois. He attended school here and was also a student in Lombard University, at Galesburg, Illinois. Following the completion of his education he engaged in manufacturing wagons, carriages, etc., beginning the business in 1868 and continuing therein until February, 1906. He was a man of strong and robust constitution and his life was a very active and useful one. He developed an extensive and important business, which yielded him a gratifying income, and he was thus enabled to supply his family with the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Snow was a Mason, holding membership in the blue lodge at Earlville and the royal arch chapter of Mendota, and at one time he was active in the Odd Fellows society. His wife became identified with the ladies' auxiliary of the Masonic lodge, belonging to Rowe of Freedom chapter, O. E. S. It was on the 15th of February, 1867, that Mr. Snow was married to Miss Arabella Warren, who was born at Paw Paw, Illinois, a daughter of S. B. and Hannah (Brown) Warren. Her father located at Utica, Illinois, in 1833, having come to the west as a young man from Cold

Springs, New York. His wife was born at Germantown, Pennsylvania, and came with her people to this state in 1835, settling at Troy Grove. Sylvanus B. Warren resided at different times at Four Mile Grove, at Utica and elsewhere, finally locating in 1854 at Earlville, where he was engaged in merchandising for some time. About 1860 he went west to Montana, where he remained for a number of years and later located at Joplin, Missouri, where his death occurred in 1887, at the age of seventy-four years. He was born November 28, 1813, at Cold Springs, Putnam county, New York, and in 1833 he came to Utica, Illinois, as a pioneer settler of the northern part of the state. In 1860 he went to Colorado and was engaged in mining in Park and Summit counties. He was also interested in cattle-raising for sometime and in 1864 he settled in Deer Lodge valley, where he remained for four years, being one of the first residents of that locality. In later years he made his home in Joplin, Missouri, where he engaged in merchandising and subsequently in lead mining. He, too, was a member of the Masonic lodge. His widow survived him and died in Butte, Montana, in 1892, at the age of sixty-eight years, her birth having occurred in 1824. Mrs. Snow was one of their family of eight children, two of whom died in infancy, while six reached years of maturity. Nearly all of the number were natives of La Salle county, including Mrs. Snow. The members of this family are as follows: Charles, who is known as General Charles Warren Snow, was born in Utica and has been a resident of Montana for forty years. He is identified with mining and real-estate interests there and was formerly a member of the governor's staff. Mrs. Sarah Nichols, the second of the family, died in Butte, Montana, in 1898. Mrs. Snow still makes her home in Earlville. Mrs. Martha Fish is living in Montana. Earl, who was engaged in mining, died at Anaconda, Montana. Mason, who was also identified with mining operations, died at Spokane Falls, Washington.

Mrs. Snow was born and reared in La Salle county and by her marriage became the mother of one son, Clyde Mason, who is engaged in teaching in the Chicago College of Pharmacy. He was graduated at Earlville, also attended military school at Oxford, Maryland, and afterward was a student in Bryant & Stratton Business College of Chicago. He carried on the drug business in Earlville for two years and served as postmaster of the city under President Cleveland's administration. He, too, is a Mason and holds membership in Earlville lodge. In the history of S. Edward Snow there is much that is commendable and worthy of emulation.

Without special advantages at the outset of his career and with no influential friends to aid him he worked his way steadily upward, making good use of his opportunities and realizing that success comes as the reward of earnest labor, guided by sound judgment and supplemented by honest purpose. He was a man who in all life's relations commanded the respect and confidence of those with whom he was associated and Earlville numbered him as one of its leading business men. For more than a third of a century he was a factor in the business life of Earlville and when his establishment was destroyed by fire in 1875 he at once rebuilt, and with laudable ambition set to work to retrieve his lost possessions. His fellow citizens knew him for an honest man and one worthy their highest regard.

THOMAS J. YOUNG.

Ottawa has furnished a goodly quota to the ranks of successful business men in Chicago, and the city, always distinguished for the ability of her bench and bar, claims many able lawyers from La Salle's county seat. Among this number is Thomas J. Young, who is practicing at the Chicago bar with offices at No. 1009 Ashland Block. He was born in Ottawa, in December, 1866, and is a son of John D. Young, who in early manhood went to La Salle county, where he became a prominent and much respected citizen. He was a lumber merchant of Ottawa and for one term acted as mayor of the city, where he continuously made his home from early manhood until the time of his death in 1899.

Thomas J. Young is indebted to the public-school system of his native city for the early educational privileges he enjoyed. He completed the high-school course and soon afterward he entered upon the study of law under the direction of L. W. Brewer and was admitted to the bar in 1886, when twenty-one years of age and entered upon active practice in the office of B. F. Lincoln and George H. Haight. After eight years of practice in Ottawa, he removed to Chicago in 1894. He has practiced alone in that city and has a large and distinctively representative clientage for one of his years. He continues in general practice of law and his ability is winning him recognition as he displays thorough mastery of the principles of jurisprudence and correctness in the adaptation of its principles to the points in litigation. While a general practitioner he yet makes a specialty of



THOMAS J. YOUNG.

corporation law and represents several large corporations.

On the 5th of July, 1902, Thomas J. Young was married to Miss Anna Petras, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In his political views Mr. Young is a democrat and fraternally is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and with the Owls, a fraternal society consisting of professional men. Although no longer a resident of his native county he yet maintains deep interest in and close association therewith, having for a number of years been secretary of the La Salle County Association, of Chicago, while in 1906 he was elected its president. This organization, formed by those previously residents of La Salle county, has a membership of more than two thousand, who on stated occasions hold meetings and banquets, maintaining a spirit of fellowship in their reminiscences of the days when they were residents of La Salle county.

J. KENT GREENE.

J. Kent Greene, formerly a law student in La Salle county and now a practitioner in the courts of Chicago, was born in Dayton, and is a son of Jesse Green, whose birth occurred in Licking county, Ohio, on the 22d of December, 1817. Jesse Green is now the oldest settler living in La Salle county, where he took up his abode in 1829, being at that time a youth of twelve years. For seventy-seven years he has been a witness of the changes that time and man have wrought as the frontier region has been converted into a thickly populated district in which are seen all the evidences of business progress and intellectual and moral culture. He has passed the age of eighty-eight years and is honored as Ottawa's most venerable citizen. Three of his sons are living in Chicago. Frank Greene is a druggist at No. 1350 Ogden avenue. T. H. Greene, an electrician, resides at No. 827 Hamilton court.

The Green family of La Salle county sprang from a line which had its origin in America with John Greene, who was born in 1597, and emigrated from England to Rhode Island in the company next after Roger Williams, taking a large share in the early upbuilding of that commonwealth. Major General Nathaniel Greene of Revolutionary war fame was of this line. John Green, a direct descendant of this line, a nephew of the Major General, was a pioneer who settled in La Salle county, in 1829. He married Barbara Grove. The first ancestor in America of the Grove family was Hans Graf, a nobleman

born in Holland in the latter part of the seventeenth century, who, because of his religious views, was driven from his native land to America in 1717. Jesse Green, the oldest son of John Green, came with his father to La Salle county in 1829, and for many years was the most extensive woollen manufacturer of this state. He married Hannah Rhoads, whose ancestry likewise is traced to ante-Revolutionary days. Their descendants have several lineal ancestors that took part in the Revolutionary war. The ancestry of these pioneers has been well authenticated by reference to histories of Rhode Island; Washington county, Maryland; Licking county, Ohio; and Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

J. Kent Greene, passing through successive grades in the public schools, was graduated from the Ottawa high school with the class of 1887. He afterward pursued a literary course in the University of Chicago and studied law in the Union College of Law, the law department of Northwestern University, graduating therefrom in 1891. The same year he was admitted to the bar. His preliminary law reading, however, was done under the direction of Clarence Griggs, at Ottawa.

Mr. Greene entered upon the practice of law in Chicago, and after spending one year with a law firm, has, since 1892, been in practice alone. He entered upon the duties of his profession well equipped, having, upon his graduation from the law school, received the first prize for best thesis on a question of practical law in a class of sixty members, several of whom have since become noted in the judicial and civic life of the metropolis. He passed his examination for admission to the bar before he was twenty years of age. His success came soon because his equipment was unusually good. No dreary novitiate awaited him and as the years have gone by he has practiced in all of the courts, having appeared before the supreme court an unusual number of times for one of his age. He now has a good clientage and is making splendid progress in the line of his chosen profession.

Mr. Greene was married in 1895 to Miss Stella Hammond, then of Chicago, but formerly of New York. They have a daughter, Marjorie, born July 3, 1899. Mr. Greene is a member of the Ravenswood Methodist Episcopal church, of the college fraternity, Phi Delta Phi, also of the Sons of the American Revolution, while in the line of his profession he is connected with the Chicago Bar Association. He likewise belongs to the La Salle County Association and retains warm friendships of many of the associates of his boyhood. His personal characteristics endear him to those with whom he has been as-

sociated and the hospitality of his pleasant home at No. 2614 North Ashland avenue in Ravenswood, is greatly enjoyed by many friends.

THOMAS J. RIORDAN.

Thomas J. Riordan, proprietor of Riordan's Theater in Ottawa, is a native of La Salle county, born February 4, 1864. He represents one of the old pioneer families, for his father, James Riordan, took up his abode here in 1847. He engaged in raising, buying and selling horses and was an active business man of his time, but both he and his wife are now deceased.

Thomas J. Riordan acquired his education in the schools of Streator and early in his business career was employed to some extent in the glass works at that place. Subsequently he came to Ottawa, where he has resided since 1885 and during this period he has been engaged in various business transactions. He is now proprietor of Riordan's Theater, located at No. 213 West Madison street.

Mr. Riordan was married to Anna Murray, of Ottawa, and they have three children: Nellie, Frank and Lou. In his political views Mr. Riordan is a democrat, while fraternally he is connected with the Order of Eagles.

CHARLES RICHARD TAYLOR. D. D. S.

Dr. Charles Richard Taylor, who in his profession has won a creditable place, is perhaps equally prominent by reason of his connection with public affairs that have had direct bearing upon the welfare and progress of the community. Many tangible evidences can be cited of his co-operation in matters relating to the general welfare and the unfolding of his life's record will indicate much of the development of Streator in more recent years along lines contributing to its improvement and growth in its intellectual, business and political advancement.

Dr. Taylor was born in Swinfield, Minster, Kent county, England, near Folkstone, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Philpott) Taylor. The father was born in England in 1817, while the mother's birth occurred in 1819. They were married in their native land and lived to celebrate their golden wedding in 1887. In the year 1851, the father came to America, locating in Derby, Connecticut. He was accompanied by his eldest son, George, and after earning money enough to pay the passage of his wife and the

other six children of the family, they arrived in the United States in November, 1852. After making their home in Derby, Connecticut, about five years they removed to La Salle county, Illinois, in June, 1857, and continued to live in Grand Rapids township until 1882, when Mr. Taylor and his wife took up their abode in Dodge county, Nebraska, where he spent his remaining days as a farmer. His political support was given to the republican party. Both he and his wife died in Nebraska, at the age of seventy-six years.

In their family were fifteen children, of whom Dr. Taylor was the ninth in order of birth. Ten of the number are still living, as follows: George; Mary Ann, the wife of Fitch Smith, residing in Council Bluffs, Iowa; Annie M., the wife of Mr. Milgrin; Charles R.; Emily, the wife of Ulman Fuller, residing in Oakland, California; Alfred J., a successful farmer living near Fremont, Nebraska; Anson G., who is engaged in farming in Nebraska; Frank, residing at Redlands, California; Martha J., the widow of Henderson Braucht, who for two terms was a member of the Nebraska state legislature, and died in 1895; and Burdett G., a prominent farmer of Dodge county, Nebraska.

Dr. J. J. Taylor, a brother of our subject, was born in 1841, and died in August, 1903, at the age of sixty-three years. He was a graduate of Rush Medical College, at Chicago, in the class of 1867, and came to Streator in May, 1876, being one of the leading physicians of that city up to the time of his death. He was regarded as one of the best read men of his profession in the county and was prominent and influential in other ways. For four years he served as county commissioner and also acted as alderman of the fourth ward of Streator. It was through his efforts that the Bell sewer system was established in Streator and his labors were of permanent value to the city along many lines of improvement. At the time of the Civil war he enlisted and served for one year in Company K, Twentieth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers and was then discharged on account of ill health. He had a commission as captain from Governor Richard Yates and as such commanded a company in the Home Guards.

Dr. Taylor, whose name introduces this record, came from England to America with his mother when four years of age, and resided in Derby, Connecticut, until the removal of the family to La Salle county in 1857. He has continued to reside in the county from 1869 and has made his home in Streator since April 2, 1877. He was educated in the public schools and in a seminary at Ottawa, which he attended for two years. He afterward taught school for one term of three

months and subsequently studied under a private preceptor. He took up the study of dentistry in the office of Dr. Herbert C. Reeder, of Burlingame, Kansas, and further prepared for his chosen profession by attending a course of lectures at the Missouri Dental College in 1873-4 and in Philadelphia Dental College, from which he was graduated as president of his class in the class of 1876. Since Dr. Taylor located in Streator a good support has been accorded him in recognition of his splendid ability. He is a member of the Odontographic Society of Chicago; has been president of the Illinois State Dental Society and also of the La Salle County Dental Society. He was likewise the organizer and is a member of the Dental Fellowship Club, of Streator, and he organized the La Salle and Peru Fellowship Club, also the Ottawa and Marseilles and the Mendota and Earlville Dental Fellowship Clubs. He was a delegate to the International Dental Congress held at St. Louis from August 29th until September 3, 1904, was made a member of the committee on finance and read a very interesting paper on the Human Mouth and its Hygiene and gave a clinic in operative dentistry. At the present time he is a member of the Illinois State Board of Dental Examiners, having been appointed by Governor Richard Yates on the 18th of March, 1904, for a term of five years without his seeking or knowing of the proposed appointment through the accommodation of his professional friends. He is accorded a position of prominence in the dental fraternity in this section of the state and he has few, if any, superiors in the line of his profession practicing in northern Illinois. He has always been a close and discriminating student and is continually increasing his knowledge of the science and art of dentistry and his efficiency in its practical application.

Dr. Taylor is a man of resourceful ability and aside from his profession he has business interests, being a stockholder and director of the Streator Metal Stamping Company. His interests have extended also to many measures relating closely to the public welfare. He was president of the school board of Streator for five years and was alderman of the third ward for two years, while at the present writing he is chairman of the board of park commissioners and takes great interest in beautifying the city. He is a stockholder and member of the Streator Chautauqua Association and is a graduate of the National Chautauqua Association, having taken a four years' course, as did his wife. He is likewise a member of the Streator Club and other township clubs. He belongs to the Good Will church and is president of its trustees and superintendent of the Sunday-school, which latter po-

sition he has held since the church was organized with the exception of a period of one year. He is a member of the Business Men's Association and belongs to Streator lodge, No. 607, A. F. & A. M. He has likewise attained the Royal Arch degree in Masonry and is connected with the Mystic Workers of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America. His political allegiance is given to the republican party but he is without aspiration for office.

On the 20th of March, 1879, at Sandwich, Illinois, Dr. Taylor was united in marriage to Miss Jennie E. Phelps, who was born in Elgin, Illinois, and is a daughter of Joseph E. and Harriet W. (Stiles) Phelps. Her parents were married at Coldwater, Michigan. Her father was born in the state of New York, October 16, 1824, and died in Illinois when seventy-seven years of age. Dr. and Mrs. Taylor have a daughter, Vera, who was born in Streator, and was graduated from the high school in June, 1902. In September of that year she became a student in Wellesley College in Massachusetts, from which she graduated on the 26th of June, 1906.

Dr. Taylor when not occupied with the duties of his profession devotes his energies to movements that work for the moral and intellectual growth of the town and has lent a helping hand to its more material activities. As president of the school board he participated in a movement that revolutionized school matters, greatly to the benefit of public-school instruction here. He recognizes that there is no such thing as standing still and intends to keep in touch with the trend of modern thought and progress and his labors have been of direct and permanent good in the upbuilding of his city.

CHRISTIAN STEINMAYER.

Christian Steinmayer has since 1898 been president and manager of the La Salle Pressed Brick Company and his intense and well directed activity constitutes an important force in its successful conduct. He was born in Reutlingen, Germany, in 1854, a son of Christopher and Lena (Horwarth) Steinmayer, who never came to America. He was the only child of this marriage and in fact is his father's only surviving child, although Christopher Steinmayer was three times married. In his native country he acquired his education and learned the machinist's trade. In 1874, when a young man of twenty years, he crossed the Atlantic to the United States. He located first in Chicago, Illinois, where for a year he followed his trade and in

1875 he came to La Salle, where he secured employment and later became foreman for the Mathiessen & Hegeler Zinc Works in the machine shop. He filled the position until 1887, when he became manager of the La Salle Pressed Brick Company, which was organized in that year with a capital stock of thirty thousand dollars. This has since been increased, however, to sixty thousand dollars. In 1898 Mr. Steinmayer was elected president and manager and is thus executive head of the enterprise, which is one of the important productive industries of the city, employing on an average of forty workmen. Their product is pressed brick for building purposes, fire brick and brick mantels. They now have an extensive business and a well equipped plant supplied with all modern appliances. Mr. Steinmayer is a careful and painstaking manager, avoiding useless expenditure, yet hesitating not to invest in the latest improved appliances which will facilitate the work and improve the product.

In 1876, in La Salle, Mr. Steinmayer was joined in wedlock to Miss Katherine Feurer and they have six living children. Lena, the eldest, is the wife of Dr. Frederick F. Kolm, a practicing dentist of La Salle. Otto is assistant chemist for the Santa Fe Railroad Company. Herman married Eliza Ruth Trevillian. Agnes, Reinhart and Alwin are all at home and all were born in La Salle.

In politics Mr. Steinmayer is an independent republican, who keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day but does not consider himself bound by party ties. He is a Mason, a Mystic Worker and has been president of the Turnverein for several years. He is much esteemed as a progressive and energetic business man and public-spirited citizen, whose worth is widely acknowledged and whose labors have been of value to the city. He stands today among those whose business advancement and success have come as the legitimate outcome of persistent labor and enterprise and his life record is alike creditable to the land of his birth and the land of his adoption.

JACOB GEIGER.

Jacob Geiger, practically living retired after many years' close connection with business interests in Streator, was born at Steper, Germany, September 22, 1835, and his education was acquired in the schools of that country and in Pennsylvania. His parents were Simon and Elizabeth (Fox) Geiger, both natives of Germany. The father was born in 1801, and the mother

in 1808. He came to the United States in 1856, crossing the Atlantic on a sailing vessel which dropped anchor in the harbor of New York. Later he arrived in La Salle county, settling in the city of La Salle in 1859. He was a member of the German Lutheran church and died in Washington, Illinois, at the venerable age of eighty-eight years, while his wife passed away there when sixty-nine years of age. In their family were seven children: Elizabeth, the wife of N. Ginder, who owns eight sections of land in Nebraska and lives at Holstein, that state; Jacob, of this review; Frederica, the wife of William Eiter, of Streator; William, who is living in Denison, Texas; Charles, who died at the age of sixty-five years; Adam, who died at the age of thirty-five years; and Simon, who is living in Peru, Illinois.

Jacob Geiger spent the first thirteen years of his life in the fatherland and came to America in 1848 on a sailing vessel bound for the United States. He afterward went to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where he worked as a cook and later was steward on river boats for eleven years, sailing on the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers. At the outbreak of the Civil war he left New Orleans and made his way northward to La Salle, where he conducted a barber shop, and his parents, then living in New York, also went to La Salle. At a later date Mr. Geiger of this review spent a year in Minonk, after which he came to Streator, where he opened a barber shop. Subsequently he was in the hotel business from 1872 until 1882, and in 1875 he built a fine business block, where the new postoffice is now standing, selling this to the government for fifteen thousand dollars. In 1872 he bought two frame residences but has since sold one of them. He has at different times owned valuable farm lands but now has only one farm. In 1901 he built a fine home in Streator, where he now resides at No. 111 Seventh street. At different times he has owned valuable property and he still has a sufficient amount to bring him a good income. He is not active in business life but gives his supervision to his invested interests.

On the 15th of August, 1861, Mr. Geiger was married in La Salle to Miss Mina Keehner, who was born in Germany, January 17, 1841, and was a daughter of Jacob and Frederica (Utez) Keehner, both of whom were natives of Germany. Her father was born in 1797 and departed this life in 1865, while his wife, who was born May 18, 1806, survived until April 9, 1886, passing away when almost eighty years of age. They were married in Germany and came to this country in 1855 as passengers on a sailing vessel bound for New York. From the Atlantic coast

they made their way into the interior of the country, settling at Peru, where Mr. Keehner turned his attention to farming and there spent his remaining days. Both he and his wife were members of the German Lutheran church. In their family was a son, Carl, who died in Peru, at the age of sixty-five years, after devoting his life to farming in that locality. The only daughter, Mrs. Geiger, has by her marriage become the mother of five children, four daughters and a son, namely: Emma; Louise, the wife of Austin Bell, a resident of Waukesha, Wisconsin; Frederica; Jacob, Jr., who is in the wool business at Quincy, Illinois; and Nellie, the wife of Fleming Hupp, living in Streator.

Mr. Geiger has been assistant supervisor for three terms and was the first alderman of the third ward in the city of Streator. His official prerogatives have ever been exercised in support of measures that have for their basic element the practical and substantial development of the city. He belongs to the Odd Fellows lodge at Streator and his political support has always been given to the republican party. He has now passed the seventieth milestone on life's journey and during the long years of his residence in America he has worked his way upward from a very humble financial position to one of affluence, his life record therefore standing in evidence of the fact that the rewards of labor are sure in a country where effort is not hampered by caste or class.

R. WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

R. William Phillips, who is engaged in a flour and feed business in Lostant, was born in Hope township, this county, April 23, 1866. His father, Thomas Phillips, was born in Manchester, England, and came to the United States in the fall of 1841, locating in Hope township. He was one of its early settlers and engaged in business as a stonemason and brickmaker, manufacturing brick at Magnolia for some time. He and his brother George manufactured the brick and built the third house in Magnolia and also a brick barn in 1843, which is standing at the present time and has long been known as one of the ancient landmarks of Hope township. He bought a farm in Hope township and remained there until 1893, at which time he took up his abode in Lostant, living retired until his death, which occurred July 15, 1898, when he had reached the advanced age of eighty-two years. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which he took an active and helpful part, and he was also at one time

identified with the Odd Fellows lodge. In politics he was an ardent republican and for nineteen years was assessor of Hope township, while for three or four terms he served as township supervisor. In his farming operations he was practical and successful, was a good business man, of keen discernment and ready energy and therefore prospered as the years went by. He wisely placed his money in real estate and at the time of his death was the possessor of three hundred and fifty acres of very rich land. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Catherine Ann Boshell, was born in Putnam county, June 12, 1842, and died on the 31st of March, 1876. She was a daughter of Richard and Georgiana Boshell, who came from England in the '30s and settled in Putnam county, being pioneer residents of that locality, whence they afterward removed to La Salle county. In England the father had followed weaving, but after coming to the new world devoted his energies to general agricultural pursuits. He held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. In the family were four children: Hannah M., who became the wife of J. D. McShane and died March 28, 1888, in her twenty-seventh year, leaving three children: James E., who is living on the old homestead; R. William; and Arthur L., deceased.

Mr. Phillips of this review was reared to farm life and attended the country schools, while later he spent two terms in Dixon University. In 1890 he engaged in the hardware and implement business at Lostant, conducting the trade until 1893, when he sold out and since that time has given his attention to the flour and feed business. He has built up a good trade in this line and his patronage is continually increasing.

On the 9th of February, 1892, Mr. Phillips was united in marriage to Miss Grace B. Hiltabrand, who was born in Hope township December 3, 1871, and is a daughter of Josephus and Mary E. Hiltabrand, pioneer residents of Hope township. Three children grace this marriage: Marie L., born February 22, 1893; Bernice L., born January 11, 1895; and Leonard J., February 21, 1900.

The parents are members of the Baptist church and take an active interest in its work and growth. Mr. Phillips is serving as treasurer of the church and contributes generously of his means to its support. He belongs to Lostant lodge, No. 870, A. F. & A. M., is also connected with the Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Mystic Workers of the World and the Eastern Star. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and abil-

ity, frequently called him to positions of public trust. For the past six years he has been supervisor of Hope township and for seven years was town clerk. He was also village clerk for four years, school treasurer six years and has served for four years as a director of the LOSTANT school. He is interested in all that pertains to local progress and his co-operation has been a valued factor in advancing general good. Having spent his entire life in this county, his residence here covers a period of forty years, during which time many changes have occurred.

HON. LUCIEN B. CROOKER.

The subject of this sketch was born in Windsor county, Vermont, November 12, 1840, the eldest son of Orasmus and Salana Crooker. He is descended from Scotch and English ancestry, who came to America in colonial times and sent its representatives into all the wars consequent upon the upbuilding and preservation of this nation. Mr. Crooker came west with his parents in 1847 and settled on Rock river in Ogle county. He passed through the usual experiences of poor boys in those pioneer days, having little schooling but plenty of hard work, such as cutting cord wood, burning charcoal and driving oxen. In the spring of 1855 the family removed to a new prairie farm about four miles south of Paw Paw Grove, where he aided in breaking prairie, binding wheat and other such bucolic exercises, associated with little rest and less schooling. "Working out" for adjoining farmers, running a threshing machine and such occupation furnished unending exercise. He attended an academy two terms at Paw Paw Grove and for one term at Mendota, working in each case for his board and thus acquiring the rudiments of an education. In the winter of 1859 he taught school south of Paw Paw Grove, and the following winter in what was known as the Weddle district, receiving as pay fifteen dollars per month—in Illinois "stump tail" currency, one-half of which was lost by its fluctuations. It is needless to add that Mr. Crooker has been an ardent advocate of sound money since that sad day, which destroyed half his fortune! In both cases the teacher "boarded" around, built his own fires and did other work after the manner of country pedagogues of that time.

In the spring of 1861 Mr. Crooker came to Mendota, intending to study law with an uncle. Just at that time Fort Sumter was fired upon and with many others he enlisted, serving as a

private during the three months' term in Company H, Twelfth Illinois Infantry. He re-enlisted August 26, 1861, for three years in Company I, Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry, then organizing in Camp Douglas, and served as first sergeant of this company until March 6, 1862, when he was promoted to first lieutenant. His regiment suffered severely at Shiloh, its first battle, losing two hundred and forty-nine killed and wounded out of five hundred and twelve that entered the engagement. In this battle the young lieutenant was shot through both legs, the right knee being severely shattered, and in getting away was again wounded across the left shoulder, which shot instantly killed Sergeant Bagly, who was assisting him. At Chickasaw Bayou Mr. Crooker was transferred to Company F of the same regiment and commissioned its captain to take the place of Captain Schleich, a gallant soldier who had just been killed. He passed through the various battles consequent upon the Vicksburg campaign until the first assault made by the Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, on May 19, 1863, when his left arm was broken in front of the "graveyard" fort. He was that fall discharged "for disability from wounds received in battle" and indeed wounds and illness had seriously disabled this muscular young farmer boy, who weighed only one hundred and twenty-two pounds upon his arrival home. He was appointed major in a colored regiment and received from the secretary of war an appointment as captain in the invalid corps. Both these honors were declined, as was a subsequent offer of a lieutenancy in the regular army—ill health and disability from wounds rendering acceptance inadmissible.

Mr. Crooker was admitted to the bar in 1865, having in the meantime attended law school at the Michigan University at Ann Arbor. He recalls that upon his admission the present Chief Justice Fuller and the late Judge Leland were of the committee who examined him. He entered upon the successful practice of his profession at Mendota and retired from business in 1886. During that period Mr. Crooker served as police magistrate, supervisor, mayor, city attorney, library trustee, school trustee, etc., resigning from some and refusing re-election to others. He served as a member of the Illinois legislature from 1876 to 1880. Those were times of struggle for the re-election of General Logan to the United States senate and Mr. Crooker was a warm partisan of that soldier and statesman; was appointed revenue collector for the second district of Illinois, and served as such for six years and until removed for political reasons by President Cleveland.

Mr. Crooker was married in 1866 to Miss Annette E. Wirick, of Paw Paw Grove, whose father was a farmer. Youth, poverty and the war extended this courtship over a long period before it culminated in happy wedlock, interrupted by the death of the wife in 1890. Two children were born of this marriage: Jesse D., now special agent for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company for North Dakota and western Minnesota; and Maude E., who lives with her father in Mendota.

Mr. Crooker possesses a very extensive library, much the largest in that region, and has been a close and persistent student of the incidents of the Civil war. On that topic he has the largest collection of books in private hands in the northwest and has written a history of his regiment and many military papers. He is a member of the Grand Army, the Loyal Legion and the Masonic fraternity.

The subject of this sketch utterly refused to allow any elaboration or eulogistic remark upon the events of his life and we are therefore confined to this outline so typical of a poor boy in the pioneer days of Illinois and during the war. He seems to be passing his declining years in his large garden and among his books, serenely awaiting the last roll call.

W. A. QUINN, M. D.

Dr. W. A. Quinn, who in the practice of his profession has made a specialty of dermatology, and has since 1898 been a lecturer in Rush Medical College on skin diseases and a contributor to various medical journals, makes his home at No. 1333 Jackson boulevard, Chicago, while his office is located at No. 100 State street. A native son of Ottawa, his birth occurred August 29, 1869. His father, James Quinn, was born in Ireland and wedded Mary Nevin. They became residents of Ottawa in 1845, casting in their lot with the early settlers who promoted the pioneer development and progress of the city. Mr. Quinn continued to reside in Ottawa throughout his remaining days and both he and his wife have been laid to rest in the cemetery there. In their family were four children: W. A., of this review; Mrs. McMahan, who is living in Freeport, Illinois; Thomas F., a druggist of Ottawa; and Anna, who is in Chicago with her brother, Dr. Quinn.

Having completed his preliminary course of study Dr. Quinn continued his education in the Ottawa high school and subsequently entered the Pharmacy College, at Chicago, from which

he was graduated in the class of 1890. He next worked in a drug store in Chicago and, becoming interested in the science of medicine, began study with a view to becoming an active member of the medical profession. He entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated with the class of 1894.

Dr. Quinn located for general practice in Chicago and almost immediately turned his attention to skin and venereal diseases. Since 1900 he has devoted his attention to his specialty, and since 1898 has been lecturing on skin diseases in Rush Medical College. His close, earnest and discriminating study and research along this line has made his opinions largely authority on the subject and he is a valuable contributor to medical journals and has been assistant editor of some papers of this character. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society and is also connected with some of the benevolent associations. In his practice he has been very successful, having now a large patronage.

J. M. DOUGHERTY.

J. M. Dougherty, one of the enterprising business men of Ottawa, whose success has come because his equipment was unusually good and his industry unfaltering, was born in this city in 1859, his parents being James and Margaret (Duffy) Dougherty. The mother, who came to Illinois from Pennsylvania, died about eighteen years ago. James Dougherty, an early resident of Ottawa, is now living retired in this city. In the family were several sons and daughters, of whom James J. Dougherty, Jr., is now manager of the plumbing, heating and steam fitting business owned by our subject. He has been active and influential in public affairs and has served as town collector for Ottawa for two or three terms, as deputy collector for two terms, as mail carrier for twelve years, thus filling the office until the change of administration bringing in the civil service reform. He then resigned and has been associated with his brother for the past four years. B. J. Dougherty is also employed by his brother. V. N. is mailing clerk in the post office. E. J. is a glass-worker of Ottawa. Kate is at home. Mrs. T. F. Quinn is living in Ottawa. Mrs. P. G. Carsgrove is a resident of Chicago. H. P. Dougherty is also of Chicago and completes the family.

In taking up the personal history of J. M. Dougherty we present to our readers the life record of one who has made a very creditable name and position in business circles. He was

reared in this city and acquired his education in the common schools. He started out in life on his own account when fourteen years of age, learning the plumber's trade in this city and the tinner's trade with M. F. O'Crowley, now of Brooklyn, New York. He has practical knowledge of both trades, and throughout his entire business career has devoted his time and energies to these pursuits and kindred industries. He is now successfully conducting a plumbing, heating and steam fitting establishment at No. 811 La Salle street. He began business in 1887 as a partner of J. W. Clegg under the firm style of Clegg & Dougherty. That relation was maintained for thirteen years, during which time they took contracts for nearly all of the important work in their line in the county, including the remodeling of the county asylum, the original heating and plumbing for St. Xavier's Academy, for the Woodford Hotel at Minonk, and nearly all of the fine residences which were built in the city during that time. About seven years ago Mr. Dougherty purchased Mr. Clegg's interest in the business and has since continued alone. He has installed the heating and plumbing in the new convent, which is the largest job of hot water heating in this section of the state, the other having been destroyed when the academy was burned. He has recently remodeled the heating and plumbing plants in the Harrison House at La Salle, where he has a nice branch store and shop, which since January, 1904, has been in charge of Robert Eden, a competent man. Mr. Dougherty has recently completed the heating, plumbing and gas fitting plants in the new government building of Ottawa, has remodeled the same in the National City Bank and also in the First National Bank. He installed the plumbing and heating in the Boat Club Building and also in many of the fine residences of the city and employs at Ottawa from ten to eighteen workmen, all of whom are skilled. He has fitted some of the largest power plants in Ottawa and did the plumbing and heating in the Maloney Block. The business has gradually grown until it has reached extensive and profitable proportions and Mr. Dougherty is one of the leading representatives of this line of activity in northern Illinois.

J. M. Dougherty married Miss Kate E. Bulger, who came to this city from Oswego, New York. In politics he is a democrat and in 1904 was elected alderman from the seventh ward, in which position he is now serving. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, while he also belongs to the Catholic church. His success is undoubtedly due

in large measure to the fact that he has persevered in the line of labor in which he embarked as a young tradesman. He possesses the enterprising spirit of the west which has been the dominant factor in producing the wonderful development of this section of the country. Brooking no obstacles that honest effort can overcome, he has steadily worked his way upward until, having long since left the ranks of the many, he today stands among the successful few.

WILLIAM W. BEAGLE.

William W. Beagle, dependent upon his own resources from an early age, has worked his way upward to a position of affluence, his place in financial circles being indicated by the fine appearance of his farm, which is a valuable and well managed property. Without desire for wealth, he has labored only to secure a comfortable home for his family and in this he has been successful. He was born in Steuben county, New York, March 24, 1838. His parents, John W. and Catherine (Warfle) Beagle, were both natives of New York. The father was born in Schoharie county, that state, and was a farmer by occupation. He lived upon a farm in Steuben county until after his son William had attained his majority, when he left his old home and removed to Michigan, locating on a farm near Hillsdale, where they resided until called to their final rest. The father passed away at the age of seventy-three years and the mother passed away at the age of seventy-four years. In their family were ten children, only three of whom are now living, one sister of our subject residing near Hudson, Michigan, while a brother, Henry, is living near Hillsdale, that state.

William W. Beagle acquired but limited education, for he had to go to work when quite young. His services were needed upon the home farm and when he left home at the age of twenty-three years he began work as a farm hand for others in the Empire state and later followed the same pursuit in Ohio. In 1864 he came to Illinois and worked on a farm in Serena township for Dr. Sanger, one of the early settlers. In 1869 he came to Earl township and purchased forty acres of land, whereon he has since lived. It was an improved farm at the time, yet every board and post on the place now has been put there by Mr. Beagle. He has erected a large frame residence, a good barn, granary and corn crib and has enclosed his fields with wire fences. There are some apple trees on the farm grown from



MR. AND MRS. W. W. BEAGLE.

the seeds brought to the place from New York by the Carter family and planted in the early '30s. These are still bearing fruit. Mr. Beagle has added twenty-eight acres to his original purchase, so that he now has an excellent farm of sixty-eight acres. This farm is an old landmark and was settled in 1836 by the Carter family. On the place are some old millstones or burrs brought by wagon from New York and used in a mill on Indian Creek for several years. Near Mr. Beagle's place is a cemetery, which is one of the oldest and one of the prettiest in the county. The ground was given to the township for this purpose by a Mr. Carter and the first burial was made in 1841. Sixteen acres of land have been added and the cemetery is under the control of a committee of three men and belongs to Earl township.

Happy in his home life, Mr. Beagle was married in 1867 to Miss Georgiana Kimball, who was born in Massachusetts, April 11, 1841, and is a daughter of Orrin Kimball, who was one of the early settlers of Serena township. Six children graced this marriage, of whom three are living: Georgia Etta, the wife of Hallia Harris, a resident of Chicago; Eva, the wife of Frederick Parnell, living in Wisconsin; and Mary Josephine, the wife of Tom Hitchens, whose home is in Ophir township. Those who have passed away are: Cora, who became Mrs. Menso Lambert, and died at their home in Chicago; and two who died in infancy.

Mr. Beagle has always been a democrat but has never aspired to nor held public office save that of school director. He belongs to the Presbyterian church. He has always been a great lover of home, a good citizen, a kind friend and a helpful neighbor and the years of his manhood have been characterized by those sterling qualities which everywhere awaken respect.

CHARLES H. MUDGE.

Charles H. Mudge, a prominent young farmer and stock-raiser and feeder who lives on section 5, Eden township, operates there three hundred and forty acres of land, which was finely improved by his father, Charles Mudge, a sketch of whom is given elsewhere in this work. The residence upon the place was constructed of stone quarried from the farm and the timber for the ample barn was also secured upon the place.

Charles H. Mudge was born upon this farm, which had been the family home for many years, on the 21st of May, 1868, and at the usual age he entered the common schools, wherein he

mastered the elementary branches of learning. He also attended the State Agricultural College at Champaign, Illinois, and has devoted his attention since putting aside his text-books to farming and stock-raising. He was well trained to this work, so that he had good experience to aid him when he took up the business alone and he is justly regarded today as one of the leading and enterprising agriculturists and stock-raisers of this part of the county.

Mr. Mudge was married to Miss Alice Bullock, a daughter of Ransom Bullock, of Tonica, and they have five sons: Glenn, Paul, Kent, Charles and Herbert, all of whom are at home.

Mr. Mudge is independent in politics. He was formerly connected with the Grange but is not associated therewith at the present time. His attention is concentrated upon his business interests, which are large and important and which claim most of his time and energies. He is thoroughly progressive in all that he does and is a prominent representative of agricultural interests in what is one of the leading farming districts of this great state.

WILLIAM SCHULTZ.

William Schultz, one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of La Salle county, has resided for thirty-six years in the place where he yet makes his home. As the name indicates, he is of German birth, having first opened his eyes to the light of day in Prussia, on the 18th of January, 1852. He was there reared to the age of seventeen or eighteen years, and in his youth he learned the cabinet-maker's trade, after acquiring a good common-school education in his native tongue. He is entirely, however, self-educated in English. Crossing the Atlantic to the new world he made his way direct to Illinois in 1870, being at that time a young man of eighteen years. Ambitious to improve his conditions in the new world, he joined a brother and two sisters in Marseilles and at first followed any pursuit that would yield him an honest living. After a year or two he began working at his trade in Marseilles and later was employed in that way in Chicago and in Pullman, Illinois, for about two years.

Mr. Schultz was then married in Marseilles, on the 1st of August, 1874, to Miss Catherine Wersner, a lady of German birth, who was reared in the fatherland. After two years spent in Chicago and Pullman Mr. Schultz returned to Marseilles, where he worked as a carpenter and for some time was employed by the Pitt Manufac-

turing Company. He was engaged in mechanical service for several years and subsequently established a saloon, which he carried on for a number of years. At length he sold out, bought a lot and erected thereon a business house. This he also afterward sold and bought another business house. This in time was sold, after which he bought a lot and erected another business block. This contains the present Marseilles Hall which he still owns. He also built a residence, which he afterward remodeled and rented, and he then erected his present attractive home. He has been a public-spirited and useful citizen and although coming to America empty-handed he has worked his way steadily upward and his labors have largely been of a character that have enabled him to promote public progress in advancing individual prosperity. He has owned numerous properties which he has further improved and has thus contributed to the welfare and advancement of the city, in which he has long made his home.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Schultz have been born three sons and a daughter: William T., a business man of Marseilles, who is married and has two children, Helen Catherine and Franklin William; Amil William, at home; Henry J., at home; and Emily, the wife of E. O. Reynolds, residing at Three Rivers, Michigan, by whom she has two children, Edwin W. and Carlton H.

In politics Mr. Schultz is a stalwart democrat but has never sought or desired office. He and his wife are members of the German Lutheran church, in the faith of which he was reared. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity in Marseilles and stands as one of the substantial citizens whose efforts in behalf of public progress have been of a most helpful nature. He certainly deserves much credit for what he has accomplished in a business way, his labors returning to him a merited reward.

REV. CHARLES R. ROBINSON, D. D.

Rev. Charles R. Robinson, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church at Ottawa, his life being devoted to the upbuilding of the cause of Christianity and uplifting of his fellowmen, is a native of Jackson, Michigan. In 1874 his father's family removed to Kansas, where he lived upon a farm for six years, supplementing his preliminary educational privileges by study in Baker University, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Master of Arts in 1885. The following year he joined the Methodist Episcopal ministry and another important

event which occurred in that year was his marriage to Miss Austa Bowman.

After devoting several years to active work in the church, Rev. Robinson came to Illinois in 1892 to attend the Garrett Theological Institute, and in 1893 joined the Rock River conference. He is still actively engaged in the work, exerting a wide-felt influence in behalf of the church, and having been saved from a life of dissipation his ministry has been marked by activity in temperance work, in which he delights. He is a student, reading broadly and thinking deeply, and his whole aim is to uplift his fellowmen and aid in that great development which leads to a thorough understanding of life, its duties, its privileges and its responsibilities.

FRANK D. AYERS.

Frank D. Ayers, one of the able trial lawyers of Chicago and well known throughout the state as a public speaker, who has addressed audiences upon a wide range of subjects, was in former years a resident of Ottawa and is a native son of Illinois. His birth occurred upon a farm near Bloomington, June 15, 1866. His father was for some years engaged in the lumber business in Bloomington and subsequently purchased a section of land adjoining that city. He and his wife are still residents of Bloomington, where they celebrated their fifty-fifth wedding anniversary on the 27th of April, 1906. The father is now seventy-five years of age and the mother seventy-four years of age. He was one of the founders and directors of the University at Bloomington, is one of its trustees and is also a member of its executive committee.

Frank D. Ayers pursued his preliminary education in the schools of his native city and was a student in Wesleyan College between the ages of sixteen and twenty-four years, with the exception of one year which he devoted to teaching. He spent one year in the preparatory department and was graduated on the completion of the regular law course in 1890. Following his graduation he was admitted to the bar and in the same year came to Ottawa, where he entered into partnership with Lee O'Neil Browne, which relation was maintained until June, 1893. At that date Mr. Ayers removed to Chicago but was connected with legal interests in Ottawa for some years thereafter, the business being conducted in La Salle county under the firm style of Trainor & Browne, and in Chicago under the firm style of Browne, Ayers & Ayers. In 1896 Mr. Rinaker was taken into the partnership and

the firm has since been Ayers, Rinaker & Ayers. Mr. Ayers is one of the best trial lawyers in Chicago and is frequently retained on suits against the city. His practice is largely in the superior courts and the thoroughness with which he prepares his cases and his devotion to his clients' interests stand as aient feature in a successful professional career.

Mr. Ayers is a pronounced republican, numbered among the stalwart supporters of the party in the state and has delivered many public addresses throughout Illinois upon the issues of the day. Socially prominent he is a member of the La Salle County Association, of which he was president for two terms. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and the Maccabees tent, and is a member of the Hamilton Club and of the Colonial Club, the last mentioned being one of the largest social organizations in the city. He has likewise been a member of many choirs in the city, possessing superior musical talent that renders him a favorite in musical circles.

SYMON W. AYERS.

Symon W. Ayers, of the firm of Ayers, Rinaker & Ayers, with offices in the Chamber of Commerce Building in Chicago, entered upon his professional career in La Salle county. He was born in McLean county, Illinois, and acquired his more specifically literary education in Knox College, at Galesburg, while his law course was pursued in the Illinois Wesleyan University, at Bloomington. He had previously read law with the firm of Browne & Ayers for two years and in 1892 was admitted to the bar of Ottawa, where he located for practice, his professional services being confined to the county, justice and probate courts. In 1893, however, he came to Chicago and was associated with the firm of Bracken & Ayers. In May, 1904, he was admitted to a partnership in the firm of Ayers, Rinaker & Ayers, which is existing today as one of the strong legal combinations of the city. He is also a director in several corporations, including the Green Lumber Company and the D. Meyer Cord Company, which he assisted in organizing and which controls one of the largest enterprises of this character in the world. He is also interested in Indian copper mines.

Mr. Ayers was married in Carlinville, Illinois, to Miss Zoe Denby, and with their daughter, Elizabeth, an only child, they reside at No. 476 Forty-fourth street, where they have a fine home. Mr. Ayers has always been a great lover of horses and keeps several head of fine driving

and saddle stock. He belongs to the Colonial Club, to the Masonic fraternity and to the La Salle County Association.

CYRUS H. SMITH, M. D.

Dr. Cyrus H. Smith, a capable member of the medical fraternity of La Salle county, practicing with large success in Tonica, was born in Knox county, Illinois, April 3, 1869, a son of James B. and Elizabeth A. (Barnes) Smith. The father was born in Warren county, Kentucky, and about 1830 came to Illinois, settling in Knox county upon a farm, where he remained until his death. He was a successful agriculturist and enterprising business man and accumulated eight hundred acres of very valuable land. His business methods were such as would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny, being in strict conformity with a high standard of commercial ethics. A member of the Methodist church, he was for many years one of its officers and took an active and helpful part in its work. His political support was given to the republican party. He died January 20, 1882, at the age of seventy-six years, respected by all who knew him. His wife, who was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, passed away in 1897, at the age of sixty-five years. She, too, was a devoted member of the Methodist church. In their family were ten children, the seven eldest being sons, while the three youngest were daughters. One son, George W., is a prominent physician of Chicago.

Dr. Smith of this review, the seventh in order of birth, was a public-school student in his youth and was afterward graduated from Hedding College in Abingdon on the completion of the classical course in 1889, at which time the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon him. He afterward became a student in Illinois College of Pharmacy in Chicago, wherein he completed his course in 1892 and then matriculated in Rush Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1895. He located for practice in Tonica and has been highly successful in his chosen profession, having a large patronage which indicates the trust and confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen, who recognize his ability and therefore give to him their support. He is very careful in the diagnosis of a case, and accurate in his judgment and his labors have been attended with a large measure of success when viewed from both the professional and financial standpoint. He owns the finest residence in the town and is interested in Chicago property.

Dr. Smith was married in 1892 to Miss Glenna V. Peabody, who was born in Knox county, Ohio, in 1869 and is a daughter of William Peabody. They have four children: Dorothy, Agnes, Glenna and Harvey Bruce. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Christian church. The Doctor belongs to the Masonic fraternity and is physician for a number of insurance fraternities. In politics he is a republican and in the line of his profession he is connected with the County and State Medical Associations. He has made continuous progress along intellectual lines, adding to broad literary knowledge thorough scientific training and continually promoting his efficiency since his graduation by private reading and investigation.

EDWARD S. HOLMES.

Edward S. Holmes, well known in Streator as an energetic, enterprising and prosperous merchant, successfully engaged in dealing in dry goods, groceries and shoes, was born at Reading, Livingston county, Illinois, June 22, 1865, and comes of English lineage. His father, Francis Holmes, was born near Newcastle-on-the-Tyne, March 18, 1834, and acquired a common-school education in England, where he was reared to the occupation of farming. He came to America with his parents, David and Mary Ann Holmes, when a youth of sixteen years and resided with them in Ohio and in Pennsylvania until 1861, which year witnessed his arrival in Reading, Livingston county, Illinois. There he engaged in business on his own account, becoming a partner of Martin F. Overholt under the firm name of Overholt & Holmes, dealers in general merchandise. They conducted their store in Reading until 1866, when they removed to Streator and established here the first store of any importance in the city. The partnership was maintained until 1876, when upon the death of Mr. Overholt Mr. Holmes became sole proprietor and conducted the business alone for some years or until the admission of his son Edward to a partnership. This relation was maintained up to the time of the father's death, which occurred on the 3d of August, 1903. On the 14th of February, 1864, Francis Holmes had married Miss Margaret Hayrow, of Coalville, Livingston county, Illinois, and unto them were born four children: Edward, Carrie May, Mary Ann and Nellie E.

During the days of Streator's villagehood Francis Holmes served as president of the board of trustees for one term and through the long

years of his residence here was an active and prominent factor in public affairs relating to the material, political, intellectual and moral progress of the community. In 1882 he was one of the incorporators of the Plumb Hotel Company and acted as one of its directors for a number of years. He was a Master Mason, his membership being in Streator lodge, No. 607, A. F. & A. M., and both he and his wife belonged to Christ Episcopal church, of Streator, in which he served for a considerable period as senior warden. His life was honorable and upright, his actions manly and sincere and all who knew him entertained for him warm regard, while in his death the community lost a valued citizen and Streator one of its old-time honored merchants.

In the public schools of Streator Edward S. Holmes acquired his education and on putting aside his text-books became his father's assistant in the store and afterward admitted to a partnership, which relation was maintained up to the time of the father's death, since which time Edward S. Holmes has been managing the business. He has a well equipped store supplied with a large and carefully selected line of dry goods, groceries, shoes and other merchandise and is enjoying a liberal patronage which is justly merited because of the honorable business policy that has always been maintained and the earnest effort that is made to please the patrons.

Mr. Holmes of this review has never cared for public office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business interests, in which he is now meeting with signal success. He is well known socially, however, and belongs to Streator lodge, No. 607, A. F. & A. M.; Streator chapter, No. 168, R. A. M.; and Finley lodge, No. 182, K. P. He is likewise a member of the Streator Club and is a communicant of Christ Episcopal church. Having always resided in this city he is well known here as a gentleman of excellent business qualities and personal worth, who has a large circle of friends and well merits their kindly regard.

HENRY BROWN EBNER, D. D. S.

Henry Brown Ebner, successfully engaged in the practice of dental surgery in Tonica, was born in Putnam county, Illinois, in 1868. His father, Andrew J. Ebner, was a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and came to Illinois in 1860, at which time he took up his abode in Putnam county. He is a carpenter by trade and followed that pursuit in early life, but subse-

quently turned his attention to farming and for a considerable period was an enterprising agriculturist of this locality. In more recent years, however, he has retired from active business life and is now enjoying well earned rest in Tonica, where he took up his abode in 1900. His residence in La Salle county dates from 1869, when he became a farmer of Eden township. He had previously served his country as a soldier in the Civil war from 1861 until 1863, when he was wounded at the battle of Stone River, being shot through the body and disabled for further service. He held the rank of sergeant and was afterward promoted to color bearer of Company C of the Forty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He is now a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and in his political views is an advocate of the republican party, which was the champion of the Union in the dark days of the Civil war and has always stood for progress and improvement. He married Miss Martha McPherson, who died in 1890, at the age of forty years in the faith of the Congregational church, of which she had long been a consistent member.

Dr. Ebner, the eldest in a family of eight children, acquired his early education in the public schools of Tonica, afterward continued his studies in Bloomington and, preparing for his chosen profession, was graduated from the Chicago College of Dental Surgery in the class of 1901. He began practice in Tonica and has continued an active member of the profession with excellent success, having now a liberal patronage.

In 1902, Dr. Ebner was married to Miss Edith M. Smith, of Chicago, and they have one child, a son, Milton Dudley, who was born in 1904. Dr. Ebner is a member of the Masonic fraternity and votes with the republican party.

DANIEL HERLIHY.

Business ability, strength of character and capacity for successful management find recognition everywhere, and thus it is that the sons of La Salle county have won their way to many places of prominence in the western metropolis. Daniel Herlihy, formerly of La Salle county, is now with a company constructing engines, has been a leading factor in the Catholic Order of Foresters and is equally prominent and influential in democratic circles, serving at the present writing, in 1906, as alderman from the twenty-eighth ward of Chicago. He was born in the city of La Salle, in 1860, his parents being Daniel and Margaret (McCarthy) Herlihy. Both parents were born in Ireland and came to La

Salle county, Illinois, before they were married. They located in Ottawa at an early day, Mr. Herlihy making his home in the embryonic city when Shabbona informed the people of the Black Hawk massacre. He afterward removed to La Salle, subsequently returned to the county seat and still later took up his abode in Marseilles, where he died. By trade he was a shoemaker. His widow still survives and is now living in Chicago, and in the family are two brothers and two sisters of our subject, who are also living in Chicago, while one brother makes his home in Indiana and a sister in Ohio.

Daniel Herlihy was educated in the schools of Ottawa and Marseilles, acquiring, however, a limited education in that way, as necessity forced him to enter upon his business career when he was thirteen years of age. He began work in Chicago as an engineer and subsequently was on the board of examiners of engineers. In early life he was employed in the paper mills and afterward went to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he had charge of similar enterprises.

Mr. Herlihy was married to Miss Charlotte Richardson, of New Orleans, a daughter of Elias Richardson, who became a resident of Marseilles, Illinois, and afterward removed to Chicago, where he is now living. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Herlihy have been born six children: Daniel Elias, who is with the Illinois Steel Company; Theodore William, who is in the office of the Illinois Steel Company, being a very bright boy and speaking several languages, for which reasons the company is now giving him a course in chemistry; Erin, Norman, Charlotte and Jerome, who complete the family.

Mr. Herlihy is now connected with a company of constructing engineers. He has been prominent in fraternal circles and was for ten years a leading representative of the Catholic Order of Foresters, acting for several years as state trustee. He is likewise a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Maccabees of the World, the Engineers Union and the Knights of Columbus. His political allegiance is given to the democracy and he has always taken an active part in politics. In 1903 he was candidate for alderman of the twenty-eighth ward of Chicago, his opponent being Walter Raymer, who defeated him by a vote of only three hundred majority, although the ward usually gives a republican majority of twelve hundred. In 1906 he was again nominated and with Mr. Roth as the republican candidate he won the election by six hundred and fifty-eight votes. He resides at No. 1528 North Albany avenue, Chicago, where he has a fine home. He is well known in political circles of the city and his rise in the world is due entirely

to his own efforts, for, starting out for himself at the early age of thirteen years, he has worked his way steadily upward, improving his varied opportunities for advancement.

THEODORE H. GEBHARDT.

Theodore H. Gebhardt is conducting a prosperous business as proprietor of a department store in Lостant. He brought to the new world the enterprise and persistency of purpose characteristic of his German ancestry and has manifested many of those sterling traits which have marked the Teutonic race. His birth occurred in Germany in 1863, his parents being Henry and Johanna (Schunter) Gebhardt, who were likewise natives of that country. The mother was born in the city of Schoening, Brunswick, and in the year 1868 the parents came to the United States, locating in Odell, Illinois, where Mr. Gebhardt purchased a farm and became prosperous. He died February 13, 1880, at the age of sixty-three years and his wife, long surviving him, departed this life March 2, 1906, at the age of eighty-two years. They were both members of the Lutheran church and Mr. Gebhardt was a democrat in his political affiliation. In their family were eight children: Augusta, the wife of John Wright and a resident of Oklahoma, where she owns considerable property and is known as a capable business woman; Frederick, who is engaged in merchandising in Odell, Illinois; Charles, a merchant of Cabery, Illinois; William, a carpenter of Odell, Illinois; Ferdinand, a ranchman of Greeley county, Nebraska; August, who is associated with his brother Ferdinand; Theodore H.; and Mary, the wife of George Scott, an attorney in Greeley Center, Nebraska.

Theodore H. Gebhardt pursued his education in the schools of Odell and in his youth performed such labor as was consistent with his age and strength. In 1887, when twenty-four years of age, he engaged in the clothing business, in which he continued successfully until March 10, 1902. He then went to Lee county, where he owned and operated two farms, spending a year in their improvement and cultivation. On the expiration of that period he returned to Odell and in March, 1903, purchased the department store of E. D. Whipple, of Lостant, where he has since been conducting an excellent business. He carries a general line of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, rubber goods, men's furnishings, carpets, etc. The business is conducted in a two-story brick block,

fifty by one hundred and thirty-five feet, on a prominent corner in the village and the trade is annually growing and has already assumed extensive proportions owing to the straightforward business methods of the owner, his earnest effort to please his patrons and the well selected line of general merchandise which he carries. He is moreover a stockholder in the Central Illinois Insurance Company and still owns a farm in Lee county, comprising two hundred and twenty acres of fine land.

Mr. Gebhardt was married to Miss Margaret Bruce, of Ottawa, and they have become the parents of seven children: Harry H., who is associated with his father in business; Jennetta; Sidney, who died July 29, 1904, at the age of twelve years, ten months and sixteen days; Fred; Herbert; Theodore; and Bruce.

Mrs. Gebhardt is a member of the Congregational church and Mr. Gebhardt attends the services of the Methodist Episcopal church. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp and in politics is a republican. He has held some minor township offices and is now a member of the village board of Lостant. He has made a creditable business record, advancing steadily step by step until he is now occupying a position of prominence and trust. Through his entire business career he has been looked upon as a model of integrity and honor, never making an engagement that he has not fulfilled and standing today an example of what determination and force, combined with the highest degree of business reliability, can accomplish for a man of strength of character and natural business capacity. He is respected by the community at large and honored by his business associates.

GEORGE HENRY PRIDEAUX.

George Henry Prideaux, bookkeeper in the wholesale dry-goods house of Carson, Pirie, Scott Company, of Chicago, is one of the enterprising young business men that La Salle county has furnished to the western metropolis. He was born in Durham, England, December 29, 1880, a son of Stephen and Jane (Gay) Prideaux. The paternal grandparents were Stephen and Jane (Goad) Prideaux, both of whom were natives of Cornwall, England, where they spent their entire lives, the grandfather being engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. He died at the age of fifty-six years, while his wife passed away in 1904. They were the parents of three sons and three daughters, of whom four are yet living, the eldest being

Stephen Prideaux, father of our subject. The others are: Jane, the wife of William H. Clark, a resident of Bristol, England; Emily; Elizabeth, who died in England; Henry, who is living in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; and James, who died in Africa.

The father of our subject was born in Cornwall, England, on the 29th of June, 1847, a representative of the old substantial Britain stock. He was educated in his native country and came to America with his family in 1889, settling in Streator, Illinois. In England he had been engaged in tin mining and when he came to the new world he turned his attention to coal mining but lost his health in that business and in November, 1900, removed to Chicago, opening a restaurant at No. 4311 Cottage Grove avenue, where he conducted business for a short time. While in Streator he held membership in the Park Presbyterian church and his political allegiance is given to the republican party. He was an officer of the law and was a member of the Church of England. On the 29th of July, 1868, he married Miss Elizabeth Jane Gay, who was born in Devonshire, England, October 20, 1849, and died April 24, 1905, in Chicago. They were married in Christ church at the parish of New Seaham, Durham county, England. Mrs. Prideaux was the daughter of George and Mary Gay, both natives of Devonshire. Her father was a miner in England, and in 1878 came to America, settling in Streator, where he followed mining until 1883, when he turned his attention to farming. He was thus engaged until 1888 and he spent his last days in retirement in Streator, enjoying there a well earned rest until his death, which occurred in 1899, when he was seventy-one years of age. His widow still lives in Streator at the age of seventy-eight years. In their family were thirteen children, six of whom survive: William, a resident of Streator; Ann Maria; John, living in Iowa; Mary, who is in England; Fannie, also of England; and Albert Edward, whose home is in Streator, Illinois.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Prideaux were born nine children, seven of who are living: Stephen, of England; Elizabeth, who was born in England and is the wife of John Locket, a resident of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Emily, who was born in England and is the wife of George W. Gilbert, of Chicago; Helen, the wife of Ammon Wesner, of Chicago, by whom she has a daughter, Mildred H.; George H., of this review; and Henrietta and Lambert, who were born in Streator.

George Henry Prideaux was a youth of nine years when the family left England and came to

the United States. He settled with his parents in Streator and was educated in the public and high schools there. With the family he removed to Chicago, in 1899, and entered the employ of the Boston store as bookkeeper. In 1900 he became bookkeeper of the wholesale dry-goods house of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company, with which he has since been connected. He has musical talent of superior order and has acted as organist of the Emanuel Baptist church. He is also a fine singer and belongs to a quartette. His musical talent is indicated by the fact that he received from the Chicago Musical College a scholarship free on account of the ability which he has displayed in this direction.

E. B. WILLIAMS.

E. B. Williams, who is now owner of the electric light plant of the village of Grand Ridge and has for many years figured prominently in business circles in this county, still owns a large farm in Farm Ridge township but for seven years has made his home in the town. His birth occurred in Farm Ridge township, in 1858, his parents being Professor Rinaldo and Mary (Baldwin) Williams. The father was born in Rhode Island, and was a direct descendant of Roger Williams. In the state of his nativity he was reared. His father was a cotton manufacturer there, and owing to the destruction by fire of his father's mill, Rinaldo Williams was thrown upon his own resources at the age of sixteen years. He came to La Salle county, Illinois, when about twenty years of age and was engaged in teaching school in Farm Ridge township for two or three years. Following his marriage he turned his attention to general agricultural pursuits in this township and in course of time acquired a large acreage, and conducted farming and stock-raising on an extensive scale. He was a man of broad, general culture and served as superintendent of the schools of La Salle county for ten years, while subsequently he became a principal of the Streator high school for eleven or twelve years. He was always a great reader and discriminating student and through his investigations and researches became a man of much more than ordinary culture and knowledge. He found much delight in the study of botany and assisted in making a collection of plants for the county. As the years passed by he secured a very broad education and was elected president of the library board of Streator, in which position he continued until his death, which occurred in Novem-

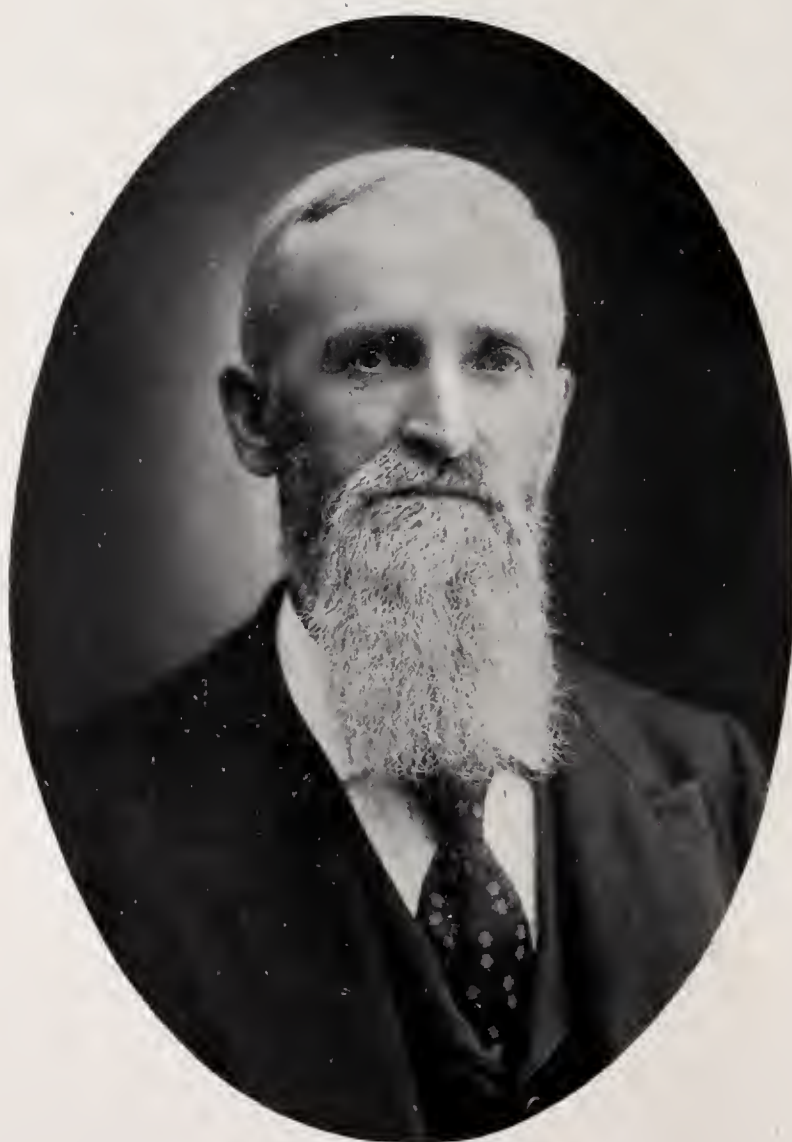
ber, 1901, when he was almost seventy-one years of age. He was the first secretary of the Farm Ridge and Deer Park Fire Insurance Company, and at one time he taught in Farm Ridge Seminary, which was located on his father-in-law's farm. He was a most prominent and highly esteemed citizen and as an educator he ranked with many of the ablest representatives of the profession in this part of the state. He married Miss Mary Baldwin, a daughter of Elmer Baldwin, who was the author of a history of La Salle county. Mrs. Williams was born in Connecticut, and came to La Salle county with her father and the family in 1834. Here she remained for more than six decades and died in April, 1906, when more than sixty-five years of age. In the family were three sons. C. H. Williams is now a resident of Streator, while H. B. Williams is located at Portland, Oregon. He is a graduate of the State University, at Champaign, Illinois, having been the first to complete a course in the mining engineering department. He afterward went to Pittsburg, Kansas, and was engineer for the Vermillion Coal Company of Streator. Later he removed to Castle Gate, Utah, where he was engineer and subsequently superintendent of a large mine there. He is now interested in a mining property in Idaho and also in a manufacturing enterprise at Portland for making turpentine, pitch, tar, charcoal and other marketable commodities from the fir tree. He now has a plant in course of construction at Portland and is the patentee of a retort to use in connection with this work, being a chemist as well as an engineer. Portland is practically his home, although his business interests frequently call him to other sections of the country.

E. B. Williams was reared in Farm Ridge township and attended school taught by his father and others. He continued his studies in Ottawa, and later at Wheaton, Illinois, where he spent one year, after which he was for two years a student in the State University. Since entering upon his business career he has largely followed farming and stock-raising, operating his farm continuously and successfully until his removal to Grand Ridge. In the cultivation of cereals and the raising of stock he met with success but at length took up his abode in the village, where he purchased the creamery and also the electric light plant, conducting both business enterprises for some time. He has since disposed of the creamery, however, and has since given his attention to the improvement of the electric light plant. This business has proved profitable, for he has many subscribers to its service and its patronage is steadily increasing.

Mr. Williams was married to Miss Lida Crawford, a sister of George T. Crawford, and they have one son, Roger C., who is now attending the university at Champaign, Illinois, having graduated from the Streator high school. Politically Mr. Williams is a republican and for twelve years acceptably and creditably served as supervisor of Farm Ridge township but resigned the office in the spring of 1905. He had also served continuously as school director while living on the farm and the confidence and trust reposed in him were well placed. He fully merits the good will of his fellowmen, which is so uniformly given him, as in citizenship he is progressive and loyal, in business active and reliable, while in social relations he holds friendship inviolable and possesses moreover a genial, cordial manner which renders him popular with many friends.

DAVID W. WESTGATE.

David W. Westgate, numbered among the native sons of La Salle county, was born in Ophir township, August 10, 1839, and is still living on section 18. His parents were Abner D. and Calrina Waterman Westgate, who were married at Marietta, Ohio, May 20, 1830. The father was born in Vermont, February 16, 1799, and was a brick manufacturer and brick-layer before his removal to the west. In the year 1833 he came to Illinois and on the way met the soldiers returning from the Black Hawk war. He lived for a year at Hennepin, this state, and in 1834 came to La Salle county, taking up government land in Ophir township. He built a log house, in which he lived for years, and there was not another dwelling between his home and Ottawa at the time. He deserved all the credit which the term of a self-made man implies. He had but little education and what he did have was gained by study in the evening by candle light or firelight. He possessed a wonderfully retentive memory and was a good talker, yet was a man of few words. He never cared to become rich but lived to make a comfortable home for his brothers and his own family and at the time of his death he owned three hundred and eighty acres of excellent land, which he had improved. He had thereon a good residence and was enabled to provide his family with the comforts of life. In the Methodist Episcopal church he held membership and was one of its active and helpful representatives. Honesty was with him a strongly marked characteristic and he at all times endeavored to prac-



D. W. WESTGATE.



MRS. D. W. WESTGATE.

tice the golden rule in his daily conduct. His death occurred upon the home farm in Ophir township, September 25, 1885, when he was eighty-six years of age and thus passed away one of the most worthy and valuable pioneer residents of this portion of the state. His wife, who was born in New York, March 10, 1818, died in Ophir township, April 22, 1884.

In the family were eleven children: Emma, who was born February 14, 1831, and died May 1, 1833; Walter S., who was born September 23, 1832, and also died on the 1st of May, 1833; Thomas H., who was born March 20, 1834, and died January 10, 1868, in Ophir township; Joseph L., who was born December 17, 1835, in Hennepin, Illinois, and died in Iroquois county, this state, August 28, 1904; Charlotte N., who was born August 19, 1837, and died September 16, 1852; David W., of this review; George W., living in McLean county, Missouri, who was born April 16, 1841, and served for three years in the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, after which he married Janette Cochrane, who is now deceased; Rhoda E., who was born March 23, 1845, and died on the 12th of April of the same year; Ada, who was born December 23, 1846, and died July 23, 1849; Emily A., who was born September 10, 1851, and is the wife of John Weddel, a resident of Kewanee, Illinois; and one who died unnamed in infancy.

David W. Westgate spent his boyhood days on the farm and pursued his education in one of the old-time log school-houses such as were common at that day, where the methods of instruction were primitive and the curriculum embraced little beyond the three R's. At the age of twenty-three years he was married on the 22d of June, 1862, to Miss Martha Ann Gibbs, who was born in Quincy, Illinois, May 29, 1842, a daughter of Henry and Abbie Ann (Greene) Gibbs. The father, a native of Maine, born November 18, 1813, died September 28, 1878. The mother, a native of New York, passed away during the early girlhood of her daughter. In the year 1840 Henry Gibbs came to Illinois, locating on a farm near Quincy and in 1849 he went to California, attracted by the discoveries of gold on the Pacific coast. He afterward, however, returned to his farm, where he continued to make his home until his death. In the family were four children, but Mrs. Westgate is the only one now living.

Following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Westgate lived on a farm given to them by his father. After a few years, however, he purchased the farm upon which he now lives on section 18, Ophir township. It was partially improved but the house was not finished and the build-

were poor. With characteristic energy he took up the task of developing the land and adding modern equipments and he now owns five hundred and thirty acres of which three hundred and thirty-five acres was a part of his father's old estate. He has prospered in his farming operations and has dealt extensively in cattle, buying, selling and feeding for many years. The business has brought him a good financial return and he is well known as an enterprising and successful farmer and stockman.

As the years have passed nine children have been added to the family, of whom seven are living. The record is as follows: George H. resides at York, Nebraska. Charles H. is located at Blackwell, Oklahoma. Letitia, after graduating from the Mendota high school, studied medicine, was graduated from the Ladies Medical College of Chicago and is now practicing medicine at Sycamore, Illinois, where in connection with her father she owns a hospital which they built. Herbert and Mark died in infancy. Harvey E. is a newspaper telegraph reporter of Hollywood, California, and a man of much experience in newspaper work, who is winning excellent success in his chosen field of labor. Frank S. is living on the farm in Ophir township. Mary E. is the wife of William Ward, proprietor of Ward's Hotel at Sycamore, Illinois. Ruth E., at home, expects in the fall of 1906 to enter Oberlin College to complete her musical education and will engage in teaching music. Mr. and Mrs. Westgate have a family of whom they have every reason to be proud. They have provided them with excellent educational privileges and all are well qualified to fill important and responsible positions in life.

Mr. and Mrs. Westgate have traveled extensively, visiting many parts of the country, and they expect soon to retire from the farm. He is independent in both his political and religious views. He served as supervisor for one term and as township trustee of schools for four years. He is a man of good education, a fluent talker and well posted on current events. An admirer of W. J. Bryan, he voted for him at both elections. His first presidential ballot was cast for Abraham Lincoln and he recalls being in the great man's presence at Springfield and relates some of his stories and interesting sayings. At the time of the Civil war he responded to the country's call for aid and for ninety days served with Company B of the Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He has vivid recollections of pioneer days and experiences and is one of the representative early residents of the county. He bears an excellent reputation as an honest

man, of good ability, of straightforward purpose and of manly principles. His life has commanded for him the esteem and confidence of all with whom he has been associated and he is very widely and favorably known. He has always stood for progress in citizenship and in business and his influence has been a potent factor for good in the community where he has resided.

He is now one of the few remaining early settlers and his memory forms a connecting link between the progressive present and the primitive past. He vividly recalls the days when much of La Salle county was still an undeveloped district, the land being wild and unimproved, large tracts of it being still in possession of the government. He has seen it converted into fine farms, in the midst of which stand beautiful country residences, while here and there towns and cities have been built and every evidence of modern civilization is to be found. The country homes of today in their commodiousness and with their tasteful furnishings, their telephones and other modern conveniences, are very unlike the pioneer homes, in which the fireplace was in use, while the rooms were lighted by candles. Mr. Westgate retains a strong picture of many pioneer conditions, experiences and environments and well deserves mention in this volume as one of the leading old settlers.

FRANK E. MUDGE.

Frank E. Mudge is a farmer and stock-raiser located on section 10, Eden township. He was born at Mendota, this county, on the 1st of July, 1861, and is a son of Charles Mudge, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. In his childhood days his parents removed to a farm on section 5, Eden township, which remained the family home for a number of years. There Frank E. Mudge was reared, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. His education was acquired in the schools of Eden township, of Tonica and in Peru high school, and he entered upon business life when a young man. He now owns and operates eighty acres of land on section 10, Eden township, which was a part of one of the first farms secured by Charles Mudge. Mr. Mudge of this review has made all of the excellent improvements upon the farm and has transformed it into a richly productive place, from which he annually harvests good crops.

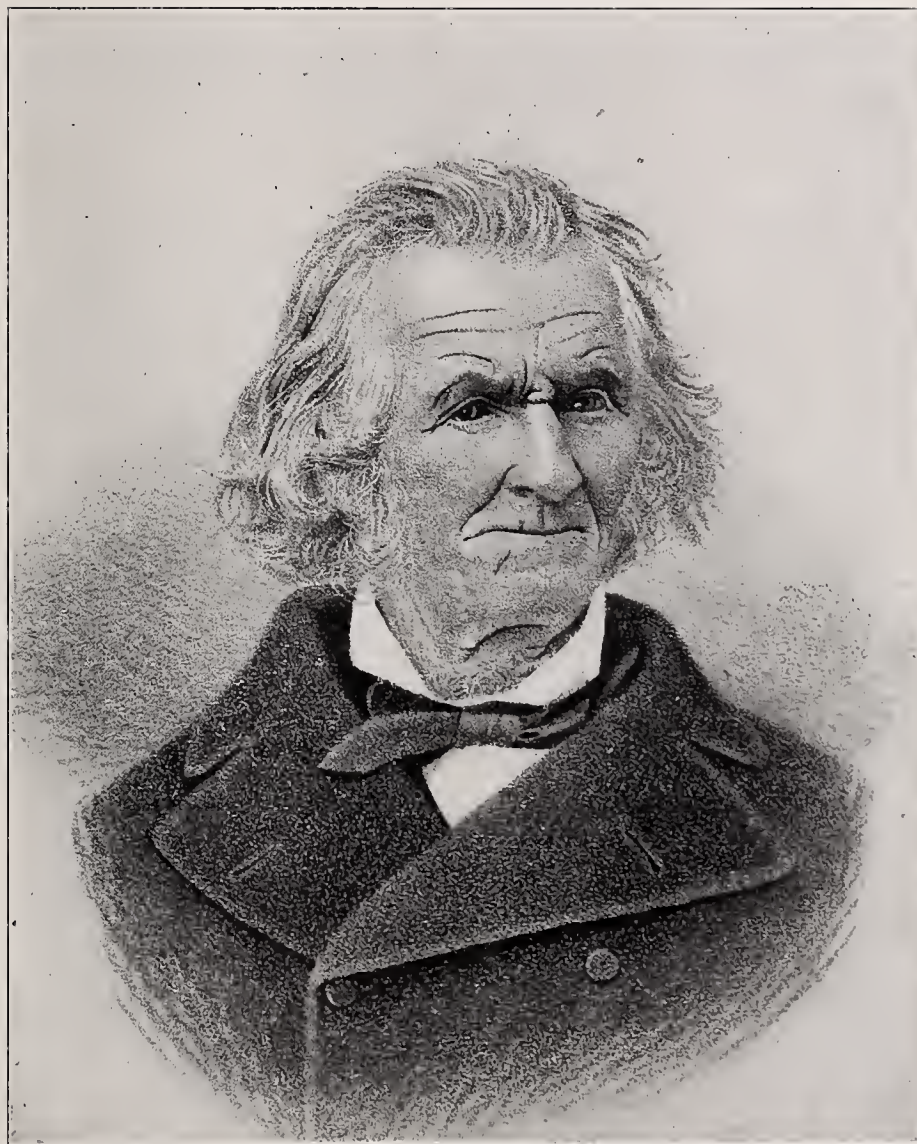
In 1891 occurred the marriage of Frank E. Mudge and Miss Mary Isabell Whitaker, who

was born near Acton, Indiana, and came to La Salle county, Illinois, as a child with her parents, George B. and Sarah (Cunningham) Whitaker, who located in Eden township. Both died upon the home farm, the father about eighteen years ago and the mother eight years ago. Mr. Whitaker was a soldier of the Union army in the Civil war, serving in an Indiana regiment. Politically Mr. Mudge is a democrat with independent tendencies. He does not consider himself bound by party ties, although his sympathies are largely with the democratic party. He has served as school director and as trustee for a number of years and matters relating to the public welfare are always of interest to him and many times receive his hearty co-operation and endorsement. His entire life has been spent in this county and in the line of agriculture he has made substantial advancement, being now one of the representative young farmers of this part of the state.

SCHARFENBERG BROTHERS.

Scharfenberg Brothers is the name of a well known business firm of Streator. Theodore A. Scharfenberg, the senior partner in this well known clothing house, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, in Germany, July 4, 1866. His parents are Edward and Frederica Scharfenberg, both natives of Germany, in which country they were married. They came to the United States in 1881 and are now living in Streator, the father having retired from active business. In their family were six children: Edward; Theodore A.; Robert S.; Julius, who was married July 8, 1903, to Miss Marie S. Kime, a native of Germany and a daughter of Sylvester Kime; Elizabeth; and Clotilda.

Theodore A. Scharfenberg acquired his education in the schools of his native country, where he remained to the age of fourteen years, when he crossed the Atlantic and worked for his uncle, Theodore J. Scharfenberg, in Brooklyn, New York, in the manufacture of fireworks, the business being conducted under the name of the American Fireworks Company. Mr. Scharfenberg continued there for one year, after which he came to Streator and entered the employ of Eli Cope, a hardware merchant. He was subsequently in the service of D. Heenan & Company, which firm he represented for fourteen years, and in September, 1895, with the capital he had acquired through his labor, economy and capable management he engaged in the clothing business on his own account in connection with



ABNER D. WESTGATE.

his brother Robert, and the firm of Scharfenberg Brothers has since maintained a foremost place in commercial circles in Streator.

Theodore A. Scharfenberg was married in November, 1895, to Miss Emma Heinew, who was born in Streator and was a daughter of Henry and Frederica Heinew, both of whom were natives of Germany and were early settlers here. The father is now deceased but the mother still lives in Streator. Mr. and Mrs. Scharfenberg have become the parents of three children, Sedonia, Franklin and Carl. Theodore Scharfenberg has never cared for public office nor sought political preferment of any kind. He is, however, a member of different societies and is thoroughly in sympathy with the social spirit and the beneficent principles which underlie these organizations.

Robert S. Scharfenberg, the junior member of the firm of Scharfenberg Brothers, was born in Germany, September 6, 1867, and came to this country in 1881. He also was employed by the firm of D. Heenan & Company for fourteen years and as stated, he and his brother established a store of their own in 1895. They have since been connected with the clothing trade and now have the largest stock of clothing in the city, doing a business which in volume and importance makes this one of the most valued enterprises of Streator. They conduct their business along modern lines, keep a thoroughly up-to-date stock of goods and their reasonable prices and reliable methods constitute the secret of their success, which is indeed enviable. Robert S. Scharfenberg, like his brother, is also identified with a number of fraternal organizations and has attained high rank in Masonry.

WILLIAM L. MILLIGAN.

William L. Milligan, traveling agent for the Marseilles Manufacturing Company residing at No. 633 Chapel street, Ottawa, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1849. His father, William R. Milligan, was also a native of the Keystone state, the date of his birth being August 2, 1821. He was educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania and at Jefferson College, that state, being a schoolmate there of James G. Blaine. His father's uncle, William Milligan, was a professor of elocution in Jefferson College. When eighteen years of age William R. Milligan began teaching school in Pennsylvania and afterward came to La Salle county, Illinois, where he occupied a clerical position in the circuit clerk's office under Philo Lindley. Subsequently he invested in a farm near where

Streator is now located, but afterward sold that property and removed to Ottawa, where he engaged in teaching school for some time, being principal of the fifth ward school several years. He took up the study of law while teaching. In 1862 he was called to public office by popular suffrage, having been elected to the office of sheriff of La Salle county, in which he served for two years. On his retirement from that position he took up his abode upon his farm in Bruce township, which he operated for some time and then sold out, subsequently purchasing two coal farms, which he afterward sold and purchased and improved a fine farm on Covell creek in Grand Rapids township. In 1882 he was again elected sheriff by a majority of twenty-three hundred and twenty on the democratic ticket and while filling the office his son, William L. Milligan, served as his deputy. He was a prominent man and a good man, his life being actuated by high and honorable principles and worthy motives. He died October 30, 1892, while his wife passed away April 13, 1897. She bore the maiden name of Margaret Hiller and her ancestry, the Hillers, Swans and Hughes, were among the first settlers in western Pennsylvania and were represented in Pennsylvania regiments in the Revolutionary war. She was a gentle, lovable woman, devoted to her family and home circle of friends.

When only four years of age William L. Milligan was brought to Ottawa by his parents and he attended the public schools of this city to the age of fifteen years, when owing to his delicate health his father was obliged to take him from school and removed to the farm on the Vermillion river. Later, however, he had the opportunity of attending the high school at Streator and thus completed his literary education. In his youth and early manhood he was always at home upon the farm or with his father in the sheriff's office. Subsequently he became general agent for the Walter A. Wood M. & R. M. Company, which he represented for a number of years and has since been with the Marseilles Manufacturing Company. He is an enterprising traveling salesman who brings trade to the house and he is popular with his many patrons by reason of his personal traits of character and his earnest desire to please.

On the 13th of December, 1877, Mr. Milligan was united in marriage to Miss Louise Eichelberger, of Grand Rapids township, a daughter of Frederick Eichelberger, who came to Illinois at an early day from York, Pennsylvania, settling in Ottawa. He was a carpenter by trade but purchased land and followed farming in this county. He is now deceased but his wife is living on the

home farm at the age of eighty-five years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Milligan were born eight children, of whom seven are now living: Lura Belle; Beverly W., who is in the office of the Marseilles Manufacturing Company and is a skilled pianist; Margaret E.; Duncan, deceased; Grace; Dorothy; William R.; and Helen L. Mrs. Milligan is a member of the Baptist church.

Mr. Milligan gives his political support to the democracy and has served as deputy sheriff. His Masonic life began in 1879 and his devotion to and study of Masonry has caused him to be one of the best known and highly honored Masons of the state. He has gained thorough familiarity with all the work of the order and the present prosperous condition of the local bodies in Ottawa is attributable in large measure to his efforts and zeal. He was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason October 13, 1879, in Occidental lodge, No. 40; was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason December 17, 1879, in Shabbona chapter, No. 37; passed the circle of perfection in Cryptic Masonry March 2, 1881, and was created a Knight Templar and Knight of Malta April 28, 1881, in Ottawa commandery, No. 10, K. T. He attained the degree of sublime prince of the royal secret in Oriental consistory, Valley of Chicago, October 7, 1881, and in recognition of his faithful and meritorious service in the order was crowned sovereign grand inspector general, thirty-third and last degree, at Providence, Rhode Island, September 20, 1887. He was worshipful master of Occidental lodge, No. 40, from 1884 to 1886 inclusive; high priest of Shabbona chapter from 1881 until 1887 inclusive; thrice illustrious master of Oriental council, No. 63, R. & S. M., from 1883 until 1887, inclusive; eminent commander of Ottawa commandery, No. 10, K. T., during the years 1886, 1887, 1891 and 1892; was grand almoner of Chicago council, Princes of Jerusalem, in 1886; district deputy grand master of the ninth Masonic district of Illinois in 1886, 1887, 1888, 1896 and 1897; was member of the board of trustees of the Illinois Masonic Orphans Home from 1886 until 1891 inclusive and holds life membership certificate No. 1 and was second vice president of the Illinois Masonic Home for the aged Freemasons for several years. He has represented the grand lodge of South Australia near the grand lodge of Illinois since 1887 with the honorary rank of past senior grand warden of the grand lodge of South Australia, conferred on him October 21, 1886, by that grand body. He is also the grand representative of the grand chapter, R. A. M., of Quebec, and the grand council of Royal and Select Masons of Tennessee and Indian Territory. He takes considerable pride in holding a cer-

tificate of honorary membership in Fortitude lodge, No. 47, A. F. & A. M., of La Grange, Kentucky. He was grand high priest of the grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons in 1895 and most illustrious grand master of the grand council, Royal and Select Masons, of Illinois, in 1899. Mr. Milligan has the only correct record of Occidental lodge, No. 40, of Ottawa. His acquaintance in Masonic circles in Illinois is very extensive and he has the unqualified good will, confidence and friendship of his brethren.

DWIGHT F. CAMERON.

Dwight F. Cameron, attorney-at-law and president of the South Chicago City Railroad Company and of the Hammond, Whitting & East Chicago Railroad Company, was born in Peterboro, Madison county, New York, in 1835. The years of his boyhood and youth were spent in the east and in 1854 he became a resident of Ottawa, where he took up the study of law. After thorough preliminary reading he was admitted to the bar in 1858, successfully passing an examination conducted by a committee whose members were Hon. E. S. Eiland, General W. H. L. Wallace, who was killed at the battle of Shiloh, Oliver T. Gray and Washington Bushnell, who was afterward attorney general of Illinois.

Following his admission to the bar Mr. Cameron located for practice in Ottawa, where he remained until 1870, during which period he made proof of his ability to master the intricate problems of the profession through the careful handling of his cases. Each point bearing upon the suit was given due prominence and he won many notable forensic triumphs, which gained him recognition as one of the strong members of the La Salle county bar. Seeking a still broader field for professional activity, he removed to Chicago in 1870, and has since been a resident of the metropolis of the west, where he has been largely interested in corporation work. He has confined his attention largely to corporation law and has thoroughly qualified for successful practice in this department of the profession. He is now located with offices at No. 405 First National Bank Building, and is regarded as a safe counselor upon all matters relating to corporation law. Moreover, he is the president of the South Chicago City Railroad Company and of the Hammond, Whiting & East Chicago Railroad Company, and in this connection his efforts have had important bearing upon the city's development, for there is no one element that affects more

largely the progress and promotion of the city than its transportation facilities. During the later period of his residence in La Salle county Mr. Cameron was also an officer of the Fox River Valley Railroad and was largely instrumental in securing the building of that line through the county. In his business career he has always been quick to note and utilize possibilities, to look through the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future and has thus labored along lines of progress, the value of which continues from the present into the future.

Mr. Cameron is well known in club circles. He was one of the early members of the Union League Club, the foremost organization of this character in Chicago, and he belongs to St. Andrews Society and the La Salle County Association. Widely known, the circle of his friends is almost co-extensive with the circle of his acquaintance. He is pleasantly located in an attractive home at No. 5014 Madison avenue.

BARNET L. BONAR, M. D.

Dr. Barnet L. Bonar, engaged in the practice of medicine in Streator, with a patronage that is at once indicative of his skill and knowledge of the public confidence reposed in his ability, is descended from one of the old and prominent families of the east, his ancestry being distinctively American in both the lineal and collateral lines for many generations. The line can be traced back to Barnet Bonar, who was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1695. He emigrated to America in 1740 and settled in Maryland near Havre de Grace. He had a family of six sons and five daughters. In 1774 he removed from Maryland and settled with his family on a tract of twelve hundred acres near Coon Island, in Washington county, Pennsylvania. There he died and was buried in the churchyard at West Alexander, Pennsylvania. The three eminent divines, the Reverends Horatio, John and Andrew Bonar, with four other brothers, are lineal descendants of this original Bonar ancestry of Scotland.

William Bonar, the eldest son of Barnet Bonar, was born July 9, 1740, and died May 9, 1814. He was married in 1770 to Sarah McElliott, who was born in 1750 and died October 12, 1838. She was born in County Derry, Ireland, and was of loyal lineage. They reared a family of seven daughters and one son, the latter being Barnet, who was saved from massacre at the hands of the Indians by his mother

who, carrying him in her arms, fled to the fort near Triadelphia, West Virginia, where the family and other settlers had preceded them.

Barnet Bonar, son of William and Sarah (McElliott) Bonar, was born January 14, 1778, on the farm where he lived until his death, which occurred February 1, 1870. This farm has never been out of possession of the family since it was claimed from the government by William Bonar, the great-grandfather of our subject. Barnet Bonar was married March 1, 1808, to Miss Jane Donahey, who was born in Ireland, December 13, 1782. His death occurred February 1, 1870, while his wife passed away December 13, 1869.

Samuel Bonar, father of our subject, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the old family homestead, July 9, 1822, and on the 6th of December, 1849, wedded Elizabeth Andrews. He was a farmer by occupation and in all of his business dealings was strictly honorable and upright, never being known to take advantage of the necessities of another in any trade transaction. His wife was a daughter of William and Elizabeth (McConnell) Andrews, all of Richland county, Ohio. Her father was a stone-mason by trade and for many years successfully engaged in contracting and building. Unto Samuel Bonar and his wife were born eleven children, seven daughters and four sons, of whom seven are yet living, namely: Mary, Barnet L., William, Jane, Samuel, James and Margaret. The father died February 12, 1905, while the mother, who was born in June, 1832, passed away December 29, 1904.

Dr. Bonar, of Streator, was born at Coon Island, Washington county, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1852, and there spent the days of his boyhood and youth upon the old homestead farm. Having completed his preliminary education in the public schools, he entered Washington and Jefferson College, from which he was graduated in 1877. He then took up the study of medicine in the office and under the direction of Dr. Thomas McKennan, of Washington, and later matriculated for study in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1880. Dr. Bonar located for practice in Bucyrus, Ohio, where he remained for about a year, and since 1881 he has resided in Streator, where he has practiced successfully, having a large and liberal patronage which is well merited by reason of his knowledge and skill. He is very careful and correct in his diagnosis of a case and in his administration of remedial agencies and excellent results have followed his efforts when viewed from both a professional and financial stand-

point. He has kept abreast with the progress made by the medical fraternity through comprehensive study and reading and by his membership in several medical societies, including the county and state medical societies and the American Medical Association and the North Central Illinois Medical Society.

On the 27th of November, 1888, Dr. Bonar was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Modes, a daughter of William A. and Elizabeth (Clark) Modes. Mrs. Bonar was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1864. Unto Dr. and Mrs. Bonar have been born two children: Jessie, born December 26, 1890; and Barnet E., born April 5, 1894.

Dr. Bonar is an advocate of republican principles and by his ballot supports the candidates of that party. He holds membership in Streator lodge, No. 607, A. F. & A. M.; Streator chapter, No. 168, R. A. M.; and Streator commandery, No. 70, K. T. For a number of years he has served as school director, the cause of education finding in him a warm friend. The greater part of his public service, however, has been done as a private citizen and not as an official because of the heavy demands made upon his time and energies by his profession. He is the family physician in many of the best households of Streator and his business has increased year by year, showing that he keeps in touch with the onward march of the profession as investigation and research broaden the knowledge and promote the efficiency of the practitioners of medicine and surgery.

HERMAN S. BLANCHARD.

Herman S. Blanchard, attorney at law of Ottawa, was born in this city, June 12, 1877, and is a son of the Hon. Charles Blanchard, who is represented on another page of this work. His boyhood and youth were passed in his native city and his education was acquired in the public schools, wherein he passed through successive grades until he had completed the high-school course. He afterward matriculated in Beloit College at Beloit, Wisconsin, where he was graduated in the class of 1897. Returning to Ottawa, he took up the study of law in the office of his brother, S. R. Blanchard, and after thorough preliminary reading and study was admitted to the bar in May, 1900. He has since practiced at Ottawa and although one of the younger members of the profession has gained a reputation which many an older practitioner at the bar might well envy.

In his political views Mr. Blanchard is an earnest and stalwart republican and socially is connected with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree. He also belongs to the Ottawa Boat Club and to the Congregational church. A young man, he is well known in the city where his entire life has been passed and is popular in social circles, while in his profession he is winning the advancement that comes in recognition of close application, broad knowledge, laudable ambition and devotion to his clients' interests.

JULE F. BROWER.

Jule F. Brower, attorney-at-law of Chicago, maintains deep interest in La Salle, the county of his nativity, where he maintained his residence during the period of his boyhood and youth and until he had prepared for the bar. His birth occurred in Ottawa in 1868. His father, Frank F. Brower, a pioneer resident of La Salle county, removed from Ohio to Illinois in 1845. He was a son of Irenus Brower, one of the first residents of La Salle county, and thus from a pioneer epoch in the history of the county the Brower family has been connected with its development and interests. Frank F. Brower became a prominent attorney of Ottawa, serving as city attorney and at one time was mayor. He died, however, in 1870, when comparatively a young man, and deep and widespread regret was manifest over the loss of one who was uniformly regarded as a valued citizen. Mrs. Brower survived her husband for many years, passing away in 1892. She bore the maiden name of Ruth W. Miller. Following her husband's demise she conducted millinery stores in Ottawa, Streator and Seneca for a long period and was also thus connected with the business interests of Chicago.

Jule F. Brower, who was only two years of age at the time of his father's death, pursued his education in the public schools of La Salle county and becoming a high-school student in Chicago removed to the latter city when eighteen years of age. He afterward continued his education in the Northwestern University, at Evanston, but following his graduation from the high school in 1887 he managed a store in Streator for two years. His college course being completed, he entered upon preparation for the practice of law as a student under the direction of W. E. Furness and H. W. Wolseley, attorneys of Chicago, and continued his studies in the Chicago Law School, from which he was graduated

in 1892. The same year he was admitted to the bar and has practiced continuously since in Chicago. He has largely made a specialty of real-estate and corporation law and his practice calls him to various states in the Union, fully one-third of his clientage coming to him from districts outside of Chicago. He is thoroughly informed in the line of his specialty and readily masters the intricate problems which are being presented in connection with real-estate and corporation law. In his practice he has at different times found excellent opportunity for judicious investment in real estate and has thus become the owner of considerable valuable property. He is a representative of the Hartford syndicate in the west.

Mr. Brower was married in 1897 to L. Lorraine Catlin, of Louisville, Kentucky, and a daughter of Captain Robert Catlin, who served with General Rosecrans. Mr. and Mrs. Brower reside at Highland Park and his office is located at No. 1331 First National Bank Building. Mr. Brower is a member of the Chicago Athletic Club and the Washington Park Club. He was secretary and also director of the Hyde Park Club and is president of the Holland Society of Chicago. Fraternally he is connected with Masonry, belonging to the lodges, chapter and consistory, and has thus attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite.

JOHN C. WILLSHAY.

John C. Willshay, who is filling the office of assessor of Ophir township and is one of its prosperous farmers, was born in the kingdom of Prussia, Germany, on Christmas day of 1846, his parents being Theodore and Elizabeth (Wilmroth) Willshay, who were likewise natives of Germany. The father was a stone-mason by trade and in 1847 came to America, settling near Buffalo, New York, where he worked at his trade from spring until fall. Thinking that he might have still better business opportunities in the new but growing middle west he then came to La Salle county, making a long and tedious trip across the country with ox teams. He located at what was then called Homer but it is now Troy Grove and ten years later, when his labors had brought him sufficient capital, he purchased eighty acres of land in Troy Grove township and made his home thereon until his death. The farm was all wild prairie when it came into his possession, not a furrow having been turned or an improvement made. He built the first house thereon, placed the fields under cultivation and continued the work of improvement un-

til he had a good farm property. His death occurred on the old homestead in 1865, when he was forty-nine years of age and his widow, long surviving him, passed away in Mendota six years ago at the very venerable age of eighty-five years. In their family were four children: William, who died on the old homestead in February, 1905; John C., of this review; Catherine, who became the wife of Mathew Malone, of Livingston county, and died in 1871; and Maggie, the wife of Robert Ashley, a resident of Nickerson, Kansas.

John C. Willshay was reared under the parental roof, remaining at home until twenty-two years of age. His educational privileges were very limited. The school was across a creek and in the winter was difficult to reach. When quite young he worked on the farm during the summer months and thus he had little opportunity to master even the branches of learning which were taught in the schools of that period. When twenty-two years of age he left the old homestead and began working in a mill, where he was employed for two years. He was then married and engaged in farming on his own account, purchasing sixty-two acres of land in Dimmick township. This was unimproved and he at once resolutely undertook the task of clearing the fields, building fences, cultivating the soil and otherwise improving the property. He built the first house upon the farm, dug the first well, also built the buildings for the shelter of grain and stock and continued the work of improvement for a long period, making his home there until eleven years ago, when he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land where he now lives. He carries on general farming and is very successful in his work, having improved the property with good buildings and drained the land by tiling it at a cost of a thousand dollars. Eleven years ago he was seven thousand dollars in debt. He has now discharged all financial obligations and has added eighty acres to the original farm with the assistance of his sons.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Willshay have been born three sons: Charles, who married Susie Shemp and is living upon the home farm in Dimmick township; William, who wedded Marie Nernberg and is living on a farm with his father; and Clayton, who wedded Mary Vandre and is living on the farm adjoining his father's which the two brothers, William and Clayton, purchased a few years ago.

Mr. Willshay is a republican, firm in his advocacy of the party principles. He has served as assessor two years and was school director in Dimmick township for eighteen years. He is truly a self-made man. He received a little assistance from his wife's people in early days but

nearly all that he possesses and has enjoyed has come to him through his own labors. He recalls many hardships of the early days when all farm work was done by hand, there being none of the improved agricultural implements or machinery known at the present time. In the home dip candles were used and the furnishings and conveniences were very primitive, but with the passing of the years success has come to him, enabling him to secure all of those things which make farm life easy and add to the comforts and pleasures of a rural existence. He has ever been straightforward in his business dealings and naught has ever been said against his good name.

HERMAN BRUNNER.

Herman Brunner, now deceased, was for many years identified prominently with the business interests of Peru as a representative of its productive industries, being one of the proprietors of a large brewery. He belonged to that class of German-American citizens, who, leaving the fatherland, come to the new world to enjoy its broader business opportunities and advantages more quickly secured. His birth occurred in the fatherland on the 5th of March, 1838, and his life record covered the intervening years to December 13, 1899, when he was called to his final rest. In accordance with the laws of his native country he attended school between the ages of six and fourteen years and then, considering his education completed, he began earning his own living by securing employment in a store, where he remained for nine years, a fact which is indicative of the trust and confidence reposed in him by those he served, together with his ability in the discharge of his duties.

He was a young man of about twenty-eight years when he came to America. Crossing the Atlantic he landed at New York city in October, 1866, but did not tarry on the eastern coast. He made his way into the interior of the country and, locating at Peru, La Salle county, secured a clerkship in a store, where he remained for two years. On the expiration of that period he became a clerk in the brewery of the Peru Beer Company and three years later bought out the firm, becoming proprietor of the business in association with Andrew Habel under the firm style of Habel & Brunner. They afterward continued the business together for many years and were very successful. They had a well equipped plant, which they improved in accordance with modern and scientific ideas concerning the manufacture

of beer and which was under the charge of a practical brewmaster. The business grew as the years passed by until the annual output was extensive and brought an excellent financial reward for the labors of the owners.

On the 29th of October, 1870, Mr. Brunner was united in marriage to Miss Rosa Reinhart, of Peru, who was born in Bavaria, Germany. Her father, Professor Joseph Reinhart, was born, reared and educated in Bavaria and later taught in a parochial school and being a fine musician led the singing in church. He married Miss Ursula Rothenhoefer, also a native of Bavaria, and in 1850, accompanied by his wife and three children, he came to the United States, locating in Peru, Illinois. For many years he successfully followed his profession as a teacher of music but during the last nine years of his life lived retired, making his home with his daughter, Mrs. Brunner, where he died at the age of eighty-three years. He was a well informed man, was upright and honorable in all things and was a supporter of the republican party. His children were: Ida, wife of Casper Haas, of Peru; Frank M., a resident of Peoria; and Mrs. Brunner. Mrs. Reinhart died four years after coming to America at the age of forty-five. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Brunner was blessed with four daughters: Flora, now the wife of Edward Brannemann, of La Salle county; Rosa A., Sidonia and Camilla, all at home.

Mr. Brunner was devoted to the welfare and happiness of his wife and children and did everything in his power for their comfort and prosperity. He continued as a well known, enterprising and active citizen of Peru until his death, which occurred December 13, 1899, and which was deeply deplored by his many friends. He was especially prominent in German circles in Peru and had the entire confidence and trust of his fellow countrymen.

MITCHELL BROTHERS.

Charles and Frank Mitchell, constituting the firm of Mitchell Brothers, are among the most prominent stock-raisers and dealers in La Salle county and northern Illinois, and are conducting a business of large extent and importance, becoming their father's successors in this line of activity. They are sons of William and Mary (Wenner) Mitchell, who were early residents of this county, connected with its pioneer progress and development. The father furnished meat for the Illinois Central Railroad in early days and

hauled grain to Chicago by wagon before the railroad was built. He prospered in his undertakings and made extensive and judicious investment in land, becoming the owner of twelve or fourteen hundred acres in Dimmick township, most of which is still a part of the estate. He possessed sound judgment and keen discernment in all business affairs, and his investments were carefully placed, his property rising in value with the settlement of the county and the improvements made upon the farms. He died May 1, 1883, and is still survived by his widow, who yet resides upon the old homestead. In the family were ten children, of whom nine are still living: Walter, a resident of Utica township; Mrs. Waley, of Waltham township, whose husband has been representative in the state legislature; Mrs. George Hartshorn, of Waltham township; Henry J., of Billings, Montana; William W., residing in South Dakota, where he owns and operates a ranch; Kate; James A., who is extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising in this county, his home being in the village of Utica; and Frank and Charles, who constitute the firm of Mitchell Brothers.

These brothers were reared in the usual manner of farm lads and are indebted to the public-school system for the educational privileges which they enjoyed. For many years the Mitchell family have been noted in this section of the state as stock-buyers, shippers and feeders and have furnished a local market for much of the stock grown in this part of the state. After the father's death the business was conducted by Charles and Frank Mitchell under the firm style of Mitchell Brothers. The business has been continually on the increase for the last few years and the sons are doing even a larger business than was carried on by the father. The farm is located on section 35, Dimmick township, and its situation is very desirable for the manner of business which is here conducted. Both brothers are excellent judges of stock of all kinds and therefore make judicious purchases and profitable sales. They are, moreover, noted throughout the entire country for fair dealing and honesty and thus the firm sustains an unassailable reputation.

Both brothers are still single and they reside upon the old home farm on section 35, Dimmick township. They travel quite extensively in the west both for business and pleasure and they own a fine tract of land near Billings, Montana. Frank Mitchell has attained high rank in Masonry, belonging to Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, at Chicago, while Charles is connected with the Elks and with the Knights of Pythias. Generosity is among their distinguishing traits of character and in their business life they have displayed qualities which everywhere command re-

spect and admiration. They are managing their business so as to add to their success and at the same time they have never been known to take advantage of the necessities of their fellowmen in any business transaction.

ROBERT H. JOHNSTON.

Robert H. Johnston has put aside the more active duties of agricultural life, but still resides upon his farm on section 16, Eden township. He came to La Salle county in 1855, or fifty-one years ago, and was at that time a little lad of only four summers. His birth occurred in Brown county, Ohio, in 1851, his parents being Tillery and Nancy J. (Mathews) Johnston, who were also natives of the Buckeye state, born in Brown county. The Johnston family of which our subject is a representative came originally from the north of Ireland and its members were Presbyterians in religious belief. The father was a shoemaker by trade but in his later years followed farming and upon coming to La Salle county purchased eighty acres of land, to which he added from time to time. He resided upon a farm near the present home of Robert H. Johnston and there he and his wife spent their remaining days. He was a worthy citizen, respected by all who knew him, and he did effective service in behalf of public education as one of the school directors of his district. He was a very successful farmer and business man and died in 1888, at the age of fifty-nine years. His wife passed away in 1886, at the age of fifty-four years. They were members of the Presbyterian church in early life and later joined the Congregational church. In their family were five daughters: Mrs. Anna Smith, living in Chicago; Caroline, of Superior, Nebraska; Mrs. Alvira Cammermeyer, of Columbus, Kansas; Mrs. Mattie Smith, of Britt, Iowa; and Josephine, also of Superior, Nebraska.

Robert H. Johnston, the only son and the third member of the family, was reared in Eden township and attended the country schools. He was also a student in Lebanon, Ohio, and was thus well qualified by educational privileges for life's practical and responsible duties. He was reared to agricultural pursuits and has always followed farming and stock-raising. From the age of four years he has lived in La Salle county and as a representative of farming interests has won good success, carefully controlling his business affairs.

In the fall of 1876 Mr. Johnston was married to Miss Katie Cammermeyer, who was born in Putnam county, Illinois, near Palatine, in

1857, a daughter of Henry and Saloma (Krebs) Cammermeyer, the former a native of Germany and the latter of France. They were married in Illinois and Mr. Cammermeyer is now living in Peru at the age of eighty years, while his wife is seventy-three years of age. He came to Illinois about 1840, when a youth of fourteen, and settled in Putnam county. In his family were six children, five daughters and one son, namely: George, who is residing in Columbus and who married the sister of our subject: Katie; Mrs. Mary Pilsen, of Peru, Illinois; Mrs. Caroline Johnson, of Santa Rosa, California; Sophia, also living in Peru, this state; and Mrs. May Mesner, of Peru. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston have had two children: Harry, who died at the age of four years; and Mabel, eighteen years of age. The latter has taken an advanced course in instrumental music.

In his political views Mr. Johnston has always been an active republican where national issues are involved but at local elections casts an independent ballot. He has served as school director and the cause of education finds in him a warm friend. The family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Tonica and they occupy an enviable position in the social circles in which they move.

JOHN RAYMOND HOFFMAN, M. D.

Dr. John Raymond Hoffman, a specialist in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, practicing in Chicago and in Ottawa, was born in the latter city on the 18th of June, 1865, the son of Asa Mann and Frances (Raymond) Hoffman. The father was born in Peru, Illinois, in 1838, thus representing one of the old pioneer families of La Salle county. He became a farmer of Mendota township and was thus identified with agricultural pursuits until 1872, when he removed to Ottawa and became deputy county treasurer under S. W. Raymond, holding the office until 1886, when he was elected county treasurer, in which capacity he served up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1887, when he was forty-nine years of age. He was a member of Occidental lodge, No. 40, A. F. & A. M.; Shabbona chapter, R. A. M.; Ottawa commandery, No. 10, K. T.; Oriental consistory; and the Mystic Shrine, at Chicago, and for many years acted as secretary in the lodge, chapter and commandery. He also belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, his affiliation being with St. Elmo

lodge. His wife, who was born in Peru, Illinois, in 1843, is now living with her children near Petersburg, Virginia. Mr. Hoffman was a respected citizen of La Salle county, who made a creditable record in business and political circles, being widely known for his trustworthiness and his fidelity to duty. In the family were seven children, all of whom are yet living, namely: Dr. Hoffman, of this review; Mabel, the wife of L. H. Stodder, a resident of Virginia; Mary E., the wife of S. B. Bradford, living in Ottawa; William A., residing in Virginia; Arthur C.; and Lyle M., also of Virginia; and Rew W., of Chicago, Illinois.

Dr. Hoffman pursued his preliminary education in the public and high schools of Ottawa and prepared for the practice of his chosen profession as a student in the medical department of the Northwestern University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1891. He located in Ottawa, in the spring of 1890, and engaged in general practice in that city until 1895, after which he devoted his energies to the study and practice of the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He came to Chicago in 1897 and became interested in the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat College, of which he is now secretary. He has a large private practice in the city and he also has an office in Ottawa, where he spends one day each week. He served on the staff of the Illinois Charitable Infirmary for the Eye and Ear and is professor of ophthalmology in the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat College. He is one of the able educators representing the science of medicine in Chicago and his skill and proficiency have given him high rank in the line of his specialty. He is a member of various medical societies, including the La Salle County Medical Society, Chicago and Illinois State Medical Societies, the Chicago Ophthalmological Society and the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology.

When Dr. Hoffman was sixteen years of age he enlisted in 1881 for three years' service in a military company at Ottawa, with which he continued until the expiration of his term, being a member of Company D of the Fourth Regiment of Illinois National Guard. In 1895 he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Third Regiment for the Illinois National Guard with the rank of captain and thus continued until 1898.

On the 2d of June, 1892, Dr. Hoffman was married to Miss Mary Hapeman, who was born in Ottawa, February 3, 1869, and is a daughter of Colonel Douglas and Ella (Thomas) Hapeman, both of whom were natives of New York. They were married, however, in Ottawa, and for many years were leading and respected residents

of that city. The father was a colonel of the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry in the Civil war and died in June, 1905. Dr. and Mrs. Hoffman have three children, a son and two daughters, Douglas T., Phoebe E. and Frances Faith. Dr. and Mrs. Hoffman are communicants of the Episcopal church, at Ottawa, and he belongs to Occidental lodge, No. 40, A. F. & A. M., at Ottawa, and to the Ottawa Boat Club. He has a wide and favorable acquaintance in the city of his birth and has become well known in Chicago in the profession and has also gained many warm personal friends. He has made constant progress in his chosen calling, and as a specialist has won distinction which entitles him to more than passing attention in a review of the medical profession and its work in Chicago.

BEN BENSON.

Ben Benson, member of the firm and manager of the sand business of Benson Brothers at Ottawa, was born in Norway near Stavenger in 1865, a son of Ole and Bertha Benson, who came to this country in 1871, locating on a farm near Whalan in Fillmore county, Minnesota. The father rented a place for a time and then purchased eighty acres of land in Freeborn county, Minnesota, which remained his home until about 1878, in which year he removed with his family to La Salle county, Illinois. He was then identified with agricultural pursuits in this county for some years and his death occurred in 1892, when he was fifty-nine years of age, his wife surviving him until 1895, when she, too, was called to her final rest, her death occurring when she was about sixty years of age. In the family of this worthy couple were six sons and four daughters, namely: Ben, of this review; John, who is engaged in the sand business and makes his home at Wedron, La Salle county; Engle, who is associated with his brother Ben in the sand business and lives in South Ottawa; Ella, the deceased wife of Anton Ormundson; Melinda, the wife of Edgar Thompson, who is residing six miles northwest of Ottawa; Ole, who is engaged in business in West Ottawa; Rasmus, who is in business in Ottawa; Andrew, who is connected with the sand trade in this city; Bertha, the wife of Martin Walker, a farmer residing near Elsford in Hamilton county; and Emma, who is living in Chicago.

Mr. Benson of this review was reared in his native country and attended the public schools there, while later he spent a brief period in a school in Minnesota following the emigration

of the family to the new world. He remained at home through the period of his youth and aided his father in the development and improvement of the farm. He lived at Wedron, La Salle county, for some time before coming to Ottawa, where he took up his abode in 1904. He has since devoted his attention to the sand business and although he started with but a small capital he has been quite successful and now has a large trade, the business having assumed proportions which render it quite profitable.

Mr. Benson was married in this county to Miss Helen Goodmanson, who was born in Norway, but in her early girlhood days came to America with her parents, the voyage being made in 1872. The family home was established in Leland, Illinois, but her parents are both now deceased. Her father, Sovereign Goodmanson, was for some years section foreman on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Benson have been born six children: Elmer, Obie, Sadie, Bertha, Ella and Elvin, all of whom are now in school.

In his political views Mr. Benson is a republican but without aspiration for office, and he and his wife are members of the Lutheran church. In his business he is manifesting the indispensable qualities of industry, perseverance and enterprise which ultimately lead to success and already he has a business of large proportions that is bringing to him a gratifying return.

ARTHUR F. EVANS.

Arthur F. Evans, general counsel for Swift & Company, at Chicago, was born in La Salle county, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Evans, who are residing with him in Chicago. The father was born in 1828, and became a prominent and influential resident of La Salle county, where he engaged for many years in the practice of law as a learned and able attorney. For eight years he served as probate judge of La Salle county. He figured prominently in legal circles during the days of Lincoln and Douglas, with both of whom he had personal acquaintance and with whom he was also associated as a member of the bar. He was actively connected with events of epochal importance in the history of Illinois and from personal recollections speaks of many measures and movements which have had direct effect upon the policy of the state, which to most of the people of the present day are matters of history rather than experience.

Arthur F. Evans was educated in the schools of Ottawa, completing the high-school course

with the class of 1887, after which he entered Beloit (Wisconsin) College, and was graduated in the class of 1891. Having taken up the study of law, thorough preliminary reading prepared him for admission to the bar in 1892 and he entered upon the active practice of the profession in Chicago as a member of the firm of Barnum, Evans & Barnum of that city. Since 1896 he has been general attorney for Swift & Company, at the stock yards in Chicago, a statement which needs little comment as showing the superior ability of Mr. Evans. Thoroughly informed in all departments of jurisprudence he is particularly conversant with corporation law and with the legal interests which bear upon the extensive business of the corporation which he represents and his connection therewith as general counsel stands in incontrovertible evidence of his position of prominence in the legal fraternity in Illinois.

Mr. Evans is a member of the Union League Club, the Glenview Club, Chicago Athletic Club, South Shore Country Club and the College Fraternity Club. He thus figures prominently in club life of the city, being connected with its leading organizations of this character. He is also a member of the La Salle County Association, and thus maintains pleasant relations with friends of earlier years.

HENRY A. SCHMIDT.

Henry A. Schmidt, residing on section 25, Dayton township, was born in the city of Detroit, Michigan, August 20, 1857, his parents being Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Schmidt, who are mentioned in connection with the sketch of their son, R. A. Schmidt, on another page of this work. His education was acquired in the public schools of Ottawa, where for eighteen years his father was engaged in the conduct of a tinware and hardware business before removing to the farm. After attending the public schools Henry A. Schmidt continued his studies in Chicago Business College. He has always been a resident of La Salle county, spending much of his time on the farm and he now owns a valuable tract of land of two hundred acres, which is well improved with modern buildings and all general equipments. Here he engages in the tilling of the soil and has a well developed farm property.

On the 15th of September, 1900, Mr. Schmidt was united in marriage to Miss Agatha Scherefski, who was born in West Prussia, April 14, 1879. They have two children: Richard P.,

who was born July 31, 1901; and Marie, June 30, 1902.

Mr. Schmidt is independent in politics, supporting the principles which he believes best calculated to advance the interests and the candidates who stand for the platform which he endorses. He has voted for Bryan and McKinley and for Roosevelt. He served as school director for a number of years and for nine years has filled the office of road commissioner, being the incumbent at the present writing. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Catholic church.

FRITZ P. GOEBEL.

Fritz P. Goebel, a glass-blower connected with the Streator Bottle Company, was born in Omas, Sweden, January 25, 1864, and is a son of John F. and Charlotte (Swanson) Goebel, both of whom were natives of Sweden but were of German parentage. The father was born July 12, 1836, and the mother October 12, 1838. He was a glass-blower in his native country and thus provided for his family. Both he and his wife were members of the Lutheran church and Mrs. Goebel passed away October 2, 1894, while her husband survived until July, 1897. They never came to the new world but continued residents of Sweden until called to their final rest. In their family were five sons and five daughters: Rainholdt and Amelia, both living in Sweden; Hilda, who died in Sweden; Fritz, of this review; Axel, living in Sweden; Milda, of Providence, Rhode Island; Amiel, who married Clara Peterson and resides in Streator; Marie, who is living in Chicago; Matilda, still in Sweden; and Albin, whose home is in Streator.

Under the parental roof Fritz P. Goebel spent the days of his boyhood and youth but his education was acquired in Sweden. Thinking that he would have better business opportunities in America he came to this country in March, 1886, landing in New York city, whence he made his way to the city of La Salle, Illinois, where he resided from 1886 until 1889. He then came to Streator, where he has since lived and has worked for the Streator Bottle Company as glass-blower. He is descended from a family of glass-blowers, his great-grandfather, his grandfather and his father all having followed the same pursuit. He is a member of the Glass Blowers Association of the United States and Canada, has been president and treasurer of the local lodge of that organization and one of its committeemen and has been a delegate to the national convention many times.

Before leaving his native country Mr. Goebel was married to Miss Almeda Gustafson, who was born in Sweden, September 17, 1862, their wedding being celebrated January 1, 1886. Her parents were Carl and Christina (Olson) Gustafson, both of whom were natives of Sweden. Her father died in 1868, at the age of thirty-nine years, while the mother, who was born August 6, 1826, is still living in her native country. In their family were two sons and five daughters, namely: John, born in 1851; Ida, in 1853; Frank, who was born in 1855, and died in 1891; Emma, born in 1859; Almeda, now Mrs. Goebel; Matilda, who was born in 1866; and Hulda, in 1867. The father followed farming in his native country and was a member of the Swedish Lutheran church.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Goebel have been born seven children: Ingeborg, born September 12, 1886, is now cashier and bookkeeper for a wholesale and retail grocery house in Rockford, Illinois. Thyra, born July 17, 1888, was appointed by the governor as stenographer for the Eastern Hospital, at Kankakee, Illinois; Signa, who was born July 24, 1890, is attending high school; Ruth, born July 24, 1892, has graduated from the grammar school. Florence, born July 19, 1894, died April 16, 1896; Emma, born April 26, 1897, and Russell, born June 2, 1900, are at home.

Mr. Goebel is identified with various fraternal organizations, being a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Modern Woodmen camp, the Order of Eagles, the Knights of Pythias and the German Singing Society. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he was elected alderman of the sixth ward in 1904, while in 1906 he was re-elected. He has been a member of the central committee of the city and in public office has exercised his prerogatives in support of many movements which are of direct benefit to Streator. His labors have been an element in its promotion and he is well known here as an enterprising and reliable citizen.

J. J. HORNUNG.

The rich lands of La Salle county furnish excellent opportunities to the farmer and stock-raiser, who finds his fields productive and his pastures rich and is therefore enabled to raise good crops and fine grades of stock. Mr. Hornung is making a specialty of Hereford cattle and Percheron French draft horses, which he raises on his farm on section 1, Deer Park township. Here he owns three hundred and sixty-six acres of

valuable land, splendidly improved and its present condition is largely his work. He has made his home here during the past seventeen years, during which time he has built a commodious residence and good cattle barns, together with other buildings for the shelter of grain and stock. He operates all but one hundred acres of the farm, having about eighty acres devoted to the raising of grain, while the remainder is pasture and hay land.

Mr. Hornung is one of La Salle county's native sons, his birth having occurred in the village of Lowell in Vermillion township in 1862. He is a son of John G. and Magdaline (Ott) Hornung, who removed with their family from Lowell to Deer Park township in 1867 or 1868, while for the past thirty-two years the family home has been on section 1 of that township. The father came to America from Wurtemberg in 1850 and resided for a time in New York. He also spent two or three years in Michigan, after which he came to La Salle county, where for a long period he devoted his attention to general agricultural pursuits. His death occurred in August, 1899, when he was sixty-five years of age. His wife was also a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and in their family were seven children: J. G., a farmer residing at Liberty, Gage county, Nebraska; J. J., of this review; William C., who also follows farming at Liberty; J. C., who is in the Central Station heating business in Chicago; A. F., a farmer residing on the old homestead; Mrs. John Lock, of Lowell, this county; and T. F., an insurance man who for the past four years has lived in San Francisco, California, and is with the Northwestern Mutual Insurance Company.

J. J. Hornung was reared and has resided in Deer Park township since the age of eight years. He acquired his preliminary education in the public schools and spent two years at Geneseo, Illinois, as a college student. He has always followed farming and stock-raising, feeding cattle for beef purposes for a number of years, but for the last two or three years he has not engaged in that work. Since its organization he has served as vice president of the La Salle County Hereford Breeders Association and is always doing much to improve the grade of stock raised in this part of the state. Prices are thereby advanced and the whole community is benefited. In all of his work he is practical and he now has a splendidly improved farm property, which in its neat and attractive appearance indicates the careful supervision of a practical and progressive owner. He uses the latest improved machinery in facilitating the work of the fields and in his pastures are found fine grades of stock.

In 1891, Mr. Hornung was married to Miss Cordelia E. Johns, a daughter of T. R. Johns, of Deer Park township, who was one of the early residents there. He died in May, 1899, while his wife passed away many years ago. Two sisters and a brother of Mrs. Hornung live in Chicago and two sisters in Pennsylvania. Unto our subject and his wife have been born three children: Florence M., William C. and Charles F., aged respectively thirteen, eleven and nine years and all now in school. In his political views Mr. Hornung has always been an earnest republican and has served as collector and in other township offices. Socially he is connected with the Modern Woodmen camp and with other fraternal and insurance orders. The Hornung family were originally of the German Lutheran church, but have attended the Baptist church in La Salle county and the church in which our subject worships is located on his farm. He is a man of good ability, seldom at error in matters of business judgment and whatever he undertakes he carries forward to completion. Those who know him respect him for his fidelity to high and honorable principles.

CHARLES SUMNER CULLEN.

Charles Sumner Cullen, who is serving for the second term as states attorney of La Salle county, being the first one honored with re-election to the office since 1876, was born upon a farm in Adams township. His father, the Hon. William Cullen, prominent in public life, was sheriff of La Salle county in 1864 and member of congress from 1880 until 1885. He was also for a quarter of a century joint owner and editor of the Ottawa Republican, now the Republican Times. He wedded Mary A. Berresford, who was born in this county, a daughter of Robert Berresford, who came from Ohio to Illinois in 1828 and contributed to the pioneer development and progress of this locality.

Charles Sumner Cullen began his education in the public schools of Ottawa, passing through successive grades until he became a high-school student. He afterward continued his literary education in Adrian College in Adrian, Michigan, and prepared for the practice of law as a student in the office and under the direction of the Hon. Charles Blanchard, now judge of the circuit court. He was admitted to practice law in 1880 and has since been a member of the Ottawa bar, enjoying a growing clientage as he has demonstrated his ability to cope with intricate problems of jurisprudence. He has displayed great

care and thoroughness in the preliminary preparation of his case which precedes its presentation before court and jury and his keen power of analysis and logical deductions have won for him many favorable verdicts. In 1900 he was elected states attorney of La Salle county by a majority of twenty-three hundred and seventy and in 1904 was re-elected by an increased majority of thirty-eight hundred and ninety-four, a fact which is indicative of personal popularity and of public confidence, which are also demonstrated by the fact that he is the first person to be elected for successive terms to this office in the county since 1876. He has always been a republican, loyal to the party in times of defeat as well as in times of victory because of a conviction that its principles and teachings best conserve the interests of the general public. He is a firm believer in party organization and that party success is accomplished by pure and honest methods. He believes that public duty should be performed with regard to the welfare of the people at large and also believes in keeping in touch with the trend of public thought and demand. His hearty opposition to misrule in public affairs has found tangible evidence in his faithful performance of the duties that have devolved upon him and which have been performed without fear or favor.

Mr. Cullen is a third degree Mason, belonging to Humboldt lodge, No. 555, A. F. & A. M. He has a wide social as well as professional and public acquaintance in the county where his entire life has been passed and many of those who entertain for him warm regard have been friends of a lifetime.

CHARLES F. NEWPORT.

Charles F. Newport, of the Ideal Heating Company, is a native son of La Salle county and a worthy representative of the young men of enterprise and business ability who have wrested fortune from the hands of an adverse fate, for he is now conducting a good business at No. 6312 Wentworth avenue, Chicago, under the name of the Ideal Heating Company, his success being attributable entirely to his own efforts. His birth occurred at Seneca, La Salle county, March 31, 1874, his parents being David N. and Clementina (Malaise) Newport. The father was born in Virginia, in 1834, and was of Quaker parentage, while his wife was a native of Roton, France, born in 1844. They were married in Morris, Illinois, in 1869. The father had come to this state twenty years before, locating in Vienna township, Grundy county. There he made



CHARLES S. CULLEN.

his home and engaged in farming until 1869, when he removed to Seneca, La Salle county, where he engaged in contracting and building for a considerable period. He afterward turned his attention to the furniture business and later on was connected with the hardware trade until 1873, when he resumed building operations, in which he is now engaged. He has erected many important structures in Seneca, evidences of his skill and ability in the line of building being manifest on all sides. He has been a member of the village board and is influential and active in public affairs. His political allegiance is given to the democracy and he is a member of the Quaker church, or Society of Friends. Unto him and his wife have been born eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom six are now living, as follows: Ida; J. Hubert; Charles F.; Marie, the wife of James Kerns, of Chicago; Lena, the wife of Charles Everhart, living in Seneca; and Grover.

Charles F. Newport was a student in the public schools of his native town and after putting aside his text-books learned the steam heating business, which he thoroughly mastered in principle and detail. He came to Chicago in 1898 and the following year began business on his own account, establishing the Ideal Heating Company, his store being at No. 6312 Wentworth avenue. Here he has a fine business, his patronage having steadily increased as the years have gone by until it has now reached large and profitable proportions.

On the 3d of March, 1904, Mr. Newport was married to Miss Florence H. Stevens, who was born in Chicago, February 14, 1882, a daughter of James B. and Minnie (Archer) Stevens. Her father was born in Watertown, New York, March 3, 1855, and the mother in Utica, New York, May 20, 1858. They were married May 17, 1881, and their children are: Mrs. Newport; and James B., who was born December 16, 1884. Mr. Stevens came westward from New York to St. Joseph, Michigan, and being an expert accountant was employed as assistant postmaster at that place for eight years. He lost his father when a youth of fourteen and had to support his widowed mother. In 1880 he went to Chicago, where he engaged in the oyster and fish business, in which he continued for five years, after which he went upon the road, selling holiday goods and has since been in that line of business, being now traveling representative for A. C. McClurg & Company. He is a member of the Iowa State Traveling Men's Association and in politics is a republican.

Mr. Newport belongs to the Royal League and gives his political allegiance to the men and

measures of the republican party. He is yet a young man but has attained enviable and notable success, for he has depended entirely upon his own resources and has worked his way upward through ability and enterprise, being now at the head of a profitable commercial concern.

FRANK A. SHUNK.

Frank A. Shunk, glass-blower and inventor, also engaged in the grocery business in Streator, was born on the 4th of June, 1873, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, his parents being Frank R. and Margaret L. (Smith) Shunk. The father was a native of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and died at the age of thirty-one years, while his wife was a native of Cook county, Illinois, and accompanied her parents on their removal to Canada, the family home being established near Ontario, while later they removed to Grapeville, Pennsylvania. Frank R. Shunk was also a glass-blower by trade. He held membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and at his death left a family of three children: Jessie J., the wife of U. G. Davis, superintendent of machine shops in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Haywood, who died at the age of two years; and Frank A. After losing her first husband, the mother became the wife of Jacob Habarbeck and is now living in Grapeville, Pennsylvania. By this marriage there are three children, Edna, Phoebe and Louis, the last named being a glass-worker.

Frank A. Shunk acquired his education in the public and high schools of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and at the age of sixteen years began working in a glass factory in that city. He was there employed until he attained his majority, during which time he thoroughly mastered the glass blower's trade. He then removed to Summitville, Madison county, Indiana, where he continued for about eighteen months as an employe in a glass factory. He afterward removed to Streator and entered the employ of the Streator Bottle & Glass Company, with which he has since been connected, working as a glass-blower. He is thoroughly familiar with the trade and is one of the expert employes of the firm. He has taken out patents for various labor saving machines for making glass bottles and he is likewise engaged in the grocery business under the firm style of Shunk & Palmer. Thus his life is one of activity and a fair measure of success has been accorded as a reward for his diligence and enterprise.

On the 15th of March, 1897, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Mr. Shunk was united in marriage to Miss Edith Harrison, who was born in Streator, Illinois, January 21, 1879, a daughter of John and Maria (Rankin) Harrison, the former a native of England and the latter of Scotland. They were married, however, in Illinois and are now living in Streator, and in their family are six children: Margaret, George, Mrs. Edith Shunk, John, Albert and Edwin. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Shunk have been born two children: Gladys, who was born in Indiana, May 2, 1889; and Glenn, born January 13, 1901.

Mr. Shunk is secretary of the local lodge of the Glass Blowers' Association, branch No. 3, and likewise belongs to Streator lodge, No. 607, A. F. & A. M.; Streator chapter, No. 168, R. A. M.; Streator commandery, No. 70, K. T.; and the Mutual Protective League. He was elected alderman of the fourth ward of Streator on the 17th of April, 1906, for a term of two years, and is therefore the present incumbent in the office. He is likewise interested in moral development and progress of his community and is a valued, active and helpful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is now serving as superintendent of the Sunday-school.

JOHN W. WALSH.

John W. Walsh, attorney at law at No. 84 La Salle street, is one of the members of the Chicago bar that La Salle county has furnished and he was the third president of the La Salle County Association. His birth occurred in the city of La Salle in 1863, his parents being Mr. and Mrs. John Walsh, who are still living in La Salle. The father became a resident of the county about 1850, emigrating from Ireland to the new world. In his native country he was a friend of Vincent J. Duncan, attorney at Ottawa, and for some years was associated in business with Squire Duncan, of La Salle. Through a long period Mr. Walsh was connected with the coal mining interests of the county, but has now for some time lived retired. His wife is also a native of the Emerald isle. In their family were three sons and a daughter, namely: John W.; James, who is superintendent of the La Salle County Carbon Coal Company; Frank, an undertaker in La Salle; and Julia, who is principal of the first ward school.

John W. Walsh began his education in the schools of his native city, where he passed through successive grades until he had completed the high-school course. He afterward entered

the university at Champaign, Illinois, and was graduated with the class of 1887. He taught school in La Salle and Bureau counties for three years and was superintendent of the schools of the latter county for two years, but regarded this merely as an initial step to other professional labor and in 1888 took up the study of law under the direction of the firm of Duncan, O'Connor & Gilbert, attorneys of Ottawa. Following thorough preliminary reading he was admitted to the bar in January, 1890, and has since continuously practiced in Chicago. For a year and a half he was associated with Hon. James Duncan, but has since practiced alone in all of the courts. He established a reputation here by deciding a question of law which was of great interest to attorneys and occupies a prominent place in legal circles in the metropolis. In the trial of a cause he displays a mind trained in the severest school of reasoning and one to which close investigation has become habitual. He is strong and logical in the presentation of a cause and his thorough understanding of the case gives him an advantageous position in his work in the courtroom.

Mr. Walsh was married to Miss Julia O'Neil, of Chicago, and they have two children, Joseph and Marie. In politics he is a stalwart democrat, active in the local ranks of the party, and in 1904 was a candidate for the state senate. He and his family reside at No. 780 Jackson boulevard, Chicago, and he is identified with various charitable, benevolent and social interests of the city. He is an active member of the Visitation & Aid Society and also a member of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Catholic church. He is likewise a member of the La Salle County Association of Chicago and thus maintains an interest in those who were his associates in early life and who, like himself, have become residents of the western metropolis, many, like him, winning enviable positions in their chosen fields of labor in the greater city.

JAMES E. PHILLIPS.

James E. Phillips, who is engaged in general farming in Hope township, was born on the old family homestead in that township, October 1, 1863, and is a son of Thomas and Catherine Phillips. His early youth was passed as a student in the district school and subsequently he attended the New Castle (Indiana) Business College and afterward the Geneseo (Illinois) Normal School. He was thus qualified to secure a teacher's certificate, but never followed the

profession of teaching. He was reared to farm labor and has always made that occupation his life work. He is now living on section 29, Hope township, where he owns one hundred and forty acres of land, and he also has forty acres of timber in Putnam county. His farming interests are well controlled and return to him rich harvests, so that his success is gratifying.

In July, 1887, Mr. Phillips was united in marriage to Miss Eva Peters, who was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1858 and is a daughter of Andrew and Cathrina (Bonacher) Peters, who came to Illinois in 1877 and settled near Lostant. The father was a farmer by occupation. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have been born five children: Ermie Rhea, who was born August 5, 1889, and died September 28, 1903; Percy H., born January 28, 1892; Cecil D., born June 10, 1893; Elsie L., born April 21, 1896; and T. Irwin, who was born April 5, 1898, and died July 25, 1898.

Mrs. Phillips is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Hope and Mr. Phillips belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias lodge and the Modern Woodmen camp. He has studied closely the questions and issues of the day and gives his support to the republican party. He served as supervisor of Hope township for seven years and was the youngest man on the board. Interested in all that pertains to the county and its progress, he proved a capable officer, discharging his duties with due regard to the best interests of the community at large. That many of his warm friends are those who have known him from his boyhood is an indication that his has been an upright and straightforward career.

A. L. TRAGER.

A. L. Trager, one of the prosperous business men of La Salle county, has for twenty years been a factor in commercial circles in Marseilles, and as he has a wide acquaintance his life record cannot fail to prove of interest to many of our readers. He was born in Meriden township, April 22, 1866, a son of John Trager, a native of Germany, who came to the new world when a young man of twenty years. He located in La Salle county and was married in Ottawa to Miss Louisa Saltzman, a native of Germany, who, however, in her girlhood days was brought to America. Mr. Trager was a glass-maker by trade, but after living in Ottawa for a time settled on a farm in Bureau county, Illinois, and later removed to Iowa, taking up his abode in

Butler county, where he resided up to the time of his death, which occurred in the spring of 1901. His wife still survives him and now resides at her home in Allison, the county seat of Butler county.

A. L. Trager, spending his boyhood days with his parents, removed with them to Bureau county and afterward to Iowa. He attended the common schools, but his education has been largely self-acquired since he attained his majority, for he has learned many valuable lessons in the school of experience and through reading and observation. In 1883 he returned to Ottawa, where he spent the winter, working in a meat market. In the fall of 1885 he came to Marseilles and engaged in the conduct of a meat market, carrying on the business for several years and at the same time dealing in ice. Later he sold out and established a dry-goods store, opening a new stock of goods. He carries a large and complete line and has built up an excellent trade, being one of the active and enterprising merchants of Marseilles. He has studied the needs and wishes of the general public and his earnest endeavor to please his patrons combined with his moderate prices and honorable dealing has secured to him a measure of success which is very gratifying and desirable.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Trager was married in Marseilles, on the 19th of October, 1887, to Miss Flora H. Montgomery, who was born at Coalville, near Peoria, Illinois, a daughter of Dr. Montgomery, who removed to Marseilles, becoming one of the pioneer physicians of this part of the county. He was for years a prominent, influential and honored citizen of the community beside being the loved family physician in many a household. Five children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Trager, but they lost one child, James Harold, who died in infancy. The others are Elsie R., Mabel L., Howard M., and Lawrence Albert.

Mr. Trager and his wife are members of the Universalist church and he belongs to Marseilles lodge, No. 417, A. F. & A. M., to Shabbona chapter, R. A. M., and Ottawa commandery, K. T. He votes with the republican party and was elected and served four years as alderman. He has also been a member of the school board for six years and was nominated and elected supervisor and by re-election filled that position for four consecutive terms. He served on a number of important committees and was chairman of the road and bridges committee, fees and salaries and mines and mining. He also acted on other committees and has frequently been a delegate to the conventions of his party. His is a creditable business record, which will bear close in-

vestigation and he has been equally honorable in citizenship and in fraternal relations, standing for those qualities which work for the welfare of the community and for individual honor.

WILLIAM AUSTIN.

William Austin is a prosperous farmer pleasantly situated on section 10, Ophir township. He was born in Canada, just across the river from New York and just below Niagara Falls, on the 5th of June, 1825. His father, Phineas Austin, was a native of the Empire state, born in 1800 and his death occurred in Nebraska when he had reached the age of eighty years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Chrisler, was born in Steuben county, New York, and died in Ophir township, La Salle county, Illinois, when sixty years of age. When their son William was a small boy they returned to New York, after having lived for a time in Canada and resided in the Empire state until William was nineteen years of age. In 1844 they started with the family for what was then the far west, driving all the way across the country with teams to Illinois, being five weeks upon the road. They located at Milford, now called Millington, just over the line in Grundy county, but soon afterward the father engaged in farming in Serena township, La Salle county. He was a very poor man and did not become the owner of land until in his later life, when he bought eighty acres of land from his son William. After holding it for a few years he gave it up. Following the death of his wife he went to Nebraska and spent his last days in that state. He was one of a family of seven brothers, two of whom became ministers of the gospel. Their father, Freeman Austin, came to Illinois with the family.

Soon after arriving in Illinois, William Austin of this review made a trip to Chicago for his uncle, driving a one-horse wagon and taking with him a load of wheat, receiving twenty-five cents per bushel for hauling. The wheat brought forty cents per bushel in Chicago. Mr. Austin's educational privileges were meager, for on account of his father's limited financial resources he was obliged to go to work when quite young. When a boy of fifteen, while driving a team along the canal in New York, he suffered the loss of one of his limbs, which was caught in a rope and so mangled that it had to be amputated. He was still living in New York at the time he learned to split and shave shingles and after residing in Illinois for a time he went to Chicago, where he engaged in the manufact-

ure of shingles. In those days the work was paid for at the rate of one dollar per thousand and one could make about a thousand in an average day's work. Mr. Austin, however, was unusually strong and was an expert at the work and could easily make nine thousand per week. He thought he was making money rapidly in this way. About the time of the close of the Mexican war he returned to La Salle county and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of government land, or rather, a soldier's claim, for which he gave one hundred and fifteen dollars. He afterward went to Peoria, where he engaged in the manufacture of shingles in order to gain the funds necessary to carry on his farm work.

While in that city Mr. Austin was married to Miss Lydia Ann Norton, who was born in Pennsylvania, July 30, 1830, and died upon the old home farm in Ophir township in April, 1902. Following their marriage the young couple removed to a place about fifteen miles from Chicago, where Mr. Austin again engaged in shaving shingles. He remained there until he had money enough to buy a yoke of oxen and wagon, after which he located upon his farm in La Salle county. There was not a tree nor shrub upon the place and he gave his watch to a carpenter for building a house fourteen by twenty feet. He himself made the shingles out of timber he brought from Chicago and he lived in his pioneer home until after his children had attained adult age. He then built another and larger frame residence and he now has a comfortable home. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Austin were born seven children: Charles, who resides in Minnesota; George, deceased; Minnie, who was married and had a family and died at her home in Nebraska; Cyrus P., who owns a good farm in Ophir township and one in Mendota township and makes his home in the latter; Alta, the wife of Emil Albright, who is living upon her father's farm; Carrie, the wife of George Davis, of Ophir township; Alice M., who married Guy Worsley and is now a telephone operator in the village of Triumph.

William Austin has always been engaged in farming, raising grain and stock. At one time he sold hogs to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars. He has added eighty acres to his original farm and now owns two hundred and forty acres, all in one body. This is excellent land, well drained, with fair improvements upon it. He has never had a desire to become wealthy but has always tried to provide a comfortable living for his children and enough to carry him through old age. A man of strong constitution, in his younger days few men were a match for him in wrestling or in work, though he was handicapped by having only one leg. He is

a man of remarkable memory and of good conversational ability and he recalls and relates many interesting experiences of pioneer days. All the grain was planted by hand in those early times and hay and grain were mowed with a scythe and threshed with a cradle. There was no kerosene to be had and they used home-made candles, made by dipping the wicks into grease, letting them cool again and dipping again until they became the proper size. The nearest market for years was Ottawa, twenty miles away, and Mr. Austin sold his first load of oats there, arriving in the town just at sunrise. Grain in those days was hauled in sacks. The roads were very poor and the farmers would often get stuck in the mud with their loads and be obliged to unload, pull the wagon out and then carry the grain on their backs to a place where they could load again. It was thus necessary that grain should be put into sacks that it might be easily handled. Mr. Austin was once stuck in the mud in the streets of Ottawa where the Catholic church now stands. The shingles upon the old Catholic church in that city, which was burned a few years ago, were made by him. He has lived a life of industry and whatever he possesses has been secured through his own labors, so that he is truly a self-made man.

In politics Mr. Austin has always been a republican since the organization of the party. His father had given his political allegiance to the whig party. Mr. Austin has served his township as highway commissioner, was collector three years and school director for several years. In his younger days he was a Wesleyan Methodist but is not identified with any church at the present time. He has always lived an honest and upright life, never wronging any man to the extent of a nickle, and his genuine personal worth entitles him to the regard and consideration of those with whom he has come in contact. He has now passed the eighty-first mile-stone on life's journey and in the evening of his days receives the veneration and kindly regard of all with whom he has come in contact.

THEODORE STRAWN.

Theodore Strawn, attorney at law with offices in Ottawa, was born in Utica township, this county, in 1870. His father, Robert C. Strawn, was a farmer by occupation and died about sixteen or seventeen years ago. His wife survived until August, 1905. She bore the maiden name of Elizabeth A. Rhoads and by her marriage be-

came the mother of four children: Lydia, Zetta, Nettie and Theodore.

The last named was reared and educated at Ottawa and supplemented his public-school training by a course of study in Northwestern University at Chicago. With a good literary education to serve as the foundation upon which to build the superstructure of professional learning he took up the study of law with Lester Strawn at Ottawa and was admitted to practice before the court in December, 1896. He has devoted his attention to the law and has also dealt extensively in farm lands, owning several farms in La Salle county, these being in Utica, Waltham, Wallace, Freedom and Ottawa townships. He makes his home in Highland place at Ottawa and has a very wide and favorable acquaintance in the city.

Mr. Strawn was married to Miss Ritchie, a daughter of John Ritchie, a pioneer of this county, and they have four sons: Robert, Chester, Theodore and Gordon. In his political views Mr. Strawn is a republican. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he belongs to the Ottawa Boat Club. He is popular in social circles as well as in business life and has a wide and favorable acquaintance in the county where he has always resided.

ALBERT F. HORNING.

The family name of Hornung has long figured in connection with agricultural interests in this county and Albert F. Hornung, fully sustaining the family record for good citizenship, business ability, and integrity, is now engaged in farming and breeds and feeds stock and is buying and selling horses. He is located on section 1, Deer Park township, where he operates the home farm of the family, comprising one hundred acres which was formerly the old homestead of his father, John G. Hornung. Mention is made of his parents in connection with the sketch of J. J. Hornung on another page of this work.

The natal day of Albert F. Hornung was March 10, 1871, and he was reared under the parental roof, acquiring his education in the common schools. He early became familiar with the work of tilling the soil and developing the fields and has always engaged in farming and stock-raising, success attending his efforts because he is most energetic and industrious.

Mr. Hornung was married to Miss Bertha Peck, a daughter of Henry Peck, of South Ottawa township. Her father lives on section 23.

where he has one hundred and twenty acres constituting a good farm, whereon he has made his home since 1881 and many of the improvements to be found thereon are the work of his hands or have been placed there as the result of his enterprising spirit. He was engaged in dairying for twelve years and since that time has devoted his attention to feeding stock and breeding Norman horses. He was born in Ottawa in August, 1845, a son of David and Jane (Griffith) Peck, who died in 1856 and 1894 respectively. They came to Illinois from Ohio about 1842, settling in Ottawa, where David Peck acted as toll-keeper at the Fox river bridge. He was a tailor by trade and also a brick-mason and he followed the latter pursuit in Ottawa, contracting for and building a number of brick buildings in this city. His last work was on Columbus street east of the square and he made his home in Ottawa until his death.

Henry Peck, his son and the father of Mrs. Hornung, had three sisters but all are deceased. Only one of these was married and she made her home in Ohio until her death. Henry Peck therefore is the only surviving member of the family and was reared in Ottawa. He has farmed from the age of fourteen years to the present time. In 1869 he removed to Benton county, Indiana, where he bought a farm whereon he resided until the spring of 1882, when he returned to La Salle county and bought his present fine farm on section 23, South Ottawa township. He married Miss Farnsworth, a sister of a fine farm on section 23, South Ottawa township and a native of Canada. Seven children were born of this marriage, three of whom are natives of Indiana, namely: Fred, a farmer who is married and resides in Farm Ridge township; Nellie, of East Ottawa, who is the widow of Cyrus Bradish, who was formerly engaged in the lumber business at Ottawa; Mrs. Bertha Hornung; Edward F., who is with the John Cable Piano Company of Chicago; Jennie, Belle and Joseph, all at home.

In his political views Henry Peck is a Cleveland democrat and in the spring of 1906 was elected assessor of South Ottawa township, in which position he is now serving. He has also acted as school officer in his district for several years. He belongs to Occidental lodge, No. 40, A. F. & A. M., and is highly respected wherever known. In addition to his general farming interests he raises considerable fruit and Mrs. Peck raises a large amount of poultry, now using an incubator for hatching chickens. In this work she is very successful.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hornung has been blessed with one daughter, Edith, who is

now a year old. The parents attend the Baptist church. In his political views Mr. Hornung is a republican, having given unfaltering support to the party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He belongs to Mercer camp, M. W. A., of Deer Park township, and is a young man of good business ability, who has already made a creditable record as a farmer and livestock-dealer. He is now in comfortable financial circumstances and his business ability argues well for a successful future.

U. J. HOFFMAN.

U. J. Hoffman was born May 12, 1855, in Noble county, Indiana, the son of John and Margaret Eva Hoffman. His parents came from Weimar, Germany, in 1854, and in 1857 the father died, the widow and two sons surviving. Mrs. Hoffman and her brother began clearing a small farm in the heavy timber of northern Indiana. When they were getting nicely started the brother was drafted into the army in 1864. In 1865 the mother married and the boy worked in a tannery for the next four years. The step-father gave him his time and he began life for himself at the age of fourteen. He worked for a farmer for \$6.00 per month and for his board he did chores during the winter while attending school. The next summer he received \$10 per month and again did chores and went to school in the winter.

His school advantages had been most meager, but enough to arouse in him an intense desire to learn. While working by the month he always had a book by him and during the noon hour he read while the other farm help rested. As soon as the day's work was done he was at his books until ten and eleven o'clock at night. Sunday afternoons were also spent with his books.

When seventeen years of age he had saved money enough to attend school a year. He chose the Baldwin University and the German Wallace College at Berea, Ohio. His money being exhausted he went to work again on the farm. When he had saved one hundred dollars he again started to school. By teaching German and other subjects in the schools which he attended he was able to go several years and make his way.

He taught a country school in Putnam county, Indiana, in 1878. In 1879 and 1880 he was principal of the village school in Cloverdale. While instructing in the county teachers' institute he so impressed a visitor that he received a call as associate principal of Jennings Seminary at Aurora, Illinois. Here he remained five years,

helping build up that school from fifty students in attendance to three hundred and fifty.

He was then made president of Hayward Collegiate Institute, Fairfield, Illinois, a school that was just opening its doors. Here he remained for three years and built up a school of two hundred and fifty students.

The health of a member of his family made it necessary for him to give up his work and remove to Florida. There he remained three years. One year in the public schools and two as teacher of sciences in a normal school. Returning to Illinois in 1893, he took up teaching in Marseilles.

In 1894 he was elected county superintendent. His experience in all kinds of educational work, country schools, grades, high school and normal school and his intense enthusiasm in furthering the welfare of children fitted him well for this position. Having worked up from the most humble position in life he felt that every child should be made to see that for him there was open a career of usefulness in the world.

In all of Mr. Hoffman's school work he never lost sight of the fact that the school is for the child and that the school is the child's way of salvation from ignorance, weakness and wrong living—the open door to usefulness and power. In entering upon what he deemed the opportunity of his life he meant to help every child in the public school by directing the teachers of the county to do the right things for the children.

His first step was to grade the country schools so that the children could do regular and systematic work. This was thought to be impossible, but a few years made it an accomplished fact. Children do the regular school work and graduate from the common schools and are admitted into the high schools.

A great drawback to systematic work on the part of pupils and teachers was the great variety of text-books in the schools. He set about to secure a uniform set of books for the whole county. After a most bitter "book fight" he secured it.

He remembered the great benefit that the reading of good books had been to him in his early struggle for a higher life and set about to secure good reading for all the children. His heart was so much in the cause that he inspired all the teachers with his enthusiasm. The school officers would not buy libraries with the school money which they had a legal right to do. The teachers and pupils gave school entertainments and charged an admission fee. In a few years every school in the county had a library of good children's books. The average now is one hundred and ten books for each country school.

Not only did he secure the books, he also had them read. He organized and directed the Illinois Pupils' Reading Circle. Nearly all the children are enrolled in this and their reading is supervised by the teachers. Credit is given for every book read in a satisfactory manner. At the close of the year the pupil receives a diploma if he has read six of the books and a seal on his diploma for other books read. The number of children from the country schools receiving rewards for reading average about three thousand and the books read about twenty-five thousand. This has a great influence for good in the children's lives.

To give the children the best chance the teachers must be able to do the best work. Mr. Hoffman set about systematically to improve the teachers. He organized them into study clubs, directed them in reading the best teachers' books. His institutes have been so conducted that the teachers get great help from the foremost educators of the land.

That the people appreciate his great work is evidenced by the fact that he has been three times elected by a large majority of their votes. The last time his majority was more than double that of the highest received by any other county officers. He would have been elected the fourth time without opposition had he been a candidate. But feeling that he had done his work in this field and that it would be placed in other more competent hands, he thought it his duty to seek other fields of labor.

PATRICK DANAHER.

Patrick Danaher is retired from active business but for many years was closely associated with farming interests and still resides upon the old homestead farm, comprising the northwest quarter of section 30, Richland township. He is one of La Salle county's native sons, his birth having occurred in Oglesby in 1862. His parents were Michael and Mary Danaher, natives of Ireland, both born in County Limerick. The mother is now living with her son Patrick and his two sisters and has reached the age of eighty-five years. The father brought the family to this county in the later '50s, stopping first in Oglesby, where his two daughters and our subject were born. About thirty years ago he purchased the old homestead in Richland township. He was a farmer by occupation and followed that pursuit throughout the greater part of his life. His death occurred September 16, 1890, when he had reached the age of seventy-four years and

eight months, and thus was ended an active, useful and honorable business career. He had nothing to begin business life with, being handicapped, but accumulated, as the years went by, a goodly competence. In the family were three sons and two daughters, the brothers of our subject being: James, a farmer residing on section 30, Richland township; and John, who is residing in Osage township, La Salle county. He is married and also carries on farming.

The sisters, Mary and Margaret, reside with their brother Patrick and their mother upon the old home place on section 30, Richland township. Here Patrick Danaher was reared and educated in the public schools. He early became familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist and has always made farming his life work. The property is now well improved and under his supervision has been made a valuable place. In his political views he is a democrat with independent tendencies and his religious faith is indicated by the fact that he is a communicant in the Catholic church at Lostant. For many years he was active in the control of his farming interests but is now leaving much of the work of the fields to others, although he still gives to the place his personal supervision.

JOHN B. HUMBERT.

John B. Humbert is now living retired from active business cares, but owns large farming interests. He has been a resident of La Salle county since the fall of 1844 and thus more than six decades have come and gone, during which he has witnessed marvelous changes as the work of development and improvement has been carried forward. When he came here the land was largely uncultivated and the surface of the ground was broken up by sloughs. There were few roads made and scarcely a fence impeded the progress of the traveler if he wished to ride abroad over the prairies. Mr. Humbert came to Illinois with his parents, who settled in the northern part of the county. His father, John Humbert, purchased a Mexican land warrant claim from a soldier, securing one hundred and sixty acres for one hundred and sixty dollars. It was raw prairie, not a furrow having been turned or an improvement made upon the place, but he built a home and began the development of a farm, whereon the subject of this review resided during his earlier years. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Mary Culbe, died in 1860, at the age of forty-eight years, and later the father, John Humbert, sold his farm and re-

moved to Iowa, where he resided until his death, which occurred about twenty years ago.

John B. Humbert of this review was born in Des Vosge, France, in 1832, and was twelve years of age when the family left their native country, making their way direct to La Salle county. There were seven children, but the greater number are now deceased. One sister, however, lives in De Kalb county, Illinois, a brother near Grinnell, Iowa, and a sister in Des Moines, Iowa. Through the days of his youth John B. Humbert remained under the parental roof and assisted in the labors of the home farm until he started out in life on his own account, at which time he purchased a tract of land in Serena township, where he successfully carried on general agricultural pursuits until his removal to Ottawa in the spring of 1890. He worked energetically and persistently year after year, placing his fields under a high state of cultivation and harvesting therefrom good crops, for which he found a ready sale on the market. Thus year by year his success grew and following his removal to the city he built a fine home at No. 410 State street, in which he is now comfortably located. He still owns three hundred and fourteen acres of valuable land in Serena township in addition to two farms in Fall River township comprising two hundred and sixty-seven acres, and his property holdings are thus extensive and valuable.

Mr. Humbert was married in 1856 to Miss Catherine Brignon, who was born in Des Vosge in 1833. Her parents died in that country, but she has three brothers residing in America. She came to the United States in 1855 and was married the following year. Five children have been born of this union, all natives of La Salle county, namely: John F., deceased; Jennie, who is the wife of Lester Potz, a grocer of Ottawa; Nellie, the wife of Berth Zelig; Mrs. Mary Brown, who is living on a farm in Fall River township; and Paul, who is married and lives on his father's farm in Serena township. Mr. and Mrs. Humbert now have thirteen grandchildren.

Politically he is a democrat, having always supported the party since becoming a naturalized American citizen. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church, belonging to the parish of which Rev. Father Keating has charge. In the years which have come and gone since his arrival here Mr. Humbert has noticed a marked change not only in the appearance of the country, but in the methods of farming, for the old hand machinery has been replaced by the most improved agricultural implements. In his early years he knew what it was to do much of

the work of the farm by hand, but as time went by he secured modern farm machinery and his labors were thereby greatly reduced. Practical in all that he did, he achieved thereby a measure of success which now enables him to live in the enjoyment of a well earned rest.

JULIUS H. HESS, M. D.

Dr. Julius H. Hess, treasurer of the La Salle County Association, in Chicago, is one of the representative citizens that Ottawa has furnished to the western metropolis, where in the broader field of business or professional service he has gained a creditable and prominent position as a specialist in the treatment of children's diseases. Born in Ottawa in 1876, he is yet a young man but has attained a degree of success resulting from his skill and ability that many an older practitioner might well envy. His parents were Amson and Caroline (Ostraicher) Hess, both of whom were of German birth. Coming to America in early life, they located in La Salle county, where they were afterward married. They pursued their respective educations in Germany and in this country as well and at the age of twenty-four years the father began business as a cigar manufacturer, in which line of trade he continued throughout his entire life, conducting a large manufacturing plant under the name of A. Hess & Company, and the special brands of this company are still handled in Ottawa. Mr. Hess, however, passed away October 24, 1892, at the age of forty-nine years, while his wife is now living at No. 5226 South Park avenue, Chicago. He was a man of quiet disposition and unassuming manner, and cared little to mingle in public life. He had a brother, however, who served as alderman of Ottawa and was also a member of the library board of that city.

Dr. Hess was educated in the high school at Ottawa, from which he was graduated in 1893, and he read medicine with Dr. J. C. Hathaway, of Ottawa, prior to entering the Northwestern University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1899. He added to his theoretical training by a year's practical experience in Alexian Brothers Hospital, after which he entered the Johns Hopkins University, devoting three months to study in that institution. Subsequently he spent sixteen months in Europe, pursuing post-graduate work in Berlin and Vienna and attending many clinics of the old world, where he investigated the methods of medical and surgical practice, of which the most eminent

physicians and surgeons of the old world were exponents. In his practice he makes a specialty of the diseases of children and in that line is connected with various hospitals. He is the physician in the children's department of the Englewood Hospital and the Jackson Park Sanitarium. To some extent he engages in general practice but his attention is largely confined to his specialty and he has attained a degree of proficiency and skill therein that makes him one of the ablest representatives of this department of the medical science. He has been a frequent and valuable contributor to medical journals on the subject of children's diseases, has prepared a public work on intussusception in infancy and childhood, with collection of one thousand and twenty-eight cases, with statistics, and has now in preparation a work on premature birth. Dr. Hess is very thorough in all that he undertakes, is a close and discriminating student and is seldom if ever at error in the diagnosis of a case and the prediction of its outcome. In the line of his profession he is a member of the American Medical, Illinois, Chicago and Northwestern Medical Societies and other organizations for the promulgation of knowledge of benefit to the medical and surgical practitioner. His office is located at No. 830 West Sixty-third street, and he has now a large and lucrative practice.

Dr. Hess was married to Miss Clara E. Merrifield, a daughter of Albert H. Merrifield, one of Ottawa's most prominent men, and they have one child, Jean M., born in 1903. Mrs. Hess is a granddaughter of Mrs. Sarah Tooker, who camped on the present site of Lincoln Park in Chicago, when there were no buildings for miles around. The family residence is at No. 5501 Indiana avenue. Dr. Hess is a man of genial nature, gentle and kindly disposition and strong intellectual force, and these qualities combine to make him popular with many friends and add to his success in the practice of medicine.

• HENRY J. SHMITZ.

Henry J. Shmitz is a retired farmer living on section 17, Troy Grove township, and that he is now enabled to rest from active business cares is due to his energy and enterprise in former years. He is truly a self-made man and deserves much credit for what he has accomplished. He was born near Cologne, Prussia, on the River Rhine seventy-three years ago. His father was a farmer by occupation and owned land in Prussia, where he spent his entire life. Henry J. Shmitz and a sister came to the United

States in 1867, being thirteen days in crossing the water in a sailing vessel. They landed at New York and made their way by rail to Chicago, it requiring five days to cover the distance between the two cities. Two days later they arrived in Peru, La Salle county, and here began an arduous struggle for a good living. They were unacquainted with the English tongue and they had no near relatives here. Their financial resources, too, were limited and it was a difficult task to acquaint themselves with the conditions of the new world and to gain a start in business. Mr. Shmitz secured work near Peru, being employed by the month as a farm hand. He thus labored for fourteen years, during which time through his frugality and economy he was enabled to save the money, which allowed him to purchase eighty acres of land on section 17, Troy Grove township, where he now resides. He made this purchase in 1880 and took up his abode upon the farm in 1881.

The place was much run down when it came into his possession. The land, too, was swampy and was considered of little use for farming, but Mr. Shmitz resolutely undertook the task of clearing away the brush, draining the land by tiling and otherwise improving it until he now has rich fields which are well cultivated. He has carried on the work so ably that today he has one of the best farms in his locality. His attention has mostly been given to the raising of grain rather than to stock and he has annually harvested large crops. About two years ago he retired from the more difficult work of the farm, leaving the active duties of the fields to others. He rented his land but still resides upon the farm and now is enjoying the fruits of his former toil, being enabled to surround himself with all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. He has overcome difficulties and obstacles in his path and has worked his way steadily upward to success. He is highly respected in the community on account of what he has accomplished and all through his business career he has made for himself an honorable name, his fellow townsmen recognizing his genuine worth and his ability.

E. J. McCORMICK.

E. J. McCormick, a native son of La Salle county, was born on the 16th of October, 1860, and throughout his entire life has been engaged in general farming, his home being on section 14, Grand Rapids township. He is descended from Irish ancestry. His paternal grandfather, Patrick McCormick, was a native of Ireland,

was a farmer by occupation and remained a resident of the Emerald isle until called to his final rest. He married Elizabeth Cummings, likewise a native of Ireland, and among their children was C. McCormick, the father of our subject. He was reared and educated in his native country and having arrived at years of maturity wedded Miss Mary Jones, who was born in Ireland and was brought to the United States by her parents when quite young, the family landing at New York. The children of this marriage were: Eliza, Edward, Kate, Will, Frank, Margaret, Jim and John. It was on Friday, the 21st of May, 1852, that C. McCormick landed at New York, having resolved to try his fortune in the new world, for favorable reports had reached him concerning its advantages and privileges. He first secured employment in New Jersey, but afterward sought a home in the middle west. He journeyed by way of the canal to Ottawa and followed farming in Grand Rapids township. He began work here at fourteen dollars per month, while in New Jersey he had only received six dollars per month. That he has prospered as the years have gone by is indicated by the fact that he is now the owner of two hundred and seventy acres of good land. He paid fifty dollars per acre for some of this land and in 1865 he purchased a tract for twenty-five dollars per acre. Earnest, persistent, indefatigable work has been the basis of his prosperity and he is now one of the substantial and prominent agriculturists of his community. He has served as school director and in politics is independent, while in his religious faith he is a Catholic.

E. J. McCormick was reared under the parental roof, no event of special importance occurring to vary the routine of farm life for him in his boyhood days. He acquired a public-school education and as the years went on gained a good knowledge of farm labor, so that he brought to the business practical experiences and sound judgment when he started out in life on his own account. He began farming for himself in 1888 on section 10, Grand Rapids township, and is now living on the old home place on section 14 of the same township, where he is cultivating a good tract of land, the rich fields bringing to him bounteous harvests.

In 1888 Mr. McCormick was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Fenton, a native of this county and a daughter of Timothy and Mary Fenton. The father was born in Ireland and, coming to America, began work in New York as a carpenter. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. McCormick has been blessed with six daughters and two sons. Mary, Irene, Bessie, Christie,

Helen, Hilda, Esther and Thomas. The parents are communicants of the Catholic church and Mr. McCormick is a democrat, with firm faith in the principles of the party. He served for four years as justice of the peace and in the spring of 1906 was re-elected for another term of four years, so that he is the present incumbent in the office. He has never sought office as a reward for party allegiance, preferring to give his attention to his business affairs, and in an active and useful career he has met with a merited measure of prosperity. He has always lived in La Salle county and the uprightness of his life is indicated by the fact that many of his warmest friends are those who have known him from his boyhood days to the present.

LOUIS M. HARVEY.

Louis M. Harvey, proprietor of the Columbia, "the best kept hotel in La Salle county" and one of the most prominent residents of Streator, has from early youth depended upon his own resources and from a humble capacity has worked his way upward, attaining a gratifying measure of success for one of his years. He was born in Streator, January 11, 1880, and was educated in the public and high schools of the city. He is a son of Edward L. and Sarah (Garmon) Harvey. The father was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, July 4, 1848, while his mother's birth occurred in Botetourt county, Virginia, November 4, 1847. They were married in Roanoke county, Virginia, July 22, 1868, and in 1869 they removed to Big Springs, that state, where the father was engaged in railroad service for several years. In 1873 he went with his family to Parsons, Kansas, thence to Topeka, Kansas, and in 1875 settled in Grundy county, Illinois, whence on the 7th of November, 1876, he came to Streator, where he is now living. A blacksmith by trade, he followed that pursuit here for twenty years but for the past ten years has been engaged in the liquor business. He holds membership in Streator lodge, No. 602, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed through all of the chairs and has served as noble grand, also as a delegate to the grand lodge of the state. He belongs to Streator encampment, No. 157, I. O. O. F., has likewise filled all of its offices, has been a delegate to the grand encampment and has been treasurer of the order for the past twenty-one years, holding the office in encampment No. 157 at the present time. For the past three years he has been chairman of the board of trustees of his lodge and he belongs to Finley lodge, No. 182, K.

P. His political allegiance is given to the democracy. Unto him and his wife have been born six children. William E., the eldest, is a conductor on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Charles A., a conductor on the same road, lost his life through an accident August 30, 1902. Ida V. and Emma J. were twins and the latter died in infancy. John F. is engaged in the teaming business at Streator. Louis M. is the youngest of the family.

In his boyhood days, after completing his education, Louis M. Harvey began work as errand boy in the employ of Fred Eades, a merchant of Streator. He afterward worked for Daniel Heenan, under whose direction he learned the carpet cutting business and subsequently he secured a position in Republic Hotel. In 1901 he entered the employ of Mr. Miller, who in that year purchased the new Columbia Hotel, and on the 11th of May, 1904, Mr. Harvey leased this hotel and began business on his own account. In April, 1905, he also leased what was known as the Arlington Hotel and which is at present the annex of the Columbia. It is spoken of as the best kept hotel in La Salle county and is known by traveling men as a hostelry thoroughly worthy of their support and furnishing excellent entertainment according to modern ideas. A glance at its menu shows that all of the delicacies of the season are afforded and particular attention is paid to the cuisine as well as to the comfort of the sleeping apartments.

On the 11th of February, 1902, Mr. Harvey was married to Miss Bae C. Hanlon, who was born in the city of La Salle, September 5, 1879, a daughter of John and Mary M. (Tynan) Hanlon. Her father was born in County Wexford, Ireland, June 10, 1848, and coming to America when but three years of age was married in La Salle in November, 1876, to Miss Mary Tynan, whose birth occurred in Pennsylvania, January 11, 1857. He has always engaged in mining and for a number of years has been pit boss. Until 1898 he resided with his family in La Salle and then came to Streator, where he is now living. He was a member of the Sons of Temperance and the Catholic Forresters in La Salle and likewise held membership in St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church there. He and his family are now members of the Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic church in Streator and he and his wife belong to the Court of Honor. His political support is given the republican party. In the family were two daughters and a son: Alice L., Mrs. Harvey and John D. Hanlon.

Mr. Harvey belongs to Streator lodge, No. 591, B. P. O. E., and his wife is a member of the Woman's Club of Streator. Both hold

membership in the Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic church and have a wide and favorable acquaintance in Streator, where Mr. Harvey has made a splendid record as a young business man. Alert and enterprising, he has steadily worked his way upward, brooking no obstacles that can be overcome by determined purpose, and his labors have been effective forces in winning success.

J. H. AUBRY.

J. H. Aubry, living on section 9, Brookfield township, is a native son of Ottawa, where he was born in 1850. His father, Joseph Aubry, was born in France and was the pioneer in the soda water industry in Ottawa. In the year 1849 he wedded Miss Mary Agatha Piergue, who was a daughter of Florent and Mary Piergue, and was born January 27, 1822, in the village of Lutzhausen, France. In 1847 she came with her parents to America, settling in Ottawa, and in the year 1849 gave her hand in marriage to Joseph Aubry. After a few years they took up their abode in the township of Waltham and Mr. Aubry devoted his time and energies to general farming until, retiring from active life, he settled in Ottawa. Mrs. Aubry died in 1906, at the very advanced age of eighty-four years. She was a lady of quiet and unassuming disposition, a patient and loving wife, a kind and indulgent mother, a good neighbor and true friend. She was moreover an earnest Christian woman. In the family were four children: John H., of Brookfield; Mrs. E. Perrott, of Ottawa; Emiel A., who is living in Waltham township; and Dennis A., deceased.

J. H. Aubry was reared under the paternal roof and attended the common schools, while in his youth he largely acquired a practical knowledge of general farming. He started out in life on his own account when twenty-four years of age and for a year he operated one of his father's farms. He afterward removed to South Ottawa, his home being in Fall River township, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits for twenty-five years. On the expiration of that period he came to his present home about 1900, settling on section 9, Brookfield township, where he has a well improved farm property comprising three hundred and twenty acres. He has brought his land under a high state of cultivation and everything about the place is kept in first class condition.

Mr. Aubry has been married twice. His first wife, Steph Fanny Perrott, was born in France

and was brought to the United States. She owned eighty acres of good land in this county. Her death occurred in 1879 and two children were left to mourn their loss: Steph Fanny, named after her mother; and Joseph T. For his second wife Mr. Aubry chose Catharina Cullerton, who was born in Ottawa, August 29, 1859. Their children are as follows: Harriet M., born on the 31st of July, 1880; Charles E., born June 4, 1882; Aaron J. A., born on the 4th of July, 1884; Paul L., born June 29, 1887; Florence C., born November 19, 1894; Marie S., born October 7, 1896; Helen M., born May 13, 1898. Mrs. Aubry is a daughter of John H. Cullerton, a native of Queens county, Ireland, while her mother, Mrs. Adelia (Sunderland) Cullerton, was born in Scotland. Her brother, William H. Sunderland, conducts the tile, sewer and concrete works in Ottawa. In the Cullerton family were the following named: William H. C.; Mary; Hattie, deceased; Liza; Adelia; Sadie; and Josephine.

Mr. Aubry gives his political support to the democratic party and he is now serving for the second term as justice of the peace. In the discharge of his duties he has been strictly fair and impartial and his efforts have been of direct benefit in maintaining law and order. He and his wife are members of the Catholic church. Mr. Aubry has spent his entire life in this county, where he is widely and favorably known, and during the greater part of his manhood he has followed agricultural pursuits with the result that he is now the owner of an excellent and productive farm property.

GAYLORD J. STATES.

Progressive farming finds a worthy representative in Gaylord J. States, who owns and conducts a valuable farming property on section 22, Miller township. He is, moreover, one of the public-spirited citizens of La Salle county, in whom has been reposed many positions of public honor and trust, and he is now serving as president of the honorary county board. His life record is one of interest to his fellowmen, the circle of his friends being an extensive one in the county in which he has made his home for forty-five years.

His life record began in Fairfield county, Ohio, on the 26th of February, 1855, and he represents one of the old families of Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather, Henry States, a native of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, served as a soldier in the war of 1812 and also in the Black Hawk war. He was of German lineage, his ancestors



RESIDENCE OF J. H. AUBRY.

having been located in the Keystone state in pioneer times. His son, Emanuel States, who was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1823, was but a young lad when his parents removed to Ohio, and having arrived at years of maturity he was there married to Elenora Lysinger, who was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1828, a daughter of Joseph Lysinger, who was also of German lineage. This marriage was celebrated in 1844. Mr. States was a tailor by trade and followed that pursuit in Ohio for some years. In 1845 he walked with his wife to Fairfield county, Ohio, and there settled at Lancaster, where he followed the tailor's trade for seventeen years and also carried on a farm. In 1861 he came with his family to La Salle county, Illinois, settling in Manlius township and a year later removed to Grundy county, Illinois, where he spent two years. In 1864 he purchased his first farm in this state on section 33, Miller township, and the old homestead is still occupied by one of his sons. From that time until his death he was closely associated with agricultural interests and prospering in his undertakings he made judicious investments in property, adding to his land from time to time until he was the owner of about one thousand acres, of which four hundred acres was in La Salle county and six hundred acres in Greene county, Iowa. He was a stanch advocate of the cause of public instruction and for forty-six years served his district as a school director. His early political allegiance was given to the whig party and upon its dissolution he joined the ranks of the new republican party. In 1863 he was drafted for service in the Civil war but was exempted because of physical disability. His first wife died on the 9th of April, 1876. She was for many years a devoted member of the Baptist church and was esteemed by all who knew her. For his second wife Emanuel States wedded Mrs. Eliza Coats, of Lewis county, New York, who died August 8, 1897. Mr. States survived until March 9, 1899, when, after a residence of thirty-six years in Illinois, he was called to his final rest.

By his first marriage there were born twelve children, nine of whom, six sons and three daughters, reached mature years. Amanda is the wife of Charles E. Spencer, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. George and William, twins, are general farmers of Greene county, Iowa. Rebecca C. is the wife of R. L. Harris, of Perry, Iowa. Gaylord J. is the next of the family. John N. is a hardware and implement merchant in Marseilles. Charles D. is engaged in merchandising in Rippey, Iowa. Frank E. owns and operates the old homestead

farm. Cora J. is the wife of James Parr, of Rippey, Iowa. Those deceased are Angeline, Theodore and one who died in infancy.

Gaylord J. States spent the first five years of his life in the state of his nativity and accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois in 1861. In 1865, when the old homestead farm was purchased, he removed with the family to that place and as his age and strength permitted assisted in its cultivation and development. He attended the public schools through the winter months and in the summer seasons aided in the work of the fields. The occupation to which he was reared he has made his life work and he is an enterprising agriculturist, keeping in touch with modern progressive methods. In 1880 he removed to the farm, which he now owns and occupies, comprising a quarter section of rich and arable land on section 22, Miller township. This he has brought under a high state of cultivation, the fields yielding him rich harvests. In all that he does he is practical and enterprising and a glance at his place serves to indicate his progressive spirit.

On the 12th of August, 1879, Mr. States was united in marriage to Miss Emma F. Long, a daughter of Lewis Long, formerly of Miller township, La Salle county, who was the first white child born in this county, his birth occurring on Coal creek, in 1827. His sister, Catherine Long, the first wife of Elias Trumbo, was the first female child born in the county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. States have been born two daughters: Maude E., at home; and Lena, the wife of Walter E. Fewell, a farmer living on section 20, Miller township, where he owns a good tract of land.

Mr. States is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has served as master of Marseilles lodge. He is also connected with the Modern Woodmen and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he is a member of the Universalist church. In 1904, accompanied by his wife, he made a most pleasant trip to California and the Pacific coast, visiting Los Angeles and other cities. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he has never swerved in his fidelity to its principles since attaining his majority. He has filled various positions of public trust, being commissioner of highways for five years, filling the office by appointment for two years and by election for three years. He has also been judge of elections for twenty-five years and is present judge of the election board. He served as assessor for four years and is now president of the honorary county board. In all these offices he has been most faithful and prompt and his position in the public regard

is a prominent one, the consensus of public opinion regarding his ability and the strong characteristics of his manhood being altogether favorable.

JAMES ARTHUR GRAY.

James Arthur Gray, proprietor of the Gray Furniture Exchange, at Nos. 2454-2456 State street Chicago, began his life record in La Salle county, having been born at Deer Park, on the 4th of April, 1849. His parents were William and Mary (Brown) Gray. The father was born in Tiverton, near Newport, Rhode Island, in 1814, and died at Deer Park, La Salle county, Illinois, December 29, 1881, his remains being interred in the Baptist burial ground at that place. His wife was born at Radwinter, England, January 20, 1882, and departed this life on the 30th of April, 1887. They were married in Deer Park, in 1840, by the Rev. T. Powell. It was in the year 1837 that the father arrived in Illinois, where for many years he engaged in business as a contractor and builder, being a partner of J. G. Lincoln. They built the Vermillionville Congregational church, the Deer Park Baptist church, the Farm Ridge Episcopal church, the Farm Ridge Seminary and many other substantial and important structures in La Salle county and for many years the father was classed with the prominent, leading and reliable representatives of industrial life in that county. In the family were only two children. The daughter, Fannie A. Gray, born in Deer Park, gave her hand in marriage to James Chase on the 3d of March, 1861, the wedding ceremony being performed in the Farm Ridge Episcopal church by the Rev. Heister. Mr. Chase was born in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1834, and died in Salina Kansas, in 1899. After their marriage they lived for a number of years in La Salle county, where Mr. Chase followed the occupation of farming. Subsequently they removed to Kansas and he was assistant county treasurer there for a considerable period. He also carried on general agricultural pursuits and he was a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Chase were born two daughters, Neva and Fannie G., but the former died at the age of two years. The latter is living with her mother in Chicago.

James Arthur Gray is indebted to the public-school system of La Salle county for the early educational privileges he enjoyed and later he attended the Mount Carroll Seminary. He was born and reared upon a farm and in early life became a clerk in a clothing store in Streator,

where he was employed from 1871 until 1874. He then began farming and stock-raising on his own account, feeding and raising stock until 1897, when he sold out and removed to Magnolia Springs, Alabama, where he resided for three years. He owned land on the bay with one mile frontage and improved that property, after which he sold out to good advantage and became a resident of Chicago in February, 1900. Here he has engaged in various lines of business undertakings but during much of that time has been connected with the furniture trade and is now engaged in the furniture business at Nos. 2454-2456 State street, conducting Gray's Furniture Exchange and dealing in furniture, stoves, carpets and other household goods.

Mr. Gray was married to Miss Isabelle Bane and after her death he wedded Miss Candace Fuller, at Streator, Illinois, on the 10th of November, 1875. She was born in Streator, December 8, 1850, a daughter of Alexander Fuller, who is represented elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Gray have become the parents of three children: Claud A., born November 19, 1876; Myra B., September 3, 1879; and William L., February 17, 1888. The last named, however, was drowned June 18, 1905. He would have graduated from the grammar school had he lived a few days longer. Mr. Gray is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and gives his political support to the republican party. He is a young man of enterprise, watchful of opportunities and conducting his interests along lines of modern business activity in harmony with modern ideas of progress.

CHAUNCEY WIXOM.

Chauncey Wixom, a man whose personal worth, great piety and upright life made him honored and respected by all who knew him—and his acquaintance was a wide one—became a resident of La Salle county in 1835, while his residence in Illinois dated from 1827. As one of the early settlers who lived upon the frontier, he shared in the hardships and privations of pioneer life, and as the years went by and his age and strength increased he more and more largely became a factor in the agricultural development and progress of this portion of the state, and while he prospered in business, his life was ever permeated with honorable, manly principles that work for justice and integrity in business affairs and for straightforwardness in all life's relations. He passed away in October, 1902, and his death was deeply regretted by all who knew him, while

the county mourned the loss of one of its valuable and esteemed pioneer residents. Although the early ancestral history of the family is lost in the regions of antiquity there is much known concerning those from whom the Wixoms of the present day in La Salle county are descended. The grandfather of Chauncey Wixom probably bore the name of Barnabus Wixom. He was a resident of the state of New York and reared a large family including Seth, Solomon, Barnabus, Joshua, Jesse, Reuben H. and Dorcas. The daughter married a man by the name of Earl and had a number of sons who joined the Mormons and went to Utah. Of the sons of the family Barnabus Wixom, Jr., removed to Texas when that country was under the rule of Spain and was granted several leagues of land after emigrating and settling there. Solomon Wixom was a cripple (caused by rheumatism) and it was very hard for him to walk. He and his brother Jesse removed from New York to Ohio and thence came to Illinois, settling first in Tazewell county and afterward became residents of La Salle county. Solomon Wixom died in Homer, now Troy Grove, La Salle county, and it will be seen that various representatives of the grandfather's family became residents of this county and aided in planting the seeds of civilization here and in laying the foundation for the present development and progress.

Reuben H. Wixom, of the same family, was born in the state of New York, on the 1st of April, 1781. The family home was in a frontier district in which still lived many Indians, who, however, were friendly to the white settlers. Amid such environments Reuben H. Wixom spent his boyhood days. He was often associated with the Indian boys in their sports and play, running foot races, jumping, wrestling, practicing with the bow and arrow and throwing stones at squirrels and different objects. He became so skillful in all of these things that the Indian boys would sometimes get cross and angry with him and in order to pacify them he would manage to let them beat him at their sports which would restore a pleasant feeling.

Having arrived at years of maturity Reuben H. Wixom was married, November 25, 1803, to Miss Clarissa Walker, who was born in the state of Vermont near the boundary line of New York, November 25, 1787. She was about twelve years of age, when, one day word was received at the school in which she was a pupil, that George Washington was dead. The school was dismissed and the scholars went home in sorrow. Her father had been an officer in the English army and as such came to America to subdue the "rebels" at the time of the Revolution but after

he had become fully acquainted with the cause and conditions that led to the war he deserted the English army and was willing and anxious to join the colonial forces but was not permitted to do so. He finally settled in Vermont and never ventured to return to England. At that time nails were manufactured by hand and Mr. Walker engaged in that business to some extent but not being able to supply the demand for his product he sent to England for a number of kegs of nails, which in due course of time arrived. On opening one of the kegs he found it filled with silver coins and it was believed that his people in England adopted this method of sending him money for the sea at that time was infested with pirates and it was unsafe to transmit anything of value. After residing for some years in Vermont Mr. Walker secured a place in New York about one hundred miles from the old home in the Green Mountain state. One of his sons went there to build a house and make other improvements, and after completing the work started for home on foot. Before reaching his destination he became ill and somewhat mentally deranged, and when he would call at a house the people were afraid and would not give him food and shelter but sent him on. Finally he lay down by the roadside and was there a day or so before being found by some one in passing and taken to a house. He recovered sufficiently to tell who he was but soon afterward died and his funeral sermon was preached from the text, "I was a stranger and ye took me not in."

In the Walker family were several sons and two daughters, Nancy and Clarissa. After the removal of the family, the elder daughter, Nancy, became the wife of Humphrey Smith, and on the 25th of November, 1803, Clarissa Walker gave her hand in marriage to Reuben H. Wixom.

Mr. and Mrs. Wixom began their domestic life in Tompkins county, New York, near Cayuga Lake, where were born to them three sons: Nathan, on the 22d of November, 1804; Jesse A., January 17, 1807; and Solomon, March 26, 1809. The following year, 1810, Reuben H. Wixom removed with his family to Ohio, settling in Franklin county about ten or twelve miles east of Columbus. This was then a frontier district, in which the work of improvement had scarcely been begun. With limited means he established his home of the frontier and while many hardships and privations were to be borne the table was always well supplied with wild game, including venison and turkey, for the father was an expert with the rifle and also a skillful trapper. He likewise killed many wolves, which were numerous on the frontier at that time. In this pioneer home other children were added

to the family: Justin D., born July 25, 1811; Reuben H. born December 25, 1813; Abraham, February 19, 1816; Urban D., April 5, 1818; Henry W., September 30, 1820; Chauncey S., August 27, 1822; and Clarissa Parthenia, January 19, 1826.

After the removal of Reuben Wixom and his family from New York his wife's father died and her mother married a Mr. Houghton, with whom she removed to Ohio. Mr. Houghton built a log cabin near the Wixom place and there he spent his remaining days. On the 7th of May, 1827, Parthenia Wixom passed away, and on the 3d of September of the same year, Reuben H. Wixom, Jr. At that time Chauncey Wixom was but five years of age but he distinctly remembered being at the place where the dead were buried and also at his grandmother Houghton's cabin, together with many other incidents, which occurred during the residence of the family in Ohio.

Reuben H. Wixom was a very strong, active and heavy set man, full chested, with a head of fine silky hair. His face was rather round and fair and was generally smooth shaven. He was about five feet eight or nine inches high and weighed from one hundred and eighty to two hundred pounds. In his later years he became bald. Having always lived in a new country he was very skillful in hunting and trapping and found ample opportunity to indulge his prowess in this direction. He frequently killed as many as four deer by nine or ten o'clock in the morning but was never able to get another deer the same day. On one occasion when he found a bear track in the snow, he got a man to go to with him and they followed the track for two days through the woods, finally coming to where the bear had gone up an ash tree or stump, and which was forty or fifty feet high, the top of the tree having been broken off. Mr. Wixom had with him a dog, an ax and a rifle, so they cut down the stump, which, when it fell left the bear in good shape. Mr. Wixom sprang for his rifle and the dog for bear but the bear got the dog in its paws, and the rifle, an old flint lock, the only kind used in those days, refused to go off, some snow having dripped on it and wet the powder in the pan. With the hope of saving the dog, which he valued highly, Mr. Wixom called to the man to strike the bear with the ax but instead of doing so the man retreated. Mr. Wixom then dropped the rifle and seized the ax, advancing toward the bear. Bruin saw his new danger and was turning to meet it when the ax struck him on the head. That settled him but the dog was injured in his back and was of no account after

that. The hide and meat of this bear brought Mr. Wixom something over twenty dollars.

It was a timber country in which the family lived and the task of cutting down trees and clearing the farm was a very arduous one. There were many stumps in the fields and the soil was a clay composition and rather unproductive. Being hard to cultivate, it was necessary to do much of the work with the hoe but the father kept his boys busy and they made progress as the years went by. Reuben Wixom himself was very ingenious and skillful in making almost anything that was needed, including wheels for spinning wool and flax, bedsteads, chairs, half bushel measures, drums, looms for weaving, and sometimes shoes and moccasins. His wife, too, was equal to the demands of the times in which she lived, having been while quite young trained to spin both wool and flax, being able to spin and weave the clothes that were most needed in the family.

After a residence of some years in Ohio Reuben Wixom determined to come to Illinois, having heard favorable reports concerning the prairies and the richness of the soil from others who had been in the state. Therefore disposing of his property in Ohio, he started with his family by wagon in November, 1827, his objective point being Springfield. The journey was continued with many difficulties, owing to the great amount of rain that had fallen, making the roads almost impassable. Chauncey Wixom related that he well remembered in crossing a muddy slough that he tumbled out of the rear end of the wagon and had a dive in the mud, which caused quite a hubbub, but the mother was on hand and soon made all right again. The family arrived safely at Springfield, December 5, 1827. It was a small village, the capital being at Vandalia and it was not until ten years later that Springfield was chosen the capital. Reuben Wixom purchased ten acres of land at the edge of the village, on which stood a small house and there raised such garden products as were needed by the family. He had personally received instructions from Samuel Thompson, the director of a school of medical practice, and in Illinois he engaged in the practice of the profession, being known at that time as a steam doctor. He devoted his energies to the profession for some time but it made such demands upon his strength that he determined to withdraw from the profession and settled down upon a farm in Tazewell county in 1830. In the meantime a welcome and joyful event occurred in the family—the birth of a little daughter, Nancy, at Springfield, on the 29th of July, 1829. On removing to Tazewell county Mr. Wixom se-

cured a farm five miles east of Keaton, on the Illinois river and ten miles from Peoria, which at that time was called Fort Clark. While the family lived upon that farm another daughter, Cynthia Lovinia, was born December 28, 1831, thus making twelve children in all. From Tazewell county the parents removed with their family to La Salle county in 1835, settling in Troy Grove. Both the father and mother were members of the Baptist church and were earnest Christian people, living lives in harmony with their professions. Frequently preaching services and prayer meetings were held in their home, and they did all in their power not only "to rear their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord" but also to promote the moral development of the communities in which they lived.

Chauncey Wixom was born upon the old home farm in Franklin county, Ohio, August 27, 1822, and was therefore a lad of only five summers at the time of the removal to Illinois. A student familiar with the history of the state knows well the conditions which existed in the central and northern portions of the state where all of the evidences of pioneer life were to be found. It was amid such environments that Chauncey Wixom spent his boyhood days, acquiring his education in the little schools common at that period, where the curriculum embraced scarcely more than the "three R's." He was about seven years of age when he first saw Indians. He was playing with a company of boys at a brook about a half mile from home and had a tin cup to put fish in. He was busily employed there, when, hearing a noise, he looked around and saw that the ground and hill were covered with Indians, mostly on horseback. The other boys had seen them first and had made their escape. "If there was ever a scared boy," said Mr. Wixom, "I think I was one at that time. I heard afterward that there were five hundred Indians, anyhow the cup was left and I have not seen it since." In 1830 the family removed to Tazewell county and upon the farm land which the father there secured there was found plenty of work for the boys, breaking prairie, making rails and fences. The land was rich and very productive, so that large crops of corn, wheat and oats were raised. In 1835 the family removed from Tazewell to La Salle county, the father purchasing large tracts of land where the village of Troy Grove now stands. As his age and strength increased Chauncey Wixom aided more and more largely in the work of the farm, and throughout his entire life carried on general agricultural pursuits in Troy Grove township. His practical experience in youth enabled him

to successfully carry on business on his own account after he had attained his majority. He entered from the government the farm on which Elbert Snyder now lives, comprising one hundred and twenty acres on section 10, Troy Grove township. With characteristic energy he began converting the wild tract into productive fields, and as the years passed by he prospered in his undertakings, accumulating a large estate. He kept in touch with the ideas of modern progress concerning farming and as new farm machinery was invented and introduced he adopted it to facilitate the work of the fields, and in the course of years the old hand plow and the sickle gave place to the modern driving plow and the harvesting machinery. The little cabin home, too, was replaced by a more modern and substantial residence. Good barns and outbuildings were erected, substantial fences were built and in fact all up-to-date improvements and accessories were added. Thus as the years went by Chauncey Wixom rose from abject poverty and afterwards became one of the wealthy tillers of the soil.

Chauncey Wixom was united in marriage to Miss Mary Hawk, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Illinois with her parents when twelve years of age, the family home being established in Troy Grove township. She was trained to the duties of the household and remained with her parents up to the time of her marriage, when she went to the home which her husband provided for her. As the years passed by six children were added to the family: Clara, who is now the wife of Montford Crandall, a prominent and representative farmer of this county; Byon, who is living in New Mexico; Reuben, a resident of Nebraska; Justin, who is a twin brother of Reuben and lives in Idaho; William, who is in Wichita, Kansas; Irus, who now owns and lives upon the old Hawk farm in Troy Grove township.

In disposition Chauncey Wixom was rather quiet and reserved. He was, however, a man of firm conviction, unfaltering in support of the cause which he believed to be right and neither fear nor favor could swerve him in such a course. He became a strong advocate of prohibition and the temperance cause and took an active part in the campaign of 1876, being a staunch advocate of Solon Chase. He was widely known in his community for his inflexible honesty. In all business affairs he was thoroughly just and reliable, being never known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellowmen in any trade transaction. He was, moreover, active in local charities and the poor and needy found in him a friend. He exemplified in his life the true Christian spirit although he was not a member

of the church. He had firm belief, however, in religious principles and he was a member of the local Grange. All who knew him respected him and he left to his family not only a handsome property but also the priceless heritage of an untarnished name and to the county the record of an honored and valued pioneer citizen.

PETER J. AMFAHR.

It is not the men who are born rich or who come into an inheritance that make the most of life. On the contrary it is usually the men who in youth are denied many of the comforts of life and its opportunities who achieve the best results. In no country are such excellent advantages offered for business advancement as in America, for here labor is unhampered by caste or class and determined, earnest purpose will gain its sure reward. Peter J. Amfahr is numbered among those who are now classed with the substantial agriculturists of La Salle county and who owe their success to diligence when guided by sound judgment.

He is a native of Germany, having been born near Cullom, Prussia, whence he came to the United States in 1851 or 1852 with his parents, Peter and Gertrude (Hensler) Amfahr. The father was also born near Cullom, while the mother's birth occurred near Wellesburg. They were married in Prussia and crossed the Atlantic on a sailing vessel, *Oneida*, which was eighty-two days in accomplishing the voyage. They encountered a very severe storm on Christmas day but at length arrived safely at New York. They then resumed their journey toward the interior of the country, but had proceeded only as far as Buffalo, New York, when their supply of money was exhausted and the whole family went to the poorhouse in order to have something to eat. The father then walked from Buffalo to the village of Troy Grove, where lived his brother-in-law, who loaned him money to bring his family to La Salle county. The father worked on the Burlington Railroad for the first year after his arrival and thus was enabled to meet the immediate expenses of the household, but it was his desire and ambition to secure a farm and he at length rented eighty acres of land from his brother-in-law, operating the place on the shares. The succeeding year he rented a farm from Anthony Reck and continued its cultivation for three years. Subsequently he removed to a farm near Mendota, upon which he lived for three years, when in

1866 or 1867 he removed to Black Hawk county, Iowa, where he purchased land. There he spent his remaining days, both he and his wife dying in that county.

Their first residence in La Salle county was a board shanty and Peter J. Amfahr well remembers seeing wolves and deer on the prairie near his home, but the Indians and buffaloes were gone at the time of his arrival. Many evidences of pioneer life, however, were still to be seen and the environments were those of the frontier with few of the advantages and improvements known to the older and more thickly settled east. Having come from Prussia to America with his parents, he lived at the family home in La Salle county up to the time of his marriage.

It was in 1866 that he wedded Miss Christina Reck, who was born in Troy Grove township, March 9, 1847, a daughter of Anthony and Christina (Kratz) Reck. Of the six children born of this union, the first born died in infancy. Those still living are Peter E., who married Emily McDonald in 1898 and is now living in Peru; Anthony, the second of that name, who is operating eighty acres of his father's land in Troy Grove township; Mary, who married Charles Emerick in 1901 and lives on a farm in Troy Grove township; Henry W., who married Clara Hoffman in 1905 and lives on a farm in Bureau county; and Philomena M., who married Joseph P. Schneider and they reside with her father.

Mr. Amfahr has led a very industrious life followed by excellent results. In connection with general farming he has operated a thresher and corn sheller. He rented land until 1880 and then made a purchase of a tract and since that time he has bought other property and is today the owner of a valuable farm, comprising one hundred and sixty acres on sections 20 and 29, Troy Grove township, his residence standing on the former section. He also owns one hundred and eighty-one acres of land in Bureau county, Illinois. In 1860 he bought his first thresher (a horse-power Russell) and soon he secured a liberal patronage, his services in this particular being in constant demand. He thus made money and about eighteen years ago he purchased a steam thresher, which he operated for a long period. His farm is largely devoted to grain raising and he prospered in the work of tilling the soil as well as in operating his thresher and corn sheller. He has drained his land and added many modern improvements and now has a valuable property. About two years ago he retired from the active work of the farm and is today enjoying a well earned rest. He was ably assisted by his wife, who was indeed to him a

faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey, but she died November 18, 1895.

In his political views Mr. Amfaher has always been a democrat and for many years has served as school director, the cause of education finding in him a warm friend. His financial condition in early life was that of dire necessity, but he has risen to be one of the wealthy farmers of Troy Grove township and his life record proves what may be accomplished through earnest and persistent labor. Although not a church member his actions have ever been guided by the strictest principles of honesty and integrity and all who know him esteem him for his genuine worth. His sons have followed the business which gave him a good start in life and still operate the thresher and corn sheller, at the same time caring for the farm. They have good machinery upon the place and all modern equipments to facilitate the farm work. The record of the father is a most commendable one, for without any special advantages in his youth Mr. Amfaher has worked his way steadily upward and is today a prosperous and representative agriculturist of his community with a competence sufficient to enable him now to enjoy a well earned rest.

ADOLPH HALLECK FARLEY.

Adolph Halleck Farley, a resident of Leland, where he is familiarly called "Eddy" by his numerous friends, has been identified with the interests of Leland for the past nine years. He was born in Adams township, August 11, 1874. His father, Christopher Farley, was born in Norway and came to the new world when a lad of nine years, making his way to Wisconsin, while soon afterward he took up his abode in La Salle county, Illinois. Here he was reared and married, his wife being Miss Helen Sanderson, a native of Norway. Turning his attention to farming he actively and successfully carried on agricultural pursuits in Adams township and here reared his family. He held a number of school offices and other positions of honor and trust and was respected as an enterprising business man, who in all his life displayed sterling traits of character.

Mr. Farley of this review was reared on the old homestead farm and acquired his education in the county schools, supplemented by one year's study in the Rockford Business College, pursuing his course there after having been engaged in business for two years. Coming to Leland he joined his brother in the conduct of a grocery store, which they conducted for two

years and he then entered the Rockford Business College. Returning to Leland, he engaged in clerking for his brother in a clothing store for a year, after which he took charge of the elevator business, spending two and a half years in that way in the employ of his uncle and brother. He was manager of the grain trade at this point, after which the firm sold out to the Farmers Elevator & Grain Company. Mr. Farley continued in control of the business for the new firm and has been the buyer and had charge of the elevator and grain business at this point up to the present time. He has the entire confidence of the company and of the general public and stands high as a man in business judgment and unquestioned integrity in all trade transactions.

On the 11th of September, 1900, in Leland, Mr. Farley was married to Miss Sophia Chally, who was born in Ford county, Illinois, but was reared in La Salle county. She passed away on the 22d of July, 1904, and was laid to rest in Baker cemetery. Mr. Farley is a member of the Lutheran church. He gives his political support to the republican party and was elected and served for one term as a member of the school board. He was also elected township treasurer and by re-election is now serving for the fourth term, making his incumbency in office a period of five years, as he was appointed to fill a vacancy. He has been superintendent of the school fund, which he has loaned out and received five per cent interest. In the First National Bank of Leland he is a stockholder and his business qualifications have been manifest in the control of his personal interests and also in the management of the public trusts which have been given to his care. He is a man of public spirit, devoted to the general welfare, and Leland and La Salle county have profited by his efforts in their behalf.

MILTON HOMER SWIFT.

Milton Homer Swift, who died May 14, 1886, twice mayor of Ottawa and an honored member of the La Salle county bar, was born in Kent, Connecticut, October 2, 1815, his parents being Homer and Electa Swift. His father was also an attorney at law. The son pursued his early education in the district schools of Connecticut near the town of New Preston and although he did not have the advantage of a college education he was an extensive reader of the best English literature and a man of broad and most excellent information. Taking up the study of law, he was graduated from the famous law

school of Litchfield, Connecticut, and came west to Ottawa, Illinois, in 1838. He opened a law office here and continued more or less actively in practice until his death, having a large clientage which connected him with much important litigation tried in the courts of his district. He was also one of the original incorporators of the First National Bank of Ottawa and in 1866 was elected its president, which office he held until poor health caused his resignation in 1878. He afterward opened a law office in connection with his son, Edward C. Swift, and continued a member of the La Salle county bar until his demise. He exerted considerable influence in community affairs and the confidence reposed in him and his position in public regard are indicated by the fact that in 1874 and again in 1875 he was elected mayor of Ottawa without opposition. His fraternal relations were with the Masons.

In April, 1847, Mr. Swift was married to Miss Susan W. Miles and they became the parents of two sons and two daughters: Sarah J., the deceased wife of George H. Marsland; George H., who died in 1860; Helen D., who died in 1876; and Edward C. Swift, who was born March 7, 1855, and is the sole surviving member of the family.

ALEXANDER FULLER.

Alexander Fuller has passed the eighty-sixth milestone on life's journey and is living retired in Streator. He has been connected with much work that has had direct bearing upon the improvement and substantial progress of the county and in former years was closely identified with the building of railroads, which some one has said must always be had to drain a new land of savagery. Later he was identified with ranching interests and with the development of coal fields and his labors have ever been of a character that have not only promoted his individual success but have contributed to general prosperity. One of the most venerable citizens of Streator, no history of La Salle county would be complete without the record of his life.

A native of Hartford, Trumbull county, Ohio, Mr. Fuller was born June 4, 1820, his parents being Davis and Hannah (Bushnell) Fuller, both of whom were natives of Connecticut. The maternal grandfather, Alexander Bushnell, was a captain in the Revolutionary war and died in the year 1818. Davis Fuller's mother was at Long Island at the time General Howe captured New York. One of the ancestors of our subject, Samuel Fuller, was surgeon on the Mayflower,

which brought the first settlers to New England. His grandmothers both lived to a ripe old age and both died through accident, one at the age of ninety-five and the other at the age of ninety-seven years.

Davis Fuller, father of our subject, on leaving New England removed to Ohio in 1806. He was a saddle-maker by trade and followed that pursuit in the employ of the government for some time. He also served as a drum major in the war of 1812. He was the first saddle-maker in the Western Reserve, becoming one of the pioneer settlers who aided in reclaiming that region from the dominion of the red race and for the uses of the white man. In connection with six others he organized the first anti-slavery society in this country and for many years was a staunch opponent of the custom of holding the negroes in bondage. Alexander Fuller became one of the conductors on the famous underground railroad and on many occasions would leave his bed and home at midnight and with horse and wagon would drive fugitive slaves on their way to the next "station" on this underground road. He was acquainted with the colored people who figure as George and Eliza in Mrs. Stowe's story of Uncle Tom's Cabin. His son, Alexander, was well acquainted with Abbie Kelley and Mr. Foster, the leaders in the anti-slavery movement, having been with them many times when they were in danger of being killed. Davis Fuller did not live to see the emancipation of the negro, dying in 1855, at the age of seventy-six years. His wife passed away in 1848, when seventy-five years of age.

The father instilled into the minds of his children the strong anti-slavery principles which he entertained and Alexander Fuller became a staunch advocate of freedom. He was not only associated with the leaders of the anti-slavery movement, but also figured in political circles even at an earlier period, being a member of the glee club which sang in General Harrison's campaign. His education was acquired in the public schools and in an academy. He came to Streator in April, 1866, and was a warm personal friend of Dr. Streator, for whom the city was named. From the time of his arrival here Mr. Fuller was closely identified with movements resulting beneficially to the city and county. He had a contract with the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company for the bridging of three hundred and fifty miles of road and furnished from the stump all of the timber used in building this line, having purchased the land on which the timber stood. From time to time he also invested in property on his own account and bought that section of land in Grundy

county, which he owns today six hundred and forty acres, having in the meantime added to his original holdings there. He spent the years 1887, 1888 and 1889 in Ohio, building the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad and he bought for the company twenty-five hundred acres of coal land. His general office was at Mount Pleasant, from which point he superintended the operations. When three years had passed he returned to Streator and at a later date he purchased a ranch in Kansas comprising five thousand acres, which he afterward sold. In 1896 he lost his wife and has done no business since that time, but has lived retired in Streator in the enjoyment of a rest which he richly deserves.

In January, 1842, Mr. Fuller was united in marriage to Miss Almira Gates, who was born in Ohio in 1823. Her parents were Richard and Eliza (Borden) Gates. Her father was born in Massachusetts and died at the age of seventy-six years, while her mother reached the very advanced age of ninety-two years. Mr. Gates was a farmer by occupation, following that pursuit in Ohio, where he spent almost his entire life, having become one of the pioneers of the state. His father served as a soldier in the war of 1812 and participated in the battle at Fort Erie. In the Gates family were eight children, of whom three are now living. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Fuller were born five children, two sons and three daughters and those still living are: Candace, the wife of J. A. Gray, of Chicago; Lizzie and Carrie, who are with their father in Streator, the wife and mother having passed away in 1896.

Mr. Fuller was a member of Streator lodge, No. 607, A. F. & A. M. and served as its master, but has withdrawn from active connection with the craft. In politics he was originally a whig, but an abolitionist in antebellum days and when the republican party was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery he joined its ranks. He has long been acquainted with this part of the state and his efforts in behalf of public progress and improvement constitute an important factor in the work of upbuilding. Now in the evening of life he is resting from further toil and his labors redound to his honor and credit.

EDWARD CASSIUS SWIFT.

Edward Cassius Swift, an active practitioner of the La Salle county bar and vice president of the First National Bank of Ottawa, was born March 7, 1855, in the city which is yet his place of residence. His parents were Milton H. and

Susan W. Swift, and he is of the third generation of the family in direct line connected with the legal profession. After completing the work of the ward schools he was graduated from the high school of Ottawa in 1872 and pursued his more specifically literary course in Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, where after four years of study he was graduated from the literary department in 1876. The following year he engaged in teaching and then took up the study of law with his father as his preceptor. After thorough preliminary reading, which qualified him for passing the required examinations, he entered actively upon the practice of his chosen profession in Ottawa and for a number of years was associated with his father. For the past ten years he has been vice president of the First National Bank of Ottawa and his position in financial and legal circles classes him with the representative men of the city.

While in the university Mr. Swift became a member of the Chi Psi fraternity. He is a republican in politics and for eighteen years, from 1878 until 1896, was a member of the board of education of the Ottawa schools. He was also assistant supervisor of the town of Ottawa in 1877, 1878 and 1879.

Mr. Swift was married October 23, 1878, in Kent, Connecticut, to Miss Helen C. Vincent and their children, Helen Dickinson and Susanne Gertrude, are yet at home.

HENRY HOFFMAN.

Henry Hoffman, a contractor and builder identified with the substantial improvement of La Salle, is a native of Cleveland, Ohio, born in 1849, his parents being Charles and Matilda (Liedoff) Hoffman, who were natives of Saxony, Germany, in which country they were married. They came to the United States in 1849, settling in Cleveland, Ohio, whence, in 1854, they removed to Iowa, where the father followed farming. He was a bell-maker and brass-worker in Germany but in this country devoted his time and energies to agricultural pursuits, carrying on farming operations in Iowa until his death, which occurred when he was seventy years of age. His wife survived him and died at the age of seventy-seven years. In their family were five children, who yet survive: Minnie, who is the wife of Adam Fortney; Henry; Burnett; Edward; and Louis.

In the public schools of La Salle, to which state he removed with his parents when a little lad of five years, Henry Hoffman acquired his education, and when a young man of twenty-

three years came to La Salle in 1873. He had gained considerable knowledge of carpentering in Iowa and completed his trade in this city, following that pursuit as a journeyman until 1881, when he began business on his own account as a carpenter and contractor. He has since continued in this line with fair success, the number and nature of his contracts making constant demands upon his time and energies. He is thus leading a busy and useful life and is regarded as a hard-working, honest and upright citizen.

In 1875 Mr. Hoffman was married in La Salle to Miss Whitemilla Larine, a daughter of William Larine. They have four children: Matilda, the wife of Theodore Dean; Emma; William; and Louis. The parents are members of the German Lutheran church and Mr. Hoffman has membership relations with the Mystic Workers. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party but is without aspiration for office, preferring to devote his time and energies to business affairs, wherein he has advanced from an humble position to one of affluence. His name is always spoken with respect in trade circles in La Salle and he has a most creditable record as a reliable man.

JOHN ARENZ.

John Arenz, now living retired at the "settlement" in Richland township, is a native of Germany. His birth occurred in the city of Kolm on the Rhine, February 8, 1829. His parents were Jerry and Katherine (Burkholz) Arenz, both of whom died in Germany, where they were well known farming people.

John Arenz was reared in Germany and acquired his education in the public schools of that country, where he resided until 1861, when, attracted by the broader opportunities and advantages of the new world, he came to America, locating first at Peru, in La Salle county, Illinois. There he remained for about a year, after which he resided upon a farm near Peru, where he lived for about two years. On the expiration of that period he took up his abode upon a rented farm in Richland township and later he bought the farm, on section 22, Richland township, now operated by his son, John Arenz, Jr. His next investment of land made him owner of a farm in Eagle township, which has since been sold to his children, and he afterward bought another farm near Garfield, Illinois, which is being op-

erated by his son, William Arenz. He led a busy life as an agriculturist, transforming his farm into richly cultivated fields, which produced abundant harvests as a reward for the care and labor which he bestowed upon them. In all of his farm work he was progressive and accomplished whatever he undertook.

While still a resident of Germany Mr. Arenz was married, in 1859, to Miss Wilhelmina Naas, also a native of the Rhine country, and a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Schmet) Naas. She was born January 24, 1835, and came with her husband to the United States. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Arenz have been born ten children, seven of whom are yet living as follows: Louisa, who was born in Germany, in 1876, is now the wife of William Seipp, a successful and resident farmer of Richland township, mentioned elsewhere in this volume. William, born February 8, 1862, married Barbara Pflibsen, and follows farming near Garfield, Illinois. Charles, born in 1864, wedded Louisa Lechner and resides at Lostant. Wilhelmina, born in October, 1866, is the wife of Louis Jaegle, a farmer residing near Wenona, Illinois. John, born June 4, 1871, married Susie Pflibsen, and follows farming in Richland township. Emma, born April 22, 1869, married Bert Lechner, a resident of Eagle township. Henry, born in 1878, is in Kentucky. Those deceased are: Franz, who was born September 4, 1873, and died February 9, 1874; Theresa, who was born May 29, 1861, and died in the following June; and Frederick William, who was born January 2, 1881, and died on the 20th of the same month.

Politically Mr. Arenz is somewhat independent, although he has usually voted with the democracy. He has served as school director and pathmaster and in other local positions of trust. He and his wife are members of the German Catholic church and have a wide and favorable acquaintance in the sections of the county where they are known. Mr. Arenz has now passed the seventy-seventh milestone on life's journey and well merits the rest which has been vouchsafed to him, for his life has been one of activity and enterprise, in which there have been few idle hours.

JOHN G. YENERICH.

John G. Yenerich, a retired farmer and stock-raiser, who at one time was closely associated with agricultural interests in Meriden township, La Salle county, is now residing at No. 643 Webster street, Ottawa. He was born in Germany, April 23, 1851, and is a son of George H.

and Eva (Beaser) Yenerich. His parents came to America in 1852 during the infancy of their son John and located in Buffalo, New York, where they lived for two years, at the end of which time they removed to Bureau county, Illinois, where they resided until 1862. In that year the father purchased a farm in Lee county, Illinois, and with his family took up his abode thereon. He carried on agricultural pursuits successfully for a number of years, acquiring thereby a comfortable competence and eventually he retired from active farm life, residing in Mendota until his death, which occurred October 5, 1898. His wife passed away May 17, 1880.

John G. Yenerich resided in Lee county, Illinois, up to the time of his marriage and then removed to La Salle county. He pursued his education in the common schools of Lee county and in the high school at Mendota, where he remained for several terms. He afterward took up the occupation of farming, which he followed for a life work and in 1882 purchased his first piece of land, which he still owns. Eventually as his financial resources increased owing to his enterprise and labor he added to his capital from time to time until he owned three hundred and twenty-five acres in this county and also land in Lee county. He placed his farm under a high state of cultivation and gathered therefrom rich harvests. He also bought, raised and sold thoroughbred Galloway cattle and Poland China hogs and his stock raising interests proved an important branch of his business, adding materially to his income.

Mr. Yenerich was married in 1871 to Miss Margaret Kraemer, who was born in Clark county, Illinois. They have become the parents of five children: Mary E.; Artemus H., who married Emma Klaus and resides upon his father's farm; Lawson G., who married Clara Dittman, and lives in Centralia, Illinois, where he is principal of the high school, having been well qualified for his profession by study in the normal school at Dixon, Illinois, of which he is a graduate, and in the Chicago University, where he won the bachelor degree; Gertrude, who is a graduate of the high school at Mendota of the class of 1895; and Lulu May, at home.

In his political views Mr. Yenerich is a stalwart republican and has held the offices of township commissioner and school director. He belongs to Lodge No. 510, I. O. O. F., of Lee county and to the Masonic lodge, No. 205, while his son Lawson is also identified with the latter. Both Mr. and Mrs. Yenerich are members of the Evangelical church and are people of the highest respectability, enjoying the warm regard and esteem of all who know them. He may

well be termed a self-made man, for without capital he started out in life and his industry and perseverance gained him his start, while his good management and energy enabled him to add to his accumulations as the years passed by until he is now in possession of a handsome competence that enables him to live retired.

JOHN H. BALL.

John H. Ball, a retired farmer who for the past three years has resided at Grand Ridge, arrived in La Salle county on the 4th of March, 1860, and for many years thereafter was closely associated with its agricultural interests. He was born near Uniontown, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1837, a son of William and Nancy (Wilkins) Ball, who lived and died in Fayette county. His paternal grandfather was one of the early residents there, having removed from Maryland to Pennsylvania and the family is of English extraction. The maternal grandfather was of Scotch-Irish descent and was a Presbyterian in his religious faith. Both the father and mother of our subject passed away a number of years ago. In their family were twelve children, two sons and ten daughters, namely: Mrs. Sarah Jane Crop, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Rachel Stoner, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Eliza Powell, of Pennsylvania; John H., of this review; William, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Mary Ann Hornbeck, also of the Keystone state; Miss Verlinda Ball, of Grand Ridge; Nancy, who died in childhood; Mrs. Minerva Bright; Mrs. Clarissa Jones, of Grand Ridge; Martha, who died in infancy; and Mrs. Lucinda Lucky, of Kankakee, Illinois.

Under the parental roof in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, John H. Ball spent the days of his boyhood and attended the common schools but his educational privileges were somewhat meager, for from the age of ten years his time was given in almost undivided manner to the farm and he early became familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist, gaining in proficiency as the years passed by. He was married in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, to Miss Ellen J. Bryson, also a native of that county and in the year 1860 they made arrangements to leave their old home in the Keystone state and come to Illinois. On the 4th of March of that year they arrived in La Salle county and Mr. Ball purchased a tract of land on section 14, Farm Ridge township, where he located. He still owns eighty acres of that tract in addition to one hundred and forty acres in Ford county,

Illinois, and another farm in Missouri. He leases all of his land to his sons, now operating his Illinois farms. For many years he was an active and enterprising agriculturist, carrying on general farming from 1860 until about three years ago, when he retired from active business life. He had been successful, had cleared his land of all indebtedness, had placed many modern improvements thereon and altogether is now the owner of very valuable farming land, which returns him a good income, and enables him now to live retired, leaving the more arduous care of the fields to others.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Ball has been blessed with eight children, two of whom were born in Pennsylvania, namely: Mrs. Anna Belle Woodward, who is living in Farm Ridge township; and Walter Bryson, who is living in the village of Grand Ridge. The children born in this county are: Isaac Ewing, who resides near Gibson, in Ford county, Illinois; William Kennedy, who is married and resides in Tacoma, Washington, where he is connected with the operation of the street car line; Charles Dawson, who resides upon his father's farm west of Grand Ridge; Mrs. Louisa Hughey, of Ford county, Illinois; Mrs. Daisy Thorne, also of Ford county; and Myrtle, who died in infancy.

In former years Mr. Ball gave his political allegiance to the democracy but now votes with the prohibition party, which embodies his views on the temperance question. He has served in some local township offices but has not been a politician in the sense of office seeking. He holds membership in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, which was the faith of his parents and grandparents, and in Grand Ridge and this section of the county he is known as a representative and worthy citizen whose life record well entitles him to the esteem and confidence which is uniformly given him.

PATRICK J. MAHONEY.

Patrick J. Mahoney, conducting a life and fire insurance business in Ottawa, where he is also well known for prominence in political circles, having filled the office of county auditor since 1903, was born in Ottawa, December 9, 1863. His parents were William and Margaret (Connors) Mahoney, both of whom were natives of Ireland, born in 1840. They were married, however, in Ottawa and the father is still living, but the mother departed this life in 1897. In their family were twelve children, six of whom survive, namely: Mary, now the wife of John Lowe,

a resident of Ottawa; Nellie, the wife of George Bicker, of Ottawa; Margaret; Kate; Timothy; who is living in this city; and Patrick J. The year 1853 witnessed the arrival of the father in New York. He made his home in Granville, Illinois, until 1857, when he came to Ottawa, where he still resides, his residence in this city covering almost a half century. He has therefore been a witness of much of its growth and development. In politics he is a democrat and is a communicant of the Catholic church.

Patrick J. Mahoney supplemented his early education, acquired in the public schools, by study in Brown's Business University and when his education was completed he began work at the barber's trade, carrying on business in that line in Ottawa for about twelve years. In the meantime he had become active and influential in local political circles and was regarded as an able worker in the ranks of the democracy. In 1893 he received from Governor John P. Altgeld the appointment to the position of toll collector on the Illinois and Michigan canal and in 1897 following his retirement from office he engaged in the insurance business as agent for both fire and life insurance. To this work he has since devoted his energies and has written many large policies and done a good business in this direction. At different times he has also filled positions of public honor and trust. He was for two terms, in 1890 and 1891, township clerk and for two terms represented the fifth ward as a member of the city council. He is now serving his second term as township assessor and since 1903 has been county auditor. He has also been secretary of the democratic county central committee and is recognized as one of the strong and stalwart advocates of democracy in this part of the state.

On the 10th of June, 1890, Mr. Mahoney was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Nevin, who was born in Ottawa, March 10, 1863, and is a daughter of James and Charlotte (Bender) Nevin, both of whom were natives of Ireland, in which county they were reared and married. They came to the new world in the early '50s, living in New York city until about 1860, when they came to Illinois, settling in Ottawa. The father was a school teacher and followed that profession in La Salle, Peru and other places in La Salle county until the '80s, when he retired from educational work. He had been closely connected with public education in this part of the state and his efforts in behalf of the schools had been of direct and permanent benefit. He died in March, 1894. In his family were six children, of whom five are now living: Thomas, a resident of Chicago; Elizabeth, the wife of

James H. Brown, also living in Chicago; Mrs. Mahoney; Joseph, who makes his home in Chicago; and Patrick, living in Ottawa. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Mahoney have been born six children, of whom a son and four daughters yet survive, namely: Frances P., William, Marie, Charlotte and Agnes. Mr. Mahoney is a mem-

ber of the Modern Woodmen camp and his wife is connected with the Royal Neighbors. Both are members of the Catholic church and in politics he is a democrat. He has worked his way steadily upward, his life being another proof of the fact that opportunity is open to the energetic and the ambitious in this country.

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